"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER

Partly cloudy, colder today; fair tomorrow; strong north and northwest winds.

For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,897. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

FIND GOV. WHITMAN HAS UPPER HAND

Legislators Fearful Lest He May Hold Over Some Big Appointments.

OUSTER BILLS THE CLUB

Patronage of Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars About Ready for Distribution at Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—With only ten days remaining of the legislative session of 1915 the Republican Old Guard is awaiting with anxiety Gov. Whitman's nominations of persons to fill places carrying hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in salaries. Old timers see an opportunity for Gov. Whitman, if he delays appointments until after final adjournment, to build up a machine of his own, as he then can fill most of the jobs without reference to the Senate Finance Committee, controlled by President pro tem. Elon R. Brown. Gov. Whitman has never liked Senator Brown's action early in the session in having a resolution put through, under which all the Governor's nominations are referred to the Senate Finance Committee, although thus far there has been no trouble over nominations. As matters stand, however, Gov. Whitman can delay signing various ouster bills until after adjournment. It is probable that most of the ouster measures will be "thirty-day bills," with their fate entirely in his hands. The Conservation bill was sent back to the Legislature last week for amendment. It is expected that the exact date for final adjournment will be set tomorrow or on Tuesday. All bills passed thereafter will be "thirty-day bills," and will die unless the Governor signs them.

The appointments which the Governor will have for distribution, if there is no hitch in administration plans, are:

Four Public Service Commissioners with salaries of $15,000 a year.
Three Tax Commissioners at $7,000 each, with a large corps of assistants.
One Hospital Commissioner at $10,000 a year.
A Conservation Commissioner at $8,000 with a deputy at $6,000.
Three bureau heads at $5,000 each and corps of assistants.
Three members of Industrial Board at $7,000.
Manager of State Insurance Fund at $7,000, with assistants.
Three Boxing Commissioners at $3,000 each.
State census force of 2,000 persons, involving an expenditure of $435,000.
Four Commissioners on New Prisons at $10 a day.
State Superintendent of Elections at $5,000 and assistants.
Two Bill Drafting Commissioners at $3,000.

Should the Governor wait until after adjournment to make his selections, his appointees under the law would be secure in office until the Senate meets again, when they would be subject to confirmation. It is pointed out, however, that the burden of proof would be upon the Senate in rejecting officials who had served almost a year unless they markedly had failed in office. Albany is awaiting with especial interest Gov. Whitman's decision in the matter of the Public Service Commissions. The Governor can remove Messrs. McCall, Cram, Williams, and Wood of the First District on charges, or two of them and two members of the up-State commission under an ouster bill now in the Senate. As to the other appointments, the Tax Commission bill has been passed, the Hospital Commission bill in all likelihood will go through; the conservation measure has only to go back to the Legislature for a typographical amendment, the Industrial Board bill will pass, and the Boxing bill has passed the Assembly.

The Administration steamroller is expected to work at top speed in the present week in order, if possible, to leave only financial legislation for the last week of the session. One of the most important pending bills affecting New York City is the Cromwell measure, giving the Board of Estimate control of the salaries and tenure of office of all city employes. There will be a hot fight in the Assembly on the bill abolishing the Department of Weights and Measures, which has passed the Senate.

The General Appropriation bill will begin to take shape this week. It will carry between $32,000,000 and $35,000,000. The Supply bill, which at the beginning, carried $5,000,000, now proposes appropriations of almost twice that amount, and is getting into final form. A special bill is to be passed authorizing a direct tax to raise between $12,000,000 and $14,000,000. Of other measures, the Canal bill, carrying about $4,000,000, has yet to pass the Senate. The repeal of the Secured Debt Exemption law is sure to pass. The State officials predict that they will raise $10,000,000 a year from this source, of which New York City will get back $4,000,000.

The Senate leaders, in addition, have in contemplation a measure imposing a tax of 5 cents on every dollar of the retail price of champagne.

There is a serious hitch over the Sullivan bill to double the registration fee for automobiles. The measure has been on the Assembly calendar for more than a week, but every time it has been reached there has been a chorus of "strike-out" motions from Republicans as well as Democrats. Assemblyman Sullivan has succeeded in having action delayed, but the fight must come this week. This bill, it was expected, would raise $2,000,000 additional revenue.

Two big bills which will probably be rushed through this week are those enlarging the scope of workmen's compensation, placing the State Insurance Fund under a separate department, and the bill to amend the election law, which has considerably shrunk from the original ambitious measure which provided for a return to party conventions. That question is to be submitted to the voters this Fall, if a bill to that effect passes.

The report of the Thompson legislative committee, which has been investigating the Public Service Commissions, will be submitted to the Legislature this week.

HOLD AUTO DEALER AS THIEF

John C. Stall of the Bronx Arrested on Hartford Complaint.

A man who said he was John C. Stall, 24 years old, of 485 East 188th Street, the Bronx, in the automobile business, was arrested in his home last night by Detective Lieutenant McMullen and Sergeant Fancora of the Hartford police, charged with being a fugitive from Hartford. He was taken to Police Headquarters.

The warrant was issued on complaint of Morgan B. Brainerd of 137 Washington Street, Hartford, that Stall stole his automobile on Jan. 15. The detectives say the automobile was traced to Stall's garage.

RUSSIAN GIRL POSES AS CZAR'S DAUGHTER

Received at Hospital With Royal Honors and Laughs When the Trick Is Exposed.

PETROGRAD, March 21, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A 16-year-old girl, the daughter of a fruit dealer, lately perpetrated the daring hoax of passing herself off as one of the daughters of the Russian Emperor, even to inspecting a hospital, where she was received with royal honors.

Yelina Romanoff, as she calls herself, bears a striking facial resemblance to one of the Grand Duchesses. When she attired herself as a sister of mercy, the deception was complete. She arrived in this dress at the Tsarkoe Selo railway station, where two friends had informed the station master of her Highness's coming.

Yelina was going to Gatchina. She refused an offer of a special train, enchanting the station officials with her democracy. She would not even let a Lieutenant General vacate his apartment for her, but chose his company. On arriving at Gatchina, she declined the state carriage and rode to the hospital in an ordinary droshky, surrounded by flunkies and officials and accompanied by the General, who came at her special request.

A ceremonial reception was extended to Yelina at the other hospital, where she inspected the wards and conversed with the wounded, who felt greatly honored. She had just asked for the money collected for the Grand Duchess's fund, when up came Count Mordvinoff, the Emperor's attaché, who discovered the imposture. Instead of being embarrassed, Yelina greeted the exposure with peals of laughter.

The girl was returned to Petrograd in a third-class car, and there examined at length by the police. Afterward she was turned over to her father.

PRESIDENT TO MAKE SPEAKING TRIP WEST

Will Explain His Legislative Policies, Besides Attending San Francisco Exposition.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—President Wilson is planning to make his delayed trip to the San Francisco Exposition as soon as foreign affairs permit. His advisers are very anxious to have him make a number of speeches in different parts of the country before the opening of the next session of Congress.

Just when the trip will be made is still uncertain. Secretary Daniels wants the President to go through the Panama Canal with him in July, but there has been no decision on this point, and the Western journey is expected to be made later.

Friends of the President say the contemplated trip cannot be called a "campaign tour," and they are preventing as far as possible the formation of "Wilson Clubs," to avoid even the appearance of starting a boom. Although the political advisers of Mr. Wilson say privately that they have no doubt that he will be renominated, it was indicated tonight that there would be no formal launching of his candidacy as such a step might embarrass him in carrying out the policies of his Administration.

On the Western trip the President is expected to explain the legislative program he will lay before the next session of Congress, including conservation bills, the Philippine bill, the Colombian and Nicaraguan treaties, budget reform and probably Senate cloture.

BRITISH BARK ASHORE; BREECHES BUOY READY

Invermay Was to Take Out Wheat for the Army—Schooner's Crew Taken Off at Barnegat.

Special to The New York Times.

BARNEGAT, N. J., April 11.—The British bark Invermay ran ashore at 1:30 o'clock this morning off the beach at Mantoloking, eight miles north of Barnegat, and all the efforts of the crew to get her afloat were unavailing today. The bark rested lightly on the bar about a quarter of a mile off shore, and Capt. Edgar Lawrence, her commander, refused aid from the Mantoloking Life Saving Station for the removal of the crew. He considered the vessel in no immediate danger, and was waiting for the arrival of a tug from the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company.

The Invermay was bound from Dublin, Ireland, to New York, under ballast, for a cargo of wheat for the British Army. She had to sail short-handed and has only about two-thirds of a regular crew aboard. She is an iron boat of 1,500 tons, owned by the Inver Line of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Capt. Lawrence, who was driven forty miles off his course by the storm on Saturday night, says he lost his bearings completely early this morning and went ashore in the haze that shut out from his vision the two Government lights. The Invermay struck bow on about midway between the Barnegat and Sea Girt lights.

Capt. Lawrence put on all sails today, but only succeeded in reversing the position of the ship, so that her bow now points seaward. Her position is precarious, as a heavy storm began to blow tonight from the southeast.

A breeches buoy was connected with the bark and manned by the crew of the Chadwick Life Saving Station, who are ready to render aid should the storm make it necessary. In response to a telegram to Norfolk, Va., where the only available tug of the Merritt-Chapman firm could be obtained, a tug has started to the rescue; but it cannot get here before noon tomorrow.

Two days' efforts to get the schooner Flora A. Campbell off the dangerous shoals three miles off Barnegat failed, and she is in danger of being broken up should the storm increase. The schooner is 1,500 tons, loaded heavily with lumber from Morgan City, La., to New York. Late tonight her condition became so threatening that the Barnegat Life Saving Station brought the crew and captain ashore.

2 KILLED, 3 WOUNDED IN A NEWARK STRIKE

New Employes of A. Hollander & Sons, Fur Finishers, Clash with Men Who Quit.

ANOTHER PERSON MAY DIE

Police Reserves Quell Crowd in Turmoil After Shots Are Fired—Only One Arrest Made.

Trouble that had been brewing for several days between strikers and strikebreakers in the employ of A. Hollander & Sons, fur finishers, at 143 East Kinney Street, Newark, came to a climax yesterday afternoon when there was a clash of the two forces in front of the Windsor Hall, 107 Broom Street. Pistols were drawn, and when the riot was quelled two men had been killed and three others removed to St. Barnabas's Hospital.

The Dead.

LUBIN, MORRIS, 25 years old, of 56 Broom Street, a striker.

NOVAK, ABRAHAM, 22, of 359 Fifteenth Avenue, a striker.

The Wounded.

ABRAMS, LOUIS, strike-breaker, 20, of 162 Livingston Street; shot in head and right hip; condition critical.

FOULKOWITZ, LOUIS, leather worker, 40, of 27 Boyd Street; wounds in head; condition critical.

PANAGOCOS, NICHOLAS, 22, of 245 Prince Street, a dish washer in carhouse restaurant of the Public Service Railway; wound in head; serious condition.

The trouble started about a week ago when an effort was being made to organize the Hollander employes into a union. Several employes were discharged. On Wednesday there was a meeting of all of the employes, and the order to strike was given. About 300 of the 600 men and women left the factory. The next day about 150 more hands quit work.

Trouble Over Strike-Breakers.

Members of the Hollander firm, who declared yesterday that no demands had been made and that they had paid higher wages than any other firm doing the same kind of business, immediately employed other hands. There were altercations every day in the vicinity of the plant between the new hands and the strikers. A squad of police were on guard at the plant and private detectives were stationed inside.

The strikers, most of whom were Russians, met in Windsor Hall yesterday afternoon to talk over the strike situation and to win the strike-breakers, who at the same time held an informal meeting at a Greek club at 245 Prince Street. The strikers invited the Greeks to send a committee to the strikers' meeting in an effort to reach an understanding.

Just what happened thereafter is hard to determine. The only actual witness to the shooting whom the police could find was Isadore Grubman of 721 South Eleventh Street, a striker, who did not take part in the conflict. He said that five Greeks were approaching the hall where the strikers were meeting when some one pushed into the place and announced, "The strike-breakers are coming." Several of the strike leaders went downstairs into the street. There was a hot argument, and in a few minutes several shots were fired, and Novak and Lubin dropped to the sidewalk mortally wounded.

According to stories later told to the police the Greeks were not headed for Windsor Hall at all, but were on their way to the Turnbull Auditorium to participate in the celebration of the independence of Greece. This version made the strikers the aggressors, and it was reported that Lubin led the attack on the Greeks. Others said that the Greeks began the shooting.

Police Reserves Subdue Crowd.

The scene of the shooting is in a part of the city densely populated by Greeks and Slavs, and many of the inhabitants were in the streets. In a few minutes after the fight a crowd of nearly a thousand persons had gathered, and Abrams, Foulkowitz, and Panagocos were carried into a drug store, pending the arrival of an ambulance from St. Barnabas's Hospital.

Police reserves from the Second, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Precincts were hurried to the spot and managed to get the crowd out of the way, though with considerable trouble; for both strikers and strike-breakers had sympathizers among the bystanders and their friends were passing about through the crowd and exchanging threats of vengeance. Two of the five Greeks escaped in the commotion and the police were unable to find them.

The police took about twenty witnesses to the Fourth Precinct Station, but the only man held was William J. Abrams of 162 Livingston Street, a cousin of one of the injured men. He was identified by Foulkowitz, the bystander who was injured, as the man who had shot him; but he denied this vigorously and asserted that he had not had a weapon. Moreover, when the wounded men reached the hospital physicians who examined them said that Foulkowitz and Panagocos had not been shot at all, but had been wounded by the points of steel umbrellas.

Owing to fear that more trouble might arise, more policemen were detailed to the district where the shooting occurred.

MEDIATION IN SUMMIT STRIKE.

Company Offers to Submit Questions to Residents' Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 11.—Paul Gerli, President of the Summit Silk Mill Company, announced this afternoon that he was willing to leave the settlement of the labor troubles that had caused the present strike among his 400 employes to a committee of Summit residents, to be chosen by the company and the strikers.

The decision was the result of a conference between Sheriff George Otto and the silk company officers in Elizabeth this afternoon. Sheriff Otto will give the decision to the strikers tomorrow, with the promise of Mr. Gerli to operate the mill day and night if necessary to find employment for all of the striking weavers who desire to return. The strike, which was called about a month ago, followed a reduction in the price paid for piece work.

Never Before Published Poems by Charlotte Bronte.

An important literary find that will arouse widespread interest IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES TODAY.
THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

GERMAN FLEET SEEN OFF NORWAY'S COAST

Merchant Skipper Reports 12 or More Big Warships Moving Northward.

FIRING HEARD AFTERWARD

Vessels May Have Been Heading for the Atlantic—Battle-Cruisers Repaired.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, April 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Capt. Sorensen of the steamer Vestlos has published in The Tidens Tegn the following statement:

"Sailing from Manchester to Sarpsborg we observed on Wednesday afternoon some seventy and a quarter miles west of Utsire a large squadron of war vessels. The Vestlos passed between two cruisers and observed distinctly the German colors on the gaff.

"All of the ships were painted light gray, and formed a typical German squadron. At first they remained stationary, then after a half hour, putting on pace, they steamed northward, and within an hour were out of sight.

"We counted twelve distinctly and observed the smoke of two others."

In answer to a question Capt. Sorensen said that in his opinion the vessels would without difficulty have been able to reach the region of the Island of Sartor by the time a cannonade was heard there. It was obvious that the Germans were fully aware of the presence of the Vestlos, but made no effort to hail or stop her. The report of Capt. Sorensen gives credence to the Norwegian opinion that a German fleet passed the west coast of Norway on Thursday night.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 12.—The Daily Chronicle's naval correspondent says:

"For some days past rumors have been afloat that a German cruiser squadron was moving. The battle cruisers which were damaged in the running fight with Admiral Beatty have, there is reason to believe, been repaired and refitted for sea, and the probability is that Admiral Hipper again has come into the open. He may have with him the Derflinger, the Seydlitz, and the Lutzow, with some of the small cruisers and colliers.

"The precise object is unknown, but it is possible that the intention of the German Admiral was to escape from the North Sea into the Atlantic and to cruise in the lines of commerce. There is also a possibility that he may contemplate getting south and penetrating the Mediterranean. He may have hoped to reach Pola to join forces with the Austrians, but wherever the Admiral intended to shape his course he would run the risk of meeting a superior force and being destroyed.

"The only point that arises is that the firing was long continued and that the direction it took seems to point to another running action in which the Germans were pursued southward. They had reached a position in the North Sea, which is well over 450 miles from their own coast."

Utsire, the place mentioned in the Christiana dispatch, is a little island about thirty miles up the coast of Norway from Stavenger.

TWO SUBMARINE VICTIMS.

French Steamer Torpedoed and Another Attacked—No Lives Lost.

PLYMOUTH, Monday, April 12.—The small French steamer Frederic Franck was torpedoed off Start Point in the English Channel on Sunday, but was towed into Plymouth by Government tugs. No lives were lost.

The small steamer President was attacked yesterday by a German submarine. The crew of ten men were rescued by a torpedo boat destroyer.

It has not been learned as yet whether the President was sunk.

POLICE CHARGE CROWDS IN ITALIAN WAR RIOTS

Government Takes Rigorous Measures to Suppress Demonstrations—Leaders Arrested.

LONDON, Monday, April 12.—Great demonstrations in favor of Italian intervention in the war led to serious disorders yesterday at Rome and collisions with the police, according to a dispatch from the Italian capital to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Rigorous measures were taken to suppress the manifestations, and many persons were arrested, including Signor Marinetti, the Futurist leader, and Professor Benito Mussolini, editor of the Milanese Popolo Italia.

SEES PLOT TO SPUR ITALY.

Rome Paper Warns Against Separate Peace Talk by Belligerents.

ROME, April 11.—Italians are warned by The Giornale d'Italia against what the newspaper calls the "manoeuvres of belligerents in aiming to emphasize the possibility of a separate peace between Austria-Hungary and Russia, with a view to hastening the intervention of neutral countries out of fear of being too late."

"The forces of the two sections of belligerents," says The Giornale d'Italia, "are not yet so unequal that either is likely to lose hope, if not triumphant, of at least ending the war with decorum. A feeling remains, therefore, to continue the struggle united by reciprocal military and political necessities.

"This union especially is close between the central empires. Austrian rebellion to Berlin's will is incredible, because if it happened it might cost Austria the loss of her German provinces, already considered in Germany as a natural appendix to Bavaria; while if Germany considered a separate peace convenient that course would be a prelude to a general cessation of hostilities."

LAYS HARBOR 'PLOT' TO GERMAN EMBASSY

Providence Journal Charges That Scheme to Deceive Malone Was Hatched at Capital.

MAKING FIGHT ON WILSON

Germany Spending Millions for Propaganda, Such as Recent Page "Ad," Says the Newspaper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow in a Washington dispatch:

"The German Embassy in Washington is spending millions of dollars in the United States, directly and through its recognized official agents, in the furtherance of a publicity plot which has for its object these three separate and distinct results:

1. To absolutely discredit the Administration by spreading the sentiment broadcast that President Wilson and his principal Cabinet officers are discriminating against Germany in the present war.

2. The direct creation of conditions and the manufacture of evidence tending to show that the Allies are breaking neutrality laws, and the subsequent "discovery" of this evidence by the very men why have manufactured it.

3. An attempt to swing into line Senators and Representatives in Congress, by efforts to make them believe that all the foreign elements among the voters of the country are a unit in declaring that the exportation of ammunition must cease; promulgation of this same doctrine in pulpits occupied by German pastors, and attempts to browbeat newspapers into support of this attitude by putting the screws on through advertisers of German birth or affiliations throughout the country.

"The recent election in Chicago was to have been made a triumph for the German cause if it had resulted in a victory for Mr. Sweitzer. The German-Austrian appeal circulated during that campaign was prepared in the German Embassy in Washington, and since the election members of the Embassy staff have openly denounced many thousands of citizens of German birth in Chicago who refused to heed the appeal.

Secret of Big Advertisement.

"The full page advertisement, declaring that the sale of munitions of war should cease, which appeared in several newspapers last week, signed by a large number of publishers of papers printed in foreign languages in this country, was declared to have been originated and paid for by Louis N. Hammerling, President of the Association of Foreign Language Newspapers. Mr. Hammerling is himself authority for this statement, which is absolutely untrue. The advertisement was written, the idea conceived, and the cost borne by the German Government and its agents. Capt. Boy-Ed, the German Naval attaché, passed on the draft of the appeal, and through his own secretary designated the list of newspapers which were to receive the advertisement.

"The great majority of publishers who signed this appeal did so because they receive a large amount of advertising through Hammerling. Hammerling in a public statement flatly contradicts the language of the advertisement. He says he personally paid the entire cost out of his own pocket. The advertisement says:

> The cost of this advertisement has been voluntarily given in the shape of small contributions by our people, who are actuated by a sense of humanity and justice.

"The truth as stated is that every cent of the cost came from the German Government through the embassy, and directly through the hands of Capt. Boy-Ed, who was in constant consultation with Hammerling before the appeal was made public.

Bares Harbor "Plot."

"The Journal is now in a position to make public the exact facts with regard to the alleged violations of neutrality by the Allies in New York harbor and off Sandy Hook.

"The whole plot was conceived in the German Embassy at Washington and was carried out, as far as it went, by Directors of a steamship company in New York, who, in behalf of the German Government, paid every dollar of the expense incurred in preparing all the elaborate background for the falsehood.

"Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, was fooled into believing that wholesale breaches of neutrality were being carried on in New York Harbor. The actual facts as now ascertained by Secret Service men, were handed by Mr. Malone to the Treasury Department yesterday. The following is an exact copy of the report made to Mr. Malone by a steamship company's representatives, after it was discovered that it was impossible to engineer any attempts to create any new evidences of violation of neutrality. This report has been incorporated in Mr. Malone's own report to the department. The report to Mr. Malone follows:

After carefully investigating, it cannot be stated that deliveries of supplies to the English cruiser hovering off Sandy Hook have been made except as follows:

Capt. Rex of the tugboat G. H. Dalzell delivered supplies on two occasions some time in November, 1914. On the third occasion he took down a

Continued on Page 3.

BERNSTORFF NOTE ATTACKS WILSON

German Envoy Compares His Course with Mexico to Attitude Toward Allies.

IN TONE OF REPROACH

Text of Embassy Memorandum Causes Stir in All Circles at Washington.

MAY RESULT IN RECALL

Complaint Regarding Arms Shipments Contrary to Terms of Previous German Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, made public today a memorandum addressed to the United States Government complaining of its attitude toward the shipment of war munitions to the Allies and the non-shipment of foodstuffs to Germany.

The text of the communication is likely, it was said here this evening, to create a sensation in political and diplomatic circles. It takes the form of a double-barreled attack on the policy of the Government, charging in effect that the United States is violating the true spirit of neutrality by permitting vast quantities of arms to be shipped to England, France, and Russia, and characterizing as a failure the diplomatic efforts of the United States Government to effect the shipment of food supplies to Germany.

The memorandum as given out was undated, but it was ascertained tonight that it was delivered to the State Department in a note signed by Count von Bernstorff, which was dated April 4. The note did not say the memorandum was being delivered 'by direction' of the Berlin Government. There is nothing in the note to inform the United States Government whether the Berlin Government sanctioned the delivery of such a memorandum, but it is assumed that it was not delivered under instructions.

Resent Tone of Criticism.

Whether the Government would make an issue against Count von Bernstorff could not be ascertained tonight. The tendency in official circles for some time has been to deprecate any suggestion that the Ambassador would be recalled and it was inferred from what was said that the Administration would prefer that he remain here because of a possibility that his return to Germany might tend to increase the feeling there against the United States.

Reports are in circulation that some officers of the Government are angry over the tone of criticism employed in the memorandum and are disposed to inquire whether Count von Bernstorff expressed his personal views or acted under instructions from Berlin in drafting it. Another reason for vexation is that the substance of the memorandum was printed in newspapers yesterday morning, and officials do not conceal the suspicion that this was obtained from the German Embassy. The action of the embassy in making public the memorandum is regarded as evidence of a new policy of the German Government or its embassy to take the United States to task for the manner in which it is carrying out its declaration of neutrality and to make known its criticisms of this Government through the American press.

The von Bernstorff memorandum severely criticises the failure of the United States to obtain the release of the cargo of the American steamship Wilhelmina. It boldly condemns the inability of this Government to accomplish anything in its efforts to safeguard legitimate American trade with Germany, asserts that after eight months of effort nothing has been accomplished, and characterizes this delay as equivalent to complete failure.

After thus picturing the foreign policy of the United States Government as one of futility, Count von Bernstorff's memorandum says it must be "assumed that the United States Government has accepted England's violations of international law."

The whole tone of the memorandum is calculated to ruffle the temper of the Administration, especially when it is told that it accepts "England's violations of international law," when the President and his advisers hold they have gone the limit in diplomatic negotiations with England in an effort to safeguard American commerce and facilitate the movement of innocent shipments between this country and Germany.

Cites Attitude Toward Mexico.

Nor is the major portion of the memorandum, which deals with the shipments of arms and war munititons to England, France, and Russia, any more pleasing to high Government officials. In this part of the note there is an allusion to the attitude of the Government toward the shipment of war munitions into Mexico, with an intimation that President Wilson maintained the true spirit of neutrality in the struggle between Carranza and Huerta, but is observing a different spirit of neutrality in the struggle between Germany and the Allies. Count von Bernstorff's memorandum asserts that if the United States should apply to the present situation the same conception of the true spirit of neutrality that it applied more than a year ago toward the Mexican civil war, an embargo on arms would be established against shipment of war munitions to the Allies.

According to Count von Bernstorff the attitude of the Government has created a new American industry, an "enormous new industry of war materials of every kind being built up" in which "not only the existing plants are kept

Continued on Page 4.

SLAUGHTER OF BRITISH DUE TO BRITISH GUNS?

London Newspapers Hint That Some One Made a Fatal Blunder at Neuve Chapelle.

LONDON, March 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The early rumors ascribing the heavy British losses at Neuve Chapelle to some extent to British artillery are now finding their way into print. It is said that the artillery was directed to fire at certain points, but, owing to a deranged field telephone service and a fog, the angle of fire was not raised when the impetuous troops took the German lines. In the early accounts no mention was made of this mistake, but The Times now editorially speaks of the "experience of Neuve Chapelle, which has been so incompletely explained."

The Daily News publishes a dispatch under the heading, "Strange Effects of Lyddite." The correspondent begins by describing a young Scottish officer who looked as if suffering with jaundice, of such a saffron hue was his skin. He was only one of hundreds now recovering from "lydditis." They were absolutely helpless when brought in, but under treatment they soon began to regain their faculties, reaching out and prattling like babies.

Most of these cases bear no signs of wounds. When they recover their nerves are generally gone for a while. As the cases were described to the writer, the victims of lyddite are asphyxiated by the fumes and lose consciousness. When found their bodies are a bright yellow.

LONDON, April 11.—A further casualty list issued by the British War Office today adds 1,038 names to the list of British soldiers killed or wounded in the battle of Neuve Chapelle last month. Of this number 317 men were killed and the others were wounded.

This latest list brings the total of British casualties in the fighting at Neuve Chapelle, so far as announced, to 6,561. Of this number 2,051 men were killed.

SINKING OF DUTCH SHIP DEFENDED BY BERLIN

But Destruction of Medea and Confiscation of Other Vessels Will Be Settled by Prize Court.

LONDON, April 11.—Replying to the Dutch note protesting against the sinking of the steamer Medea by a German submarine, and the seizure of the steamers Batavier V. and Zaanstroom, Germany has expressed the opinion that the action of her submarines was in accordance with the terms of the Declaration of London, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent.

"Germany announces, however," the correspondent adds, "that she has decided to submit the question of justification to a prize court as soon as possible. Assurances are given in the German reply that there is no question of any change in the political attitude of Germany toward Holland. Holland in her protest had said that international law did not recognize the destruction of neutral prizes, as in the case of the Medea, and that moreover the destruction of this ship was not proportionate to the strategic aim of preventing her cargo of oranges reaching a hostile country."

Order German Liner From Port.

LONDON, April 11.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that the North German Lloyd steamer Main, which since the beginning of the war has been anchored in the Flushing Roadstead, has received orders from the military authorities to leave there before 11 o'clock Monday morning, otherwise she will be interned.

The Captain of the Main has telegraphed to the owners at Bremen that he will either proceed for Antwerp or submit to internment. The Main is a 10,000-ton steamer.

The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says the suspicions of the Dutch authorities were aroused, and that an examination revealed a secreted wireless plant on the Main, with which she was communicating with Zeebrugge, and that therefore the steamer was given notice to leave Flushing.

A Reuter dispatch from Flushing says the Main has decided to go to Antwerp.

BIG CAMPAIGN OPENS FOR BRITISH RECRUITS

1,500 Meetings to be Held, with Military Displays for the Next Fortnight.

LONDON, April 11.—A great patriotic campaign to obtain recruits for Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's new army was opened in London today. The campaign is to be carried on for a fortnight.

Meetings addressed by Liberal, Unionist, Labor and Irish members of Parliament were held in Hyde Park, Trafalgar Square, and other centres of the capital while recruiting sergeants distributed pamphlets showing the pay, separation allowances and other advantages given to soldiers of the King. As the result of the Trafalgar Square meeting 200 recruits registered at the chief recruiting office nearby.

During the fortnight's campaign 1,500 meetings will be held while troops will engage in street marching.

ALLIES' BATTLE FRONT IS 1,656 MILES LONG

That of the Russians Is 851 Miles, French 540. British 31.

PARIS, April 11.—Troops of the Allies today occupy battle fronts whose length totals 1,656 miles, according to a compilation made by the Matin.

In the western arena, according to these figures, the French occupy 540 miles of trenches, the British 31 miles, and the Belgians 17 miles.

In the eastern theatre the Russians face a front of 851 miles, while the Serbians and Montenegrins are fighting along a line which measures 217 miles.

SHELL DARDANELLES FORTS

Allied Fleet's Action to Prevent Repairs Pending Army's Arrival.

LONDON, Monday, April 12.—The allied fleet, according to unofficial reports, has been bombarding the Dardanelles forts from the Gulf of Saros.

This doubtless is being done to prevent the Turks from repairing the forts, for it is not believed here that the big attack will be resumed until the land forces arrive.

GERMANY'S LAST SEA RAIDER GETS TO NEWPORT NEWS

Kronprinz, Eight Months at Sea, Seeks Coal and Provisions, and May Repair.

IN EITEL'S FORMER BERTH

British Cruisers Outside Virginia Capes Eluded in Dash Into Port.

SANK 14 MERCHANT SHIPS

Got Two Guns from Karlsruhe and Captured Two More for War on Commerce.

66 PERSONS ABOARD ILL

Suffering from "Beri-Beri," Commander Says, Due to Lack of Fresh Vegetables.

EXPECTS TO RESUME CRUISE

But May be Interned, Like the Eitel — Was Constantly Posted by Wireless.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 11.—The German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm is anchored at Newport News. She came in this morning, after having eluded the cruisers of the Allies which only a short time ago were lying off the Virginia capes. Flying the German naval flag, she steamed through the American squadron lying in Hampton Roads and came to anchor in this port at 10 A. M. at the same point where the Prinz Eitel Friedrich lay so long.

Capt. Thierfelder reported that the German raider had captured fourteen vessels of the Allies and sunk one ship of a neutral country, the Norwegian sailing vessel Semantha. The sinking of this vessel raises the same questions of international law as were considered in the case of the Frye. Capt. Thierfelder was forced to quit the sea for lack of coal and provisions. One of the junior officers said: "Mr. Grey and M. Poincaré were very nice in sending us what we needed for a time, but lately they got stingy."

How Kronprinz Ran Gauntlet.

"Just as easily and as quietly as I slipped into this port I am going out. I shall not ask to be interned," said Capt. Thierfelder tonight. Then he told how he managed to run the gauntlet of the cruisers outside the Capes. He declared that his first intimation of the proximity of the British ships came over the wireless. They were exchanging the information, gotten somewhere, that he was trying to get past with the Wilhelm, bound for New York. They were on his rail.

"I immediately decided that to continue northward would be a fatal mistake," said the Captain, "and I ordered that my ship be turned due west. At full speed, with all lights out, we ran for the coast, probably a hundred miles. It was 3 o'clock this morning when we sighted the first lights, south of this harbor. I then slowed up and we crept up the coast, picking up the Cape Henry light just before dawn. He hung there until daylight and asked for a pilot."

The Captain said he believed that he actually passed between British warships.

"If I was sighted, they evidently took me for one of their own fleet," he said. "I shall, of course, ask for coal, provisions, and repairs before leaving."

He admits that, while he needs repairs to machinery, he could put to sea in a few hours under necessity.

When the Kronprinz Wilhelm left Hoboken on Aug. 3, 1914, the Karlsruhe was waiting near Bermuda. Capt. Thierfelder and seventeen of the crew boarded the Kronprinz and Thierfelder took command. Since then the Kronprinz has raided the sea almost at will. She is now painted a dull gray from stem to stern, and looks businesslike.

Greeted by American Submarines.

It is known that the Kronprinz was advised by wireless that the Prinz Eitel had interned on last Friday, and when the vigilance of the Allies' cruisers had been relaxed she took her chance and stole in.

When the Kronprinz arrived off Thimble Shoals, after passing in the Virginia Capes early today, two United States submarines, G-1 and D-2, met her.

The appearance of the submarines caused considerable surprise among the crew, but there was no demonstration as the little vessels convoyed the German raider to Quarantine, where Dr. MacCafferty, United States Quarantine Officer, boarded her. Capt. Thierfelder reported that sixty-six of the crew and prisoners were ill with beri-beri, and requested that they be taken to a hospital.

Had Radios From Eitel?

A rumor was current tonight that the Kronprinz had been in direct communication by wireless with the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. While this rumor could not be confirmed, it is understood that the Eitel's wireless instruments were not sealed before the formal internment last Wednesday night. When the steamer entered the harbor of Newport

News her commander was requested by Collector of Customs Hamilton not to use her wireless pending repairs. After internment, Secretary Daniels sent instructions to Rear Admiral Beatty regarding the Prinz Eitel, and these instructions included this sentence, which seemed to imply that the wireless outfit had not previously been disabled: "Radio should be dismantled and not operated during internment.'

Collector Hamilton, asked if at the time of the arrival of the Prinz Eitel at Newport News her wireless was sealed, said: "No. We requested Commander Thierichens not to use his wireless, and he gave us his word that he would not. We have made the same request of Capt. Thierfelder of the Kronzprinz and he has assured me that he will not use his wireless while in port."

When informed that it was reported that the Prinz Eitel had warned the Kronzprinz not to attempt to reach New York, but to come to Newport News the Collector said: "That cannot be true, as the Kronzprinz had only twenty-five tons of coal in her bunkers when she reached here today, and the Captain could not go any further if he wished."

The Collector said he understood that the wireless apparatus was dismantled as soon as the Prinz Eitel was taken to the navy yard. Rear Admiral Beatty, commandant at the navy yard, was reached by long distance telephone and asked if the Eitel's wireless had been dismantled. He said: "Everything was done that was required to be done when the Prinz Eitel arrived."

"At what time did the Prinz Eitel reach the yard?" the Admiral was asked.

"Between 5 and 6 o'clock last Friday," he replied.

It would appear that the wireless of the Eitel was in working order late Friday afternoon.

Warships to Enforce Neutrality.

Admiral Fletcher, commanding the Atlantic Fleet in Hampton Roads, acting under instructions from Washington, tonight offered to Collector Hamilton his co-operation for enforcement of neutrality in the port of Norfolk-Newport News. He said he would furnish all necessary means for this purpose, but hoped arrangements could be made so that it would be unnecessary to hold any of the battleships, which are scheduled to leave tomorrow for target practice in Tangier Sound.

Collector Hamilton communicated with Rear Admiral Beatty, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and ships to patrol the roads will be designated. British merchant vessels sailed from this port today, so that the Kronprinz Wilhelm could not be permitted to depart under any circumstances before tomorrow noon.

Collector of Customs Hamilton, when he went aboard the Kronprinz Wilhelm, instructed the commander he must leave port within twenty-four hours, unless he needed coal and provisions and time to make repairs.

The German commander came ashore with the Collector and asked for 300 tons of coal and supplies for three days. Collector Hamilton, after consulting Washington, allowed him 150 tons, which will be put aboard tomorrow, and provisions for three days. What repairs are necessary the German commander was unable to determine, and the United States Naval Board will be asked to make an examination.

As the coal consumption of the cruiser is 500 tons a day, the coal allowed is only enough to keep slow fires for necessary steam while at anchor. It is presumed the provisions allowed are also in a preliminary amount.

Capt. Thierfelder refused to indicate the length of his stay at this port.

When Collector Hamilton took Commander Thierfelder back to his ship there stood on the Wilhelm's deck Commander Thierichens and his staff of the interned Prinz Eitel Friedrich. As Commander Thierfelder reached the deck the two embraced and retired for a consultation. Later officers of the two German sea raiders dined together and traded accounts of their experiences.

The sixty-one prisoners on board are the officers and crew of the British steamers Tamar and Coleby, sunk near the equator in the latter part of March. All other persons taken from the ships destroyed have been landed at Buenos Aires, Pernambuco, and Santos.

Stole Past Four Cruisers.

The Kronprinz's officers said the ship was forced to steal her way past four allied cruisers off the Virginia Capes to reach this refuge.

When she dropped anchor the Kronprinz had less than twenty-five tons of coal and scanty provisions for the crew of 500 men and 61 prisoners.

Some of the seamen said that on the run in to this port they were sighted out at sea and were chased for a time by a British cruiser, but that with twenty-two knots speed, the raider outdistanced her pursuer. The officers did not confirm this story, although they said they had had several narrow escapes from capture by enemy warships in the course of their voyage.

Of the fourteen ships that the 15,000-ton cruiser sank, nine were British, four French, and one Norwegian. The value of these ships and their cargoes, officers of the Wilhelm tonight estimated at $7,000,000.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm followed in the wake of the interned Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which arrived here a month ago yesterday after thrilling and effective operations for the German arms. For her raid of the seas she slipped out of New York Harbor on Aug. 3 last as a German merchant and passenger steamer.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm never touched land. She took 960 prisoners from various vessels destroyed. Most of these were sent to South American ports at different times on German ships which met the raider in response to wireless calls. The sixty-one now on board will be landed here tomorrow.

The cruiser's record of destruction was accomplished with only four guns, two taken from the Karlsruhe and two captured later from the British merchant steamer La Correntina, sunk in October, 1914.

The most connected story of the long voyage from New York—255 days in all—was told tonight by Lieut. Alb. Warneke, the first officer, who left New York Harbor with the ship.

Got Guns from the Karlsruhe.

"We left Aug. 3 and put out into the ocean," said Lieut. Warneke. "We were not a warship then, but three days out, off Bermuda, we met the Karlsruhe. We took from her two 3-inch guns, which we mounted on the bow of the ship, and took Lieut. Capt. Thierfelder, her navigating officer, to command our ship. We also took seventeen of the Karlsruhe's junior officers and men, took on more coal and provisions, and put to sea.

"We made for the South Atlantic. The first ship we encountered was the British ship Indian Prince, which we sank on Sept. 4, 1914. From that time on we remained on the ocean, destroying enemy ships.

"I want to say that Sir Edward Grey, the British Premier, has been kind to us and that if Great Britain had been organized as well as we were to patrol the South Atlantic we never could have remained alive these many months. Sir Edward Grey sent us those two big guns on our after-deck. He sent them to use on the British steamer La Correntina on Oct. 7. When we got those four-inch guns we felt pretty safe.

"La Correntina couldn't use her guns because she didn't have any ammunition. We didn't give her battle because she was helpless, but after we took her guns and what of her cargo we wanted we put some bombs into her and down she went. We made ammunition for her guns on board ship. Some of the merchant ships we sank with our own guns, some we blew up with bombs and in some cases we were compelled to ram the ships also.

"Sir Edward Grey was also kind to us in sending us coal, for we took on board from enemy ships during our voyage more than 20,000 tons.

"We were a peculiar-looking crowd until France came to our rescue with the uniforms we wear. We made the uniforms for all our merchant crew from cloth captured from the French steamship Guadaloupe on Feb. 23. The color is not exactly German, but the cloth is good. We wanted dark-blue, but could only find this gray-blue, so you see we are strange-looking German sailormen today. From the Guadaloupe we also got shoes, leather, and thousands of dollars' worth of things which were on their way for the French Army. I tell you the sinking of the Guadaloupe was a bad stroke for the French."

Got Odenwald News by Wireless.

Lieut. Warneke was asked if the Kronprinz Wilhelm had not hoped to get help from the German steamer Odenwald, held up by the United States at San Juan, Porto Rico, several weeks ago. He made no direct reply, but declared the action of the United States in denying clearance to the Odenwald was "the worst thing America had done."

"Why did you Americans not give clearance to the Odenwald?" he asked. "We heard all about it by wireless. We didn't need any newspapers. We had good wireless apparatus aboard all the time and Sir Edward Grey kindly sent us several new sets when we needed them. The denial of clearance to the Odenwald was the only bad thing America has done."

Several weeks ago, the officer said, the Kronprinz Wilhelm was getting short of coal and supplies, and some of her crew and prisoners were afflicted with "beri-beri"—probably scurvy—caused by lack of fresh vegetable food. The Germans had hoped to get supplies from the German ship Macedonia, which was reported to have escaped from Las Palmas several weeks ago. This vessel, they learned, however, had been captured by British vessels. This hope gone, they steamed north through the middle of the Atlantic, and were in touch with events transpiring regarding the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

It was reported tonight that the cruiser's original destination was New York, but that warnings were given not to attempt to make that port. Although officers would not admit it, the Wilhelm is declared to have been waiting far out in the ocean off this port until the Eitel Friedrich was interned. As soon as this news reached her she was ordered to creep in through the Allies' ships off the Virginia coast, should they remain there. That four were off the Capes last night was asserted by several of the Kronprinz Wilhelm's officers. One of them declared they were so close that the sputtering of the wireless on the British and French cruisers could be heard about 3 o'clock this morning.

Saw Karlsruhe Attacked.

A member of the crew of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, who was formerly in the United States Navy, declared the crew witnessed an encounter between the Karlsruhe and the British cruiser Bristol.

"When off the Bermudas," he said, "the British cruisers Bristol, Suffolk, and Berwick came up, and we were forced to run. While the Karlsruhe was engaging the Bristol we were steaming straight away. We made twenty-six knots in that flight, and we never heard from the Karlsruhe after that except once. Our last message from her told us that the Bristol had been damaged and was making for some port for repairs and that the Karlsruhe had been only slightly damaged and no one had been killed.

"The Norwegian sailing ship Semantha, the only neutral ship we sank, was overhauled on Feb. 3. This ship, we were told, had on board a cargo of wheat consigned to the British Army and Navy, and we sent her down because she was carrying contraband of war.

"After we had arrived off the Virginia Capes, a little to the north, I think, we turned due west and put on all possible steam. We started about 7 o'clock Saturday evening. From that time until 4 o'clock this morning we plowed the sea at a rate variously estimated at from twenty-three to twenty-five knots. All lights were out, and it was an anxious time for us. All hands were on deck and the crew at the guns. We had heard of the internment of the Prinz Eitel, and we judged that the enemy ships off the Capes might not be so vigilant. In fact, we heard that some of the ships had steamed south, but as we got nearer the wireless told us that they were still in this vicinity."

Hopes to Leave Port.

Lieut. Capt. Thierfelder said tonight he hoped to be able to leave port, but the general belief here is that the Kronprinz Wilhelm will intern.

The officers of the Kronprinz show signs of their experience. Ceaseless vigil has worn them to a fine edge, and it was apparent that the strain has been intense in the last few days. This afternoon the ship's band was giving a concert in the dining saloon, and about the tables the navigators and engineers were indulging in light wines and drinking to the health of the German Army. These officers were: Warneke, Chief Officer; Miller, Navigating Officer; Lieuts. Fix, Crolkowsky, Rudebush, Hoffman, Forstreuter, Birmann, and Niezychowsky; Surgeons Perrenan, Caspar and Bartram; Chief Engineer Rust, First Engineer Haake, Engineers Freitag, Deitjen, Gatjen, Kustfeld, Hallman, Gerst, Berkelmann, Onken, Sattler, Hierrich, and Haesloop.

Since the cruiser sailed the engines practically never had ceased running. While the speed was about six knots below normal, the Kronprinz was able to show her heels to all. She is now so light that a large portion of her hull that is usually below the water line is exposed. Here may be seen quantities of marine growth, barnacles, and grasses.

Among the first visitors to the Kronprinz Wilhelm were six of the seamen of the interned Prinz Eitel Friedrich. They came over from the Norfolk Navy Yard in a launch. They were received with open arms by their comrades, and they immediately began to swap experiences.

Newspaper men were permitted aboard the ship, but were denied access to the British prisoners, who will be released tomorrow.

Narrowly Escaped Capture.

Officers of the raider say they escaped detection from British cruisers on several occasions. One showed a sketch he had made of a scene when a German coaling ship which was to bring the Kronprinz Wilhelm relief was captured by British cruisers.

"We could see them take our coal ship and sink her," he said, "but they never saw us. There were two British warships. We got away as soon as we could and never heard of our coal ship or the British ships again."

When the German raider was released from Quarantine and passed on to this port she steamed past sixteen American battleships in Hampton Roads. The Wilhelm, however, neither saluted nor dipped her flag, a fact which aroused considerable comment among the American sailors.

Capt. Thierfelder talked freely with Dr. McCafferty, the quarantine officer.

"The German Captain," said Dr. McCafferty later, "was highly elated over the fact that he passed and was in wireless communication with the British fleet while towing a coal barge off the Canary Islands. He did not tell me what he said to the English warships, but he evidently led them to believe that his ship was some other than the Kronprinz Wilhelm, for which the fleet was searching. He said the Kronprinz was chased by British cruisers several times, and that the escapes were too close for comfort."

According to the doctor the German Captain said he was in communication with the British cruisers four times, once off the Canary Island, once off the Azores, once off the Brazilian coast, and once off the American coast.

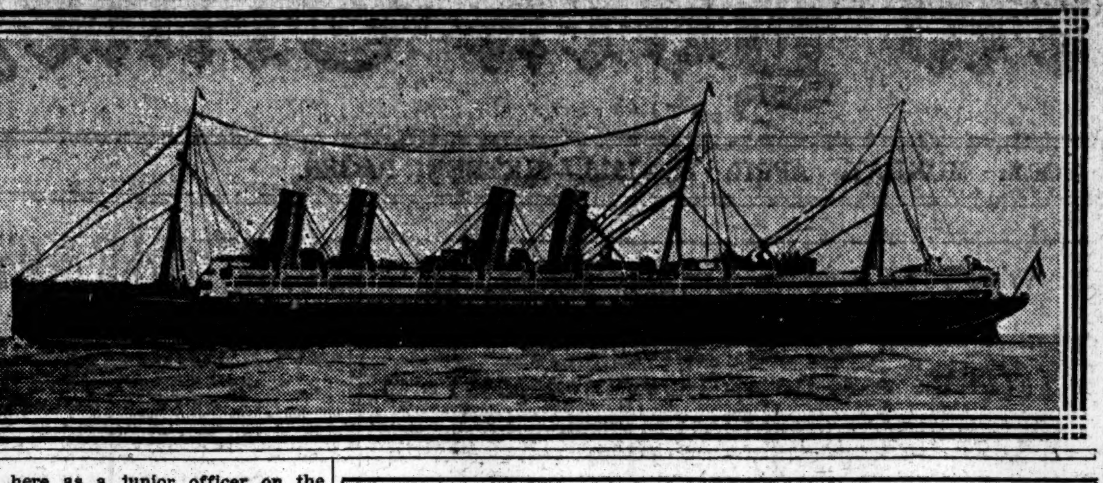
Capt. Thierfelder is 33 years old. He is familiar with these waters, having been here as a junior officer on the cruiser Bremen of the German Navy some years ago.

When asked why he sank the Norwegian sailing vessel Semantha, Capt. Thierfelder replied: "Because she was carrying contraband."

Though this vessel was sunk on Feb. 3, after the declaration by Germany that wheat would be treated as contraband, the Semantha had sailed from Linnton, Ore., long before this pronouncement. It is said that her cargo was consigned to an English firm at Falmouth.

Some doubt is entertained here as to whether the Government will permit the Kronprinz Wilhelm to follow the example of the Prinz Eitel and go into drydock at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company to have his hull scraped and painted. The British Ambassador lodged a grave protest against the docking of the Eitel upon the ground that scraping and painting the bottom of a cruiser was not in any sense a necessary repair, but only served to increase the speed and make more efficient the destroying qualities of the vessel.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, German Raider, Now at Newport News.



PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The battleship Alabama, flagship of Rear Admiral Helm, returned today to the Navy Yard from Hampton Roads. Officers and members of the crew were interested in the news of the arrival of the Kronprinz Wilhelm and some expressed surprise that she had been able to elude the British cruisers.

EXPECTS A NEW EITEL CASE.

Washington Ready to Act on the Application of the Kronprinz.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Just as they were congratulating themselves over the avoidance of international complications through the internment of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, officials of the Washington Government received notification today of the arrival at Newport News of the German converted cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm. Then it dawned upon them that there would have to be faced the same vexatious difficulties that marked the stay of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, but it was pointed out that the way to avoid complications had been cleared by the experience of the Navy and Treasury officials at Newport News during the last month.

The first news official Washington had of the arrival of the Kronprinz Wilhelm came in a radiogram to Secretary Daniels from Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic battleship fleet, past whose vessels the weather-worn Wilhelm steamed this morning. Admiral Fletcher gave no details, but merely reported the arrival of the Wilhelm as a matter of official routine.

Secretary Daniels promptly telegraphed to Admiral Fletcher directing him to follow the same course as in the Eitel case, which means that he will confer with Collector Hamilton and co-operate with him to the extent necessary to protect American neutrality during the stay of the Wilhelm. Admiral Fletcher will take only such action as is requested by the Collector.

Official notification of the arrival of the Wilhelm also came from Collector Hamilton to the Treasury Department, which will have jurisdiction in the case.

Commander Thierfelder has until tomorrow morning, the usual twenty-four-hour period granted by international practice, to determine whether he will leave port at once or remain for repairs and supplies. The rule is that the belligerent vessel must depart within twenty-four hours, the only exception being that this period may be prolonged to the extent necessary to make the repairs necessary to render the vessel seaworthy and take on coal and supplies to enable the vessel to reach the nearest home port.

Commander Thierfelder is expected to ask for both repairs and supplies. When this request is submitted to Collector Hamilton, a naval board will be instructed to make the technical examination to determine what repairs are actually necessary to make the vessel seaworthy, and a time limit will be set at the end of which the commander of the Wilhelm will be given an additional twenty-four hours in which to determine whether he will make a dash for the sea or remain and be interned.

How the Wilhelm managed to enter the Virginia Capes when British and French warships were supposed to have been there, was a matter of abundant speculation in Washington today. It could not be learned whether the warships of the Allies were still on guard or whether they had left their station outside the capes.

Unless they had gone it was generally agreed that the successful entry of the Wilhelm was a joke on them. Of course, if the Wilhelm entered the three-mile limit somewhere up the Maryland or New Jersey Coast and traveled toward the Virginia Capes inside that limit, the warships of the Allies could not open fire on her, and this would easily explain the joke. In any explanation, it was agreed, the commander of the Wilhelm had performed a feat in eluding the warships that until a few days ago were known to be waiting outside the capes.

One theory here is that Capt. Thierichens of the Eitel went through all the motions of creating the impression that he really intended to dash to sea for the purpose of holding the allied warships outside the capes long enough to enable the Kronprinz Wilhelm to reach a point where she might safely enter the three-mile limit and have clear sailing along the American coast.

The arrival of the Wilhelm leads some observers to attach a new significance to the attempted dash of the German merchant ship Odenwald from San Juan, Porto Rico. It was believed in this quarter that the Wilhelm was the German vessel lying outside San Juan Harbor waiting for coal and provisions when the Odenwald attempted its dash from San Juan and was stopped by American guns in the forts of Morro Castle. The failure of the Kronprinz Wilhelm to obtain the Odenwald supplies, it is suggested, may have forced the cruiser to seek refuge in an American port.

Instructions were today sent by Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the United States Public Health Service to his subordinates at Norfolk and Newport News to offer the facilities of that service at those places for the accommodation of the beri-beri patients brought in by the Wilhelm. Experts of the Public Health Service asserted tonight that no attempt would be made to keep the patients from being landed, as the disease from which they were suffering was not contagious or infectious.

It is what is known as a "deprivation disease," caused by the lack of a necessary something in the diet of the persons afflicted with it. The modern name for this missing something in the food supply served to the men on the Kronprinz is vitamines. The name of "avitamintosis" is used by the scientific experts of the Government to include all diseases such as beri-beri, scurvy, and pellagra, which are attributed to the lack of this essential life principle in the food of their victims.

"SQUARE DEAL" FOR THE EITEL

Von Bernstorff Satisfied with the Way the Vessel Was Treated.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has thanked the American Government for the "square deal," as he expressed it, shown to the converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, now interned at the Norfolk navy yard, and for the courtesy extended by American officials to Commander Thierichens and the crew of the vessel.

The Ambassador announced today that he had sent a note to the State Department asking that his thanks be conveyed to the proper officials for the pains they took to see that absolute neutrality was observed. The Ambassador said he was highly pleased with the painstaking care the American officials in charge of the case took to give the Eitel all the benefits of this country's neutrality.

List of Vessels Captured by Kronprinz.

NEWPORT NEWS, April 11.—Following is the list of the fifteen vessels captured by the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm during her long career on the seas, fourteen of these being sunk:

Name.	Type.	Number on Board.	Tonnage.	Date Sunk.
Indian Prince, (Br.)	Steamer.	37	2,846	Sept. 4, 1914.
La Correntina, (Br.)	Steamer.	121	8,529	Oct. 7, 1914.
Union, (Fr.)	Sailing.	24	2,183	Oct. 28, 1914.
Anne de Britagne, (Fr.)	Sailing.	24	2,063	Nov. 21, 1914.
Bellevue, (Br.)	Steamer.	34	3,814	Dec. 4, 1914.
Mont Agel, (Fr.)	Steamer.	32	4,803	Dec. 4, 1914.
Potaro, (Br.)	Steamer.	47	4,419	Jan. 10, 1915.
Highland Brae, (Br.)	Steamer.	141	7,634	Jan. 14, 1915.
Hemisphere, (Br.)	Steamer.	26	3,486	Dec. 28, 1914.
Wilfred M, (Br.)	Sailing.	7	251	Jan. 14, 1915.
Semantha, (Nor.)	Sailing.	23	2,280	Feb. 5, 1915.
Guadeloupe, (Fr.)	Steamer.	293	6,600	Feb. 23, 1915.
Tamar, (Br.)	Steamer.	33	3,207	Mar. 25, 1915.
Coleby, (Br.)	Steamer.	28	3,824	Mar. 27, 1915.
Chasehill, (Br.)	Steamer.	...	*4,583	....

*Stopped Feb. 22, 1915, but allowed to proceed with 300 prisoners transferred from the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

THINK PISA'S FAILURE DROVE SEA RAIDER IN

Vessel Is Laden Here With Supplies But She Stays at Pier.

The report of the arrival of the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm at Hampton Roads created considerable excitement in shipping circles yesterday. Capt. William G. Smith, Marine Superintendent of the White Star Line, and the commanders of liners in port, expressed the belief that the commander of the Kronprinz had been in communication by wireless with the Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Newport News. Their theory was that the Kronprinz waited about 250 miles east of the Virginia Capes for a flash that the five British cruisers had given up their patrol off Norfolk. The Prinz Eitel was officially interned on Friday afternoon, and thirty-six hours afterward the Kronprinz steamed into Hampton Roads.

Shipping men were inclined last night to think that the failure of the Hamburg-American steamship Pisa to slip away from her pier at the foot of Thirty-third Street, South Brooklyn, where she was loaded two weeks ago with provisions and coal, perhaps had something to do with the determination of the auxiliary cruiser's commander to come into port. It was their theory that the Pisa had some direct instructions to go to the aid of one of the German warships, as there was no possible chance of her getting across to the other side under the present circumstances. She averages ten knots under favorable weather conditions.

Maurice Leon said yesterday that the arrival of the Kronprinz Wilhelm in Hampton Roads raised a serious question for the United States Government, because she was fitted out in this port as a commerce destroyer.

"The fact that the neutrality laws were not being strictly enforced at the time she sailed on Aug. 3," Mr. Leon said, "has no application in the matter. At the close of the war there is no doubt that the nations whose ships have been sunk by her will put in a claim against the United States, as in the Alabama cases, on the ground that the Kronprinz Wilhelm was fitted out here as a commerce destroyer.

"If she interns at Norfolk, it will give the Federal Government some security against these claims. If the Captain who took the Kronprinz Wilhelm out of New York Harbor on Aug. 3 is on board the vessel now in any capacity, he is criminally liable for violating and defying the neutrality laws of the United States."

Mr. Leon added that he was informed shortly after the Kronprinz Wilhelm sailed that her commander made an affidavit at the Custom House regarding his manifest, in which he said that he had no guns or ammunition on board, and only a little extra coal to be used as ballast in the voyage to Bremen.

Charles von Helmolt, General Manager of the North German Lloyd Line, said last night that he had not received any news of the Kronprinz Wilhelm since she left New York on Aug. 3.

LITTLE HEARD OF KRONPRINZ.

Few Details of Her Career as a Raider Had Reached the Public.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm cleared for Bremen at the New York Custom House at 4:25 P. M. on Monday, Aug. 3, and left port at 7:30 P. M. She was not altered in appearance in any way, and sailed ostensibly as a North German Lloyd liner ordered back suddenly to Bremen by the owners.

The vessel had taken on coal and stores, including salt pork, salt beef, and salt fish. On her fo'csle head was a large case which looked as if it might contain a six-inch gun. Officials of the line explained that this was a spare crank shaft needed in Bremen for one of the China steamships.

After passing outside Sandy Hook at 8:30 P. M. the liner doused her running lights and steered south. No objection had been made by the Collector of the Port to her leaving. The President's neutrality proclamation had not then been issued. The North German Lloyd agents at 5 Broadway denied that the Kronprinz had been taken by the German Government as an auxiliary cruiser or that she had more coal or provisions than were necessary to carry her back to Bremen.

News came on Sept. 6 from Kingston, Jamaica, that the Kronprinz had been seen in West Indian waters by the British cruiser Bristol supplying coal to the German cruiser Karlsruhe. The Bristol opened fire, which was returned by the Karlsruhe until the Kronprinz was out of danger; then the Karlsruhe followed her and easily outdistanced the British cruiser.

After leaving New York under command of Capt. B. Wilhelmi, the Kronprinz was painted gray by her crew; her four buff funnels were changed to black. After meeting the Karlsruhe she was taken charge of by Lieut. Capt. Thierfelder.

The first news of the Kronprinz as a commerce destroyer reached New York on Sept. 25 from Rio Janeiro in a cablegram to the New York Maritime Exchange, stating that she had sunk the British freighter Indian Prince off the coast of Brazil on Sept. 20 and sent the Captain with fifteen of his crew to Rio Janeiro on the German steamship Prussia.

Nothing more was heard authentically of the cruise of the Kronprinz until Feb. 18, when the German steamship Holger arrived at Buenos Aires with the report that during January and February the auxiliary cruiser had sunk four British steamships and two sailing vessels off the coast of South America. The Holger had on board 51 passengers and 91 members of the crew of the steamship Highland Brae, which sailed from London for Buenos Aires on Jan. 3, and was owned by the Nelson Line; 47 of the crew of the steamship Potaro, 27 of the crew of the steamship Hemisphere, 22 of the crew of the sailing ship Semantha, and seven members of the crew of the schooner Wilfred M., all sunk by the Kronprinz.

The British freighter Chasehill arrived at Pernambuco on March 12 with the crew and 143 passengers of the French steamship Guadaloupe, sunk by the Kronprinz off the Island of Fernando de Noronha, in the South Atlantic. This was the last authentic news received of the Kronprinz, although it was reported from Buenos Aires that she had captured fifteen ships in all since leaving New York last August.

The Kronprinz was built at the Vulcan shipyards in Hamburg in 1901 for the North German Lloyd New York-Bremen passenger trade. She is a twin-screw vessel of 14,908 gross tonnage, with an average speed of 22 knots. She is 637 feet 3 inches long, 66 feet 3 inches beam, and 39 feet 3 inches depth of hold. For the first ten years of her career she was one of the most popular liners on the Atlantic; then she dropped back as newer vessels came to the front. A year before the war started the Kronprinz had 50 per cent. of her first cabin accommodations taken out; her speed did not average more than 21 knots under favorable conditions. She carried a crew of about 450 men.

KRONPRINZ SANK 14 SHIPS.

Another Captured, Sent to Port With Prisoners—Record of Raids.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 11.—In the eight months of her exciting career as a raider of commerce on the high seas, since she left the Port of New York early last August, the Kronprinz Wilhelm has captured and sent to the bottom thirteen ships of the Allies and one Norwegian vessel. She captured one French passenger steamer and sent a British ship to port with the French passengers, sinking the French boat.

The first of the ships to fall a victim to the German auxiliary cruiser was the British steamer Indian Prince, Capt. Gray, bound from Bahia for New York with a valuable cargo of coffee and cocoa and with five passengers, thirty-two officers and seamen aboard. She was owned by the Prince Line, Ltd., was 340 feet long, had a gross tonnage of 2,846, and was built in 1910. The raider met and sunk her on Sept. 4, just a month after escaping from Hoboken.

The British steamer La Correntina, bound from La Platte to London with 26 passengers, 95 officers and crew, and a cargo of 5,600,000 pounds of meat aboard, was sunk on Oct. 7. She was a twin-screw steamer with a tonnage of 8,529, and was owned by the Houlder Line, Ltd. She was built in 1912.

The French bark Union, Capt. Gregoric, bound from Port Talbot to Valparaiso with a cargo of 3,100 tons of coal and twenty-four officers and crew aboard, was sunk on Oct. 28. The coal was transferred to the raider before the ship was sunk.

The French bark Anne de Britagne, Capt. Picard, bound from Fredrikstad for Sidney and Newcastle with a cargo of lumber and twenty-four officers and crew, was sunk on Nov. 21.

The British steamer Bellevue, Capt. Robertson, was the next victim. She was sunk on Dec. 4. The steamer had 4,000 tons of coal aboard and was bound from Liverpool for South America, and had thirty-four officers and seamen aboard. The Bellevue was built in 1896 and was owned by the Bellevue Steamship Company, Limited.

The French steamer Mont Agel, Capt. Vabre, bound from Marseilles for South America, in ballast, was sunk on the same day. There were thirty-two officers and seamen aboard. The Mont Agel's tonnage was 4,803. She was built in 1911 and owned by the General Transportation Society.

The British steamer Hemisphere, Capt. Roberts, with 5,500 tons of coal aboard, was accepted as a welcome Christmas gift on Dec. 28, and was sunk after her coal had been confiscated. She was bound from Hull for Rosario, with twenty-six officers and seamen aboard. The Hemisphere was built in 1897, and was owned by the Hemisphere Steamship Company, Limited.

On Jan. 10 the British steamer Potaro, Capt. Matthews, of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, bound from Liverpool for the Argentine Republic for a cargo of meat, was sent to the bottom after her crew of forty-seven men and officers and her mascot, a kitten, had been taken off. She was built in 1904 and had a tonnage of 4,419.

The prize which pleased the German crew of the Kronprinz most was the next. It was the big English passenger steamer Highland Brae, of the Nelson Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., built in 1910 and with a tonnage of 7,634. She was bound from London to Buenos Aires with 50 passengers, 91 officers and crew and, most welcome, a cargo of meats, shoes and boots, flannels and other wearing apparel. The whole crew of the Kronprinz enjoyed a share of the clothing and food, it was said, and uniforms were made from the bolt cloth aboard. The officers, also, got champagne in quantities before the ship was sunk. The passengers taken from this ship, however, made such a noticeable increase in the demands on the larder that they were put ashore at Buenos Aires as soon as possible. It was on Jan. 14 that the Highland Brae was sent to the bottom.

The Wilfred M., a little British schooner from St. John's for Bahia, Capt. Parks, was sunk on the same day. She contributed fish and potatoes to the raider's menu.

On Feb. 5 the Norwegian bark Semantha, commanded by Capt. Halversen, was overtaken well down in the South Atlantic. She was bound from Linnton for Falmouth with a cargo of wheat, and there were twenty-three officers and seamen aboard. The officers of the Kronprinz were reluctant to go into details regarding the destruction of this neutral vessel, but justified the sinking of the ship on practically the same argument that the commander of the Prinz Eitel had advanced as his reason for sinking the American ship Frye. They found the Norwegian with a cargo of wheat bound for a hostile port, they said, and, as was done with the Frye, removed the crew and fired several shots into the ship. The Norwegian officers and crew were landed at Pernambuco.

The Britisher Chasehill, a 5,000-ton steamer, owned by the Chasehill Steamship Co., Ltd., and built in 1891, was captured on Washington's Birthday. She had a cargo of 4,000 tons of coal and was bound from Newport to Pernambuco. While the coal and provisions were being transferred to the raider the French passenger steamer Guadeloupe came along with 143 passengers, twenty-one officers, and a crew of 130 aboard. All of these were put aboard the Chasehill and sent to Pernambuco. Thus the Chasehill escaped the fate of the other captured ships. The Guadeloupe, Capt. Jasseau, was a twin screw steamer of 6,600 tons, built in 1906 and owned by the Generale Transatlantique Company. She was sunk by the simple process of opening her sea valves, and in twenty minutes she lurched forward and sunk beneath the waves.

A little over a month elapsed before another ship of the Allies was sighted. It was on March 24 that the English steamer Tamar, Capt. Willats, was intercepted and sunk after a large part of her cargo of 68,000 sacks of coffee had been confiscated. She belonged to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and was built in 1902. Her tonnage was 3,207.

The Coleby, an English steamer belonging to R. Ropner & Co., and laden with wheat, was sunk four days later, on March 28. This was the last prize taken by the German raider. The Coleby was built in 1907, and had a tonnage of 3,824.

FUGITIVE OFFICERS CAUGHT.

Two Germans Escaped from British Camp on April 4.

LONDON, April 11.—It is officially reported that the two German officers who escaped from the concentration camp for prisoners at Denbigh, Wales, on the night of April 4, have been recaptured at Wrexham. The officers are Lieut. Von Sanders Labon and Lieut. H. Ambler.

They answered the roll call at 8 o'clock on the night of their disappearance but the next morning were found to be missing.

PROFESSORS TALK WAR.

Protest in Wisconsin Against Pro-German Activity at State University

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., April 11.—A protest has been filed by Milwaukee sympathizers with the Allies against the conduct of pro-German members of the State University Faculty. President Van Hise has issued a radical order against State University professors discussing the war even in their clubs, but since that order Professor Voss of the German department organized a benefit for the German-Austrian widows, at which strong pro-German speeches were delivered. Added to this is the address in Milwaukee of Professor Carl Purin of the foreign language department, who charged that only through ignorance of European geography and politics could America's attitude in favor of the Allies be explained.

The English and French sympathizers think that if their friends are forbidden to discuss the war in private the pro-Germans should be at least forbidden to give public lectures for their side.

BULGARIA TO ABANDON NEUTRAL ATTITUDE

Premier Says New Situation Has Been Brought About by Allies in the East.

PARIS, April 11.—The Petit Parisien's special correspondent at Sofia has been authorized by Premier Radoslavoff to say that Bulgaria has thus far observed strict neutrality, but that a new situation has arisen in view of the action of the Allies in the East.

Bulgaria saw a possible realization of national ambitions, but Premier Radoslavoff formally declared that the latest turn of affairs necessitated new plans. Bulgaria's duty, the Premier added, was to realize its national program.

British Watching Swiss Imports.

ROME, April 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I am informed that the report published in America that the British Government has refused to permit the transport of goods, including foodstuffs, to Switzerland, is not exact. At present negotiations are in progress between the British and Swiss governments on the question of contraband goods being imported into Germany via Switzerland, and it is hoped that these negotiations may be soon brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Americans for Russian Hospitals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—A number of American surgeons and nurses have arrived in Sweden, proceeding via Finland to the Russian front.

RAID HATCHED IN BULGARIA.

Papers Found by Serbians on Dead Invaders Reveal Plans.

PARIS, April 11.—The searching of bodies of Bulgarian irregulars killed in the recent Serbian raids, according to a dispatch to the Havas Agency from its Nish correspondent, disclosed on the person of one of them a military account book issued by Austrian Landsturm officials. The body was that of an Austrian serving in the Ninety-ninth Austrian Regiment. On others were found railroad passes issued by Bulgarian lines and Bulgarian postal cards containing descriptions of Strumitsa, which was planned to indicate that the raid was planned on Bulgarian territory and an order given to attack Serbia.

Other bands, according to the dispatch, are said to be forming at Strumitsa. Macedonia is said to be their objective, which they wish to be occupied at any price.

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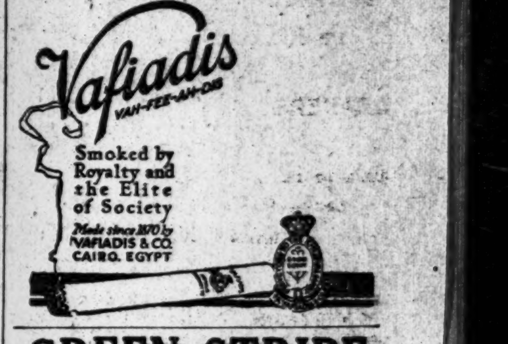

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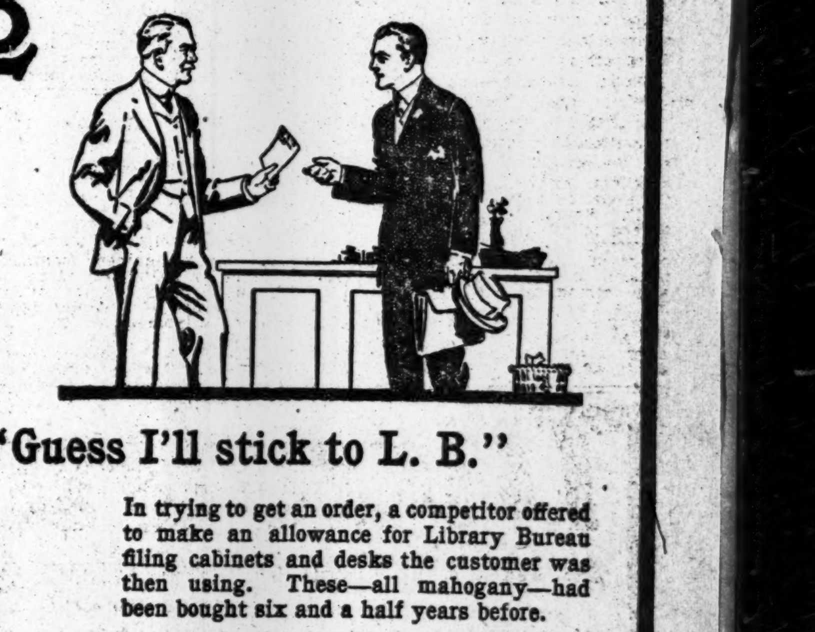

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SAYS TURKS ADMIT THEY ARE BEATEN

Courier for British Correspondent Reports Great Desire to be Rid of the Germans.

LEADERS LIVE ON A SHIP

Said to be in Constant Fear of Attack—Parts of the Turkish Capital Deserted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANZA, Rumania, April 8, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—The Daily Chronicle courier arrived here tonight from Constantinople after an absence of ten days. He reached the Bosporus after the bombardment by the Russian fleet. While waiting for daylight the steamer on which he was a passenger was fired on by either the forts or a Turkish warship. Happily the shots fell wide and no damage was done.

The Turks, fearing an incursion of hostile ships, have mined the channel. Vessels are entering by piloting a circuitous route which might be described as zig-zag.

The forts were not damaged by the Russian fire, but the coal jetties were destroyed. After the departure of the Russians, the Turkish fleet, numbering ten ships, including the Goeben and Breslau, ventured forth. They convoyed three transports which were being sent to Heracles with coal for the fleet. They returned after an absence of four days, but without the Medjideh, which struck a Russian mine and sank.

While not seriously injured some of the ships bore evidence of having been in action, shot holes in the funnels and deck-plates being visible.

The Germans are absolute masters of the Turkish Army and the destinies of Turkey. The regiment garrisoning Constantinople has been increased by German Sergeants and officers. The Germans fear the Turkish soldiers may mutiny.

The courier left the Goeben and the Breslau light, apparently with empty bunkers, anchored in the Bosporus. The scarcity of coal is severly hampering the Turkish naval movements and it is estimated the supply will be exhausted in another three weeks.

General von Saunders, Enver Bey, and their staffs, fearing assassination, have taken refuge on board a German transport which lies off Galata. They are in wireless communication with a station on the heights of Pera and also with the Dardanelles and are in telephonic communication with the Sublime Porte in Stamboul. All foreign telegraphic dispatches are controlled and censored from the headquarters ship.

Famine and fever are raging in Stamboul. A week ago the Pera Hotel was filled with German officers, but they are now gone, having left suddenly in the dead of night for the Dardanelles.

The Turkish officials seem anxious to ascertain the views of the European and American publics regarding their participation in the world war. With true oriental fatalism these officials admit their country is beaten and say there must be peace soon. They declare so far as Turkey is concerned the war will finish in three weeks' time, but the great problem is not making peace with the Allies, but, as a preliminary, getting rid of the German incubus. One high official with whom the courier discussed the situation drew his hand significantly across his throat and remarked that was a sure and not improbable method of settling the fate of the Germans.

Everybody has left Pera after hiding his valuables. The wife of the Khédive has gone to Brussa. A few shops are open in Pera, but the streets are deserted, the residents having fled to Therapia. The hotels and Ambassadors' villas are occupied by German and Turkish officers, and the heights adjoining Robert College have been fortified. The average Turkish officer and soldier is unsympathetic toward war, weary of the struggle, and would be heartily glad to see the allied fleet rounding Stamboul Point. They believe they can soften the hearts of Britain and France and secure reasonable peace terms, but they dread the advent of Russia.

The mission of the German Field Marshal von der Goltz and Hali Bey, President of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies, to Berlin, says The Times's Sofia correspondent, was urgently to demand on behalf of the Young Turks the dispatch of a German Army or 300,000 men across the Danube for the purpose of crushing Serbia and intimidating Bulgaria in order to open the road for the dispatch of munitions of war to Constantinople.

In case of the refusal of Germany to comply with the demand, according to the correspondent, the Young Turks have threatened to negotiate a separate peace with the Entente powers.

ABDUL NOW IN SMYRNA.

Young Turks Said to Have Approached Britain on Peace Terms.

LONDON, Monday, April, 12.—Abdul Hamid, former Sultan of Turkey, is in Smyrna in the house of a former leading British inhabitant of that city, which is now occupied by the military commandant of Smyrna, says The Daily Telegraph's Athens correspondent.

"Abdul Hamid is being cherished with sedulous care," the correspondent adds, "so that he can be used in case of a revolution in Constantinople. At present the situation in Constantinople is excellent, and the secret police have the situation well in hand.

"The Young Turks a few days ago agreed to ask the neutral diplomats to ascertain from the Allies their terms of peace. A diplomat attempted this mission, but Great Britain rejected it and nothing came of the effort. The Young Turks attempted to agree upon a program to be put in force in case the Allies capture the Dardanelles, but, after a discussion, it was decided to await advices from Berlin."

THE WAR SITUATION.

In the field of military strategy nothing basically new or distinctive is possible. Strategy today is the same as strategy in the time of Caesar, Alexander, Charlemagne, or Napoleon.

We may modify or combine various strategic principles in order to combat certain conditions or to conform them to certain situations, but the principles themselves are pre-existing and fundamental. Military tactics are constantly changing with the improvements in weapons of offense and defense; strategy is always the same. In attempting to interpret the meaning of any movement of troops in a theatre of military operations we therefore look back to former wars for a parallel condition of situation in which a similar movement was made the object of which was subsequently definitely disclosed. Similarly, in viewing an inactive battle line, where the locations of the various military elements are known with fair accuracy, we endeavor to reason out, by analogy with the similar situation and the similar disposition of elements of a previous war, what are the possible strategic moves of which the situation is capable. Then, by a process of elimination, we can arrive at the most probable solution. Not that the solution of the theoretical student will be the same as that of the military leaders in the field. War is not so simple, and a movement today may not have its culmination for months. But at least we get a starting point, and are better able to grasp the meaning of details as subsequent moves cause the general plan to be unfolded.

⁂

In the western theatre of operations in the present war, however, there is nothing analogous to any situation that is known to have existed in any other war that has ever been waged. When the present positions were taken by the Allies and the Germans, both realized that operations were practically at an end until Winter had passed, the snow melted and the ground sufficiently dried out to admit of free movement over the roads of artillery and of ammunition and supply wagons. Each, anticipating a forward movement by the other when the Spring opened, began to intrench and build earthworks, so that now the entire front of both belligerents, from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier, is, to all intents and purposes, a continuous line of field fortifications, almost permanent in character. This condition imposes very definite limitations on the possible number of strategic moves. For example, there is no possibility of direct movements against either flank nor of direct operations against lines of communications, which, if sucessful, invariably result in retreat with minimum loss of life to both offense and defense. A movement may have, and in most of the Spring fighting so far has had, for its ultimate object either one or both of these two strategic operations, but the first and direct operation must from the nature of things be a frontal attack.

In every other war, and in fact in the eastern theatre of operations in the present war, this condition has not prevailed. There have always existed means and territory in which to manoeuvre troops. Practically every strategical plan has been a possibility—a definite objective point has been selected and ways and means of reaching it considered without the limitations under which the leaders on the western European front are laboring. On the present eastern front, for example, the objective of all the German movements has been Warsaw. The Germans have adopted as a general strategic plan the cutting of the railroad between Warsaw and Petrograd. To effect this they have been holding for months a force in front of Warsaw sufficient to keep in check the Russian Army there and have operated from both flanks, north and south. They have not been particularly successful in their own operations, though they have succeeded in effectually blocking a Russian advance. But they have been able to move, and if one plan failed, to resort to another. There is no such restriction as exists in the west.

⁂

The western leaders have but one course open to them—to select a point the possession of which is desired and take it by a frontal attack. The plan pursued at Neuve Chapelle by the British is probably being followed by the French in the battle against the German salient and probably will be followed in most of their operations. By making a strong demonstration at some other nearby point the aggressors bring it about that the line directly in front of the real objective is weakened to reinforce the supposed point of attack. When this occurs the attack will then be directed against the point selected. This is a slow process—so slow that it is extremely doubtful if the issue of the war will be decided on this front. The loss of life attendant upon it will be so appalling that it does not seem possible that the people of the various belligerent nations will permit the sacrifice to be made.

Under such circumstances the action in the Carpathian Mountains, which, if Russia is successful, may readily result in the elimination of Austria, takes on an added significance.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF WAR OPERATIONS

France.

PARIS, (Night Report.)—To the north of Albert the Germans during the course of Saturday night delivered an attack on the two banks of the Ancre River against our trenches at Hamel and in the Thiepval Wood, but they were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting.

In the Argonne the fighting developed into a very sharp struggle lasting all night, and we demolished a blockhouse and captured about three hundred yards of a trench. We have maintained our gain, notwithstanding two German counter-attacks.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle no infantry action has been reported in the region of Les Eparges and Combres since our success of April 9.

In the Alluy Wood an attack, delivered on the evening of the 10th, made us masters of a new line of trenches. At the Mortmare Wood the Germans succeeded during the night in recapturing the trenches, which they had lost in the course of the day. The positions which we won on the 8th remain completely in our possession.

In the forest of le Prêtre two violent counter-attacks by the enemy melted away under our infantry and artillery fire.

Our aeroplanes have dropped bombs on the maritime station and foundry at Bruges.

(Day Report)—During almost the entire day of April 10 snow, rain, and wind prevailed.

In Belgium, on the Aisne and in the Champagne country, there have been artillery actions. The progress made by us between the Meuse and the Moselle, reported in last night's official statement, is confirmed.

In the Bois de Montmare our front has been extended to the eastward by making more trenches. Several counter-attacks have been repulsed.

In the Bois le Prêtre we made an advance at the western edge of the wood. A number of German machine guns were captured.

Germany.

BERLIN.—On the Yser Canal near Poesele, south of Drei Grachten, we took three villages which were occupied by the Belgians, and made one officer and forty men prisoners.

In small engagements near the Anere stream at Albert we made fifty French prisoners.

French attacks in the Western Argonne failed.

Fighting between the Meuse and the Moselle increased in intensity in the afternoon. In the forest region to the north of the Combres Heights the French collected strong forces for a fresh attempt to take our positions on the heights. The attack, which commenced early in the day, completely failed, and the positions everywhere on the heights remained in our possession.

Southwest of Ailly stubborn fighting continued throughout the night and resulted in our favor.

In an unsuccessful attack in force to the north of Flirey the French sustained heavy losses.

In battles yesterday in the Bois le Prêtre we took four machine guns. Very severe night battles which followed were favorable to us.

The very heavy French losses in the engagements between the Meuse and the Moselle cannot yet be approximately estimated. Between Selouse and La Martville woods our troops counted 700 dead, and at a small place north of Regnieville more than 500 dead bodies were found. We took eleven French officers and 804 men and seven machine guns.

An anchored balloon which the French state descended within their lines is now anchored near Moerchingen, where it landed.

In the Vosges a snowstorm prevented active fighting on a large scale.

In the eastern theatre, near Mariampol and Kalwarya, and near Klimki, on the Skwa, Russian attacks were repulsed.

At a place near Bromierz, west of Plonsk, the Russians kept up a very lively infantry and artillery fire all night.

Russia.

PETROGRAD.—West of the Niemen isolated actions continue in the region of the River Szeszupa.

In the Carpathians the enemy on April 9 and the following night attacked in serried columns, strongly supported by artillery, our troops who had advanced toward the southern slopes of the principal mountain chain. These attacks were repulsed, with enormous losses to the enemy, and we captured a battalion with twenty-three officers and machine guns.

In the direction of Uzsok, after a stubborn fight, we carried several heights, capturing 1,000 men, twenty-two officers, and four machine guns.

In the direction of Stryi (East Galicia) the enemy's attacks have continued. On the other sectors of our front there has been no marked change.

Austria.

VIENNA.—"In the wooded heights to the east of Uzsok Pass fighting continues in some sectors. Pursuing our success of the 9th of April, we captured nine more officers and 713 men. We also took two machine guns.

"In southeast Galicia there have been only artillery engagements and night attacks."

COST OF 18 MONTHS' WAR.

$40,000,000,000, Says J. Annan Bryce—A Generation for Recovery.

LONDON, March 30, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—If the war lasts only eighteen months the cost will be $40,000,000,000, in the opinion of J. Annan Bryce, member of Parliament, and brother of Viscount James Bryce, former Ambassador to the United States.

"The present expenditure of the belligerents," explains Mr. Bryce, "will reach $25,000,000,000 in eighteen months. The expenditure by neutrals adds at least $500,000,000, the destruction of property, $5,000,000,000; the loss of the labor of 12,000,000 fighting men the remainder of the total.

"It will take the world a generation to recover and its purchasing power will be vastly lessened for the immediate future."

COMMONS TO ACT ON DRINK PROBLEM

Opening Session This Week Will Take Up the Many Proposals for British Reform.

CHANGE IN PUBLIC OPINION

Measures Demanded That Will Reach All Classes and Will Have Support of the Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 11.—The drink question, which will come before Parliament when the session reopens this week, has during the last week occupied more space in the papers than the actual news of the war. Various guesses are hazarded as to the steps which the Cabinet will take to solve the problem, and the latest and probably the best among them is that the Government measures will be directed to restricting the consumption of spirits and reducing the alcoholic strength of beers, with the possible curtailment of licensed selling hours in certain areas.

It is a fact significant of conditions which now exist in this country that the whole question has been treated with direct reference to its importance as affecting British participation in the war. The convinced teetotaler or prohibitionist, of course, seized the opportunity of airing his views, and the possessor of vested interests in the liquor trade also argued his own case, but, broadly speaking, the controversy has not been waged along these lines, and extremists on both sides obtained little hearing.

In its first presentation the case for reform was unfortunate. Mr. Lloyd George's declaration that drink was a worse enemy than Germany required and obtained explanation. It was made to imply a charge against the workingmen of the country of which they have been conclusively proved innocent. Drunkenness was not their habit in the mass, nor was the majority of workingmen guilty of drinking to an extent prejudicial to their economic value. Mr. Lloyd George specifically stated it was only a small minority where excess interfered with the required output for war purposes, but under the circumstances wherein the campaign for prohibition was opened his qualifying statements were lost from sight. The agitation took on the aspect of a campaign against the habits of one class.

Happily the truer perspective has now been obtained. As The Nation says:

"If drink is our greatest enemy in the sense that vigor and power of the nation are sapped by indulgence, it is not on one set of men that the blame must be put. All classes drink, and the whole nation has to reform the habits that impair its general power, just as an athlete goes into training for some special contest."

Club gossip, never a very reliable guide, says Mr. Lloyd George and Premier Asquitn were the chief advocates at Cabinet meetings already held to discuss the question for total prohibition during the period of the war, but were overruled by a majority of their colleagues.

Some dissatisfaction has already found a voice at what are called the half measures which the Government is expected to adopt. St. Loe Strachey in The Spectator and J. L. Garvin in The Observer particularly arguing that obedience to the call to total abstinence will prove inspiring and bracing to the nation's will and fibre as no acquiescence in half measures could be. Garvin, however, admits that, if it is proved to the Government that national opinion will not support total prohibition, they will be right to reject that policy.

As The Manchester Guardian says, it is vital that whatever is done should have the general opinion of the country behind it, and real opinion of divers classes and localities can only be ascertained in the House of Commons.

There are more solutions than one of the problem, and almost any one of them would probably encounter opposition on one ground or another. It is in the Commons that the nature and extent of such opposition can be measured.

Finally, in some quarters there is a disposition to believe that the denunciation of drink as an enemy is to a large extent exaggerated, and that inadequate supplies of ammunitions which have been laid at its door should really be blamed on, as The Economist says, injudicious recruiting, especially among mechanics, and to mismanagement of contracts in the beginning of the war. Failure on the part of the authorities to organize the nation's industrial resources for war purposes at the earlier stage of hostilities is also asserted to be the real problem, of which the drink question is only a part.

GREAT DEMAND FOR WHISKY.

People Buying Bottles and Cases to be Ready for Prohibition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 12.—The Times says that one effect of the movement of the Cabinet toward prohibition has been to create a remarkable demand during the past week for whisky by the bottle or case. Large numbers of people who drink whisky at home have been laying in a reserve stock, and many suburban dealers on Saturday had sold every bottle in their cellars of certain well-known proprietary blends.

"This is probably the common experience," says The Times, "for the complaint is made that delivery cannot be secured of further supplies from distillers."

STATE BEER MONOPOLY?

Plan of Great Britain to Take Over All Breweries, Is Reported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 12.—The Daily Express states that the Government proposes to solve the drink problem by purchasing outright all breweries in the United Kingdom and establishing a Government monopoly, no strong beer to be brewed, light beer of the lager type alone being supplied.

According to The Express the purchase will not be paid in cash, but the brewers and others holding brewing stock will be paid in bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest. The paper further says Lloyd-George is personally responsible for the scheme, the details of which are now being worked out by a committee of the Cabinet.

Joffre's Ideal, Peaceful Fishing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 11.—General Joffre's after-the-war ambition, says L'Opinion, is a life of complete retirement, for which purpose he has already purchased a barge. He intends to moor it in a secluded spot, far from the adulatory public, and to enjoy in peace the fishing of which he is passionately fond.

LAYS HARBOR 'PLOT' TO GERMAN EMBASSY

Continued from Page 1.

lot of supplies and at first was unable to find the cruiser for which he was bound on account of the fog. When at last he found the cruiser his load of supplies was badly damaged by sea water, and the Captain of the cruiser refused to receive such supplies.

Capt. Rex delivered supplies, on the occasions above referred to, to the British cruiser Essex and to a Cunard converted cruiser both hovering off Sandy Hook at that time.

On all the occasions above mentioned Capt. Rex. was accompanied by Pilot Albert Soderberg, now Captain of the tugboat Leader, owned by the Munson Line. Harry Hunt of 128 West Seventieth Street, New York City, purchased the supplies from T. P. Kidd, Manager and Treasurer of the Metropolitan Hotel Supply Company of New York, and had them delivered to British cruisers by the G. H. Dalzell tug commanded by Capt. Rex of which Albert Soderberg was pilot.

The supplies in every instance were loaded on the tugboat G. H. Dalzell from Booth Line Pier No. 4, East River.

Harry Hunt ordered the Metropolitan Supply Company to deliver these supplies to Booth Line Pier No. 4, East River. Also he ordered the Dalzell people to send their tugboat to this pier for these supplies and to transfer them to the English cruisers hovering off Sandy Hook.

Every effort possible has been made to establish the fact that other deliveries have been made and are being made from this port to the English cruisers hovering off Sandy Hook, but these efforts have been unsuccessful, except in the instances above mentioned.

There were a great many rumors and it was possible to get direct statements, under oath, as indicated by previous information, that certain Captains had made deliveries of supplies and were making deliveries of supplies to the English cruisers, but these rumors and sworn statements on the part of the captains of the tugboats were incorrect and said statements were made by these captains falsely in order to secure positions under the pretext under which the investigation was being conducted for the purpose of bringing out all the facts.

"The sole object in placing this belated report in the hands of the officials of the Port of New York at the present time has been to attempt to clear the skirts of the steamship company, and the German Embassy plot in connection with the creation of evidence of violations was designed, first, to get Captains of tugboats, in their greed for easy money, to swear that they had already made many deliveries of goods to British vessels and were familiar with the work, and, second, to get them to load up with provisions, start them off down the bay, in the belief that they were dealing with British agents, and then catch them in the act.

"When all arrangements were completed, and plans even made by which the steamship people should execute bonds to reimburse the Captains in case their tugs were caught and condemned and their licenses forfeited, the whole deal was called off by orders from the German Embassy.

"The newly formed league of so-called American citizens, of which former Congressman Barthoidt of Missouri, is the moving spirit, was founded as the result of a conference in New York between Mr. Bartholdt, Dr. Dernburg and Captain Boy-Ed of the German Embassy. It is financed almost entirely by the German Government, and has for its main object the denunciation of the Administration, the stirring up of race hatred between the German population of the country and the American people and the attempt to control the election of Congressmen."

Not Misled, Says Malone.

When The Providence Journal's dispatch was read to him last night, Collector Malone said:

"The Collector has not been misled or fooled by the agents of any Government, nor by private detectives and others. He has known with accuracy everything going on in the port, through the constant vigilance of the Secret Service operatives and the members of the neutrality squad of the Custom House."

Mr. Malone denied the report that he had presented the findings of his neutrality investigations to the Treasury Department.

"I have made no report," said he. "I have not reported my investigations officially to any one. The other day when Assistant Secretary Peters of the Treasury Department was here, and I might say he did not come here to see me or to inquire about the neutrality matters, I asked him to come to the Custom House and there in an informal way we discussed the subject.

"The statement in some of the newspapers that there had been some official dissatisfaction over the neutrality matter here is utterly false and is without the least foundation. There has been no dissatisfaction about it on the part of anybody in Washington."

FRENCH MAINTAIN ST. MIHIEL GAINS

New Line of Trenches in Ailly Wood Captured Saturday Evening.

LOSE GROUND AT MONTMARE

Germans Retake Trenches There—Berlin Still Denies Reports of "Wedge" Reverses.

PARIS, April 11.—Interest still centres upon the fighting in the St. Mihiel region, where tonight's official report indicates that the French generally maintain their gains of previous days, although it is admitted that the Germans have recaptured the trenches in Montmare Wood, which they lost yesterday.

The War Office communiqué issued tonight describes the fighting in this region as follows:

> Between the Meuse and the Moselle no infantry action has been reported in the region of Les Eparges and Combres since our success of April 9.
>
> In the Ailly Wood an attack delivered on the evening of the 10th made us masters of a new line of trenches. At the Montmare Wood the Germans succeeded during the night in recapturing the trenches which they had lost in the course of the day. The positions which we won on the 8th remain completely in our possession.
>
> In the Forest of Le Prêtre two violent counter-attacks by the enemy melted away under our infantry and artillery fire.

LONDON, April 11.—The German official report, as usual, denies that the French have anywhere made gains in the fighting between the Meuse and Moselle. In one other particular it contradicts the French report, asserting that a strong French attack made yesterday on the German positions north of Combres was a failure, where as the Paris communiqué says that there has been no infantry action in that region since April 9.

The Berlin report thus deals with the fighting in the "wedge" district.

> Fighting between the Meuse and the Moselle increased in intensity in the afternoon. In the forest region to the north of the Combres Heights, the French collected strong forces for a fresh attempt to take our positions on the heights. The attack, which began early in the day, completely failed and the positions everywhere on the heights remained in our possession.
>
> Southwest of Ailly stubborn fighting continued throughout the day. In an unsuccessful attack in force to the north of Flirey the French sustained heavy losses. In battles yesterday in the Bois Le Pretre we took four machine guns. Very severe night battles which followed were favorable to us.
>
> The very heavy French losses in the engagements between the Meuse and the Moselle cannot yet be approximately estimated. Between Selouse and Lamartille Woods our troops counted 700 dead, and at a small place north of Regnieville more than five hundred dead bodies were found. We took eleven French officers and 804 men and seven machine guns.

With the statements of the two General Staffs in direct conflict, it is difficult to gauge the results of the fighting. Military experts here, however, express the conviction that the Germans will be compelled to send reinforcements to strengthen the St. Mihiel wedge, and that as soon as this movement begins the Allies will strike at the point thus weakened, and perhaps at the whole line.

Germans Insist Lines Hold.

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam to London,) Monday, April 12.—The main army headquarters has made public a detailed description of the battle between the Muese and the Moselle.

"While up to April 7 the French attacks were directed exclusively against both German wings," the description says, "the enemy is now also attacking the centre, after having gathered fresh forces near St. Mihiel. But each succeeding day has ended with a full German success on all the attacked fronts. All the trenches lost in these fights have been regained with the exception of a small, unimportant part."

SEIZE NETWORK OF HUNGARIAN LINES

Russian Forces Now Hold Head Sections and Branches of Five Main Railways.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 11, (Disptach to The London Daily News.)—All the main ridges of the Carpathians are now in the hands of the Russians, whose separate columns are moving slowly along river valleys towards the Hut Gariat plain. They are still about twenty miles from the open country.

The weather is rapidly improving and a large force of infantry is able to begin a definite advance along the Uszok River towards Uzigorod and a region of considerable market towns. The Russians now hold the eighty-mile front Uszok-Mezo Laborcz-Bartfeld, with the head sections of five main railways, besides a number of narrow-gauge branch lines. These are being prepared for the movement of reserves and supplies.

Opinion here is that the battle of the Carpathians is now finished definitely, as well as the battles for Galicia, and that the battles for Hungary are now beginning. Over the entire distance from the Donajec to the Dniester the Russians have established a continuous line for their offensive.

Austro-German attempts of an occasional and spasmodic character are made in counter-attacks, chiefly in the Bostok region southeast of Uszok, but reinforcements consisting of the defeated remnants of Austrians driven from other passes fail entirely to prevent the rapid establishment of base operations from the southern slopes of the mountains.

The Austrian prisoners are terribly exhausted. Practically all are conveyed to the railway on transport wagons.

Working South of Ussok Pass.

LONDON, Monday, April 12.—The Russians, like the French, are apparently making progress in the capture of important points which are essential before a general forward movement can be undertaken. They are in possession of the whole principal chain of the Carpathians, and at some points are descending the southern slopes and are approaching, if they are not already in, the Uzsok Valley, south of the pass of that name.

GERMANS ATTACK IN VOSGES

Five Days' Battle for Hartmanns-Weilerkopf Costs Many Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PORRENTRUY, Switzerland, April 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—For several days now German troops have again been furiously attacking positions recently conquered on Hartsmanns-Weilerkopf. They have considerably reinforced their effectives with soldiers of the Prussian Guard. For four days there has been a frightful struggle, and neither rain, snow nor sodden roads have stopped it.

Notwithstanding the considerable German effort, the French, powerfully helped by the seventy-five centimeter guns, have made progress on the Eastern slope of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf. On Tuesday, thanks to a vigorous attack, they carried a spur and a trench sheltering troops that were causing considerbale losses to the Alpine chasseurs.

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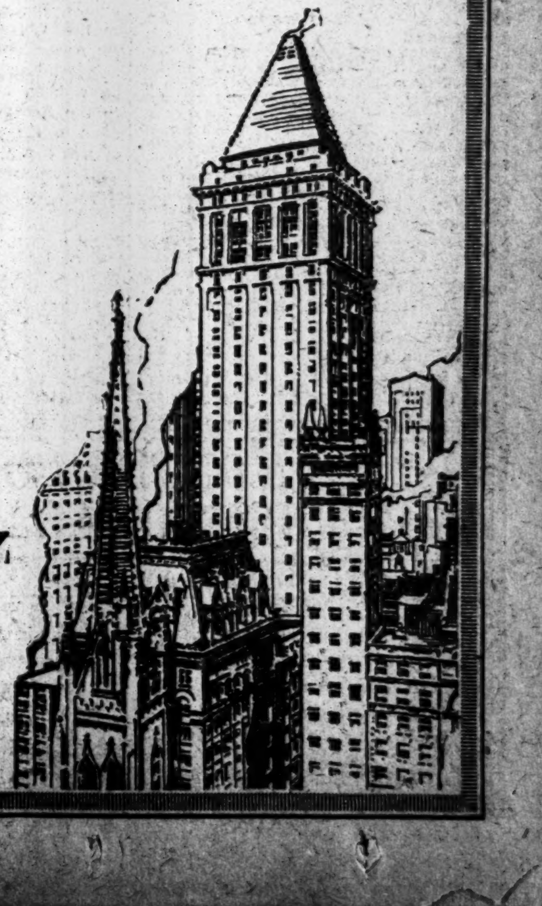

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POPE PERSISTENT IN PEACE EFFORTS

Not Discouraged by Failure to Bring About a Truce at Christmas and Easter.

NO REQUEST FROM AUSTRIA

M. Hanotaux's Visits Thought to be Prelude to Rapprochement Between Holy See and France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 11.—The Vatican and Quirinal seem to be competing in secrecy about the negotiations both are conducting in connection with the European conflict. The only statement it is possible to obtain from Papal Secretary of State Gasparri is that the Pontiff is untiring in his constant persevering efforts to shorten the conflict, or at least to render it less cruel. Cardinal Gasparri, who has known the Pope for thirty years, declared he never suspected his fibre so resistent, his mind so resourceful, his heart so tenderly moved as has been shown throughout the work conducted unceasingly since he ascended the Pontifical chair.

From other official sources I learn that the Pope, who in his action concerning the war is animated by the most unselfish motives, is ready to attempt anything without taking into consideration the certainty of success or possible failure. Despite disappointment at the failure of his efforts to obtain a suspension of the conflict at Christmas, he again advanced a proposal for a truce at Easter, encouraged by the fact that by what seemed to be a providential coincidence Easter this year occurred the same day also for the Orthodox Church. This step likewise was destined to be abortive.

This situation, however, instead of discouraging Pope Benedict, has infused new vigor into him. His Genoese obstinacy has been increased by difficulties, and he only regrets that the tension still existing between France and the Papacy when he assumed the tiara prevents him from exercising greater influence on the field of the Allies. In fact, his relations with Russia are not exceedingly cordial, owing to the stern treatment meted out to the Catholics of the Muscovite Empire generally and of Poland in particular, so that, contrary to what is reported, the Vatican would not be the best medium for Francis Joseph to obtain a separate peace with Russia.

Frequently since the war began the relations with M. Nelidoff, the Russian Minister, have been very strained owing to the maltreatment of the Catholic Bishops and clergy in Poland and Galicia. These incidents have been arranged through the able, tactful intervention of Duncan Gregory, First Secretary of the British Legation to the Vatican, who practically directs the whole work of the Allies with the papacy, since Sir Henry Howard is too old and deaf. Therefore the influence of the Vatican on the Allies is exercised not through Russia but through England, although the British Legation is newly created.

While nothing has been left unattempted by the Pope to obtain all possible through this channel to extinguish the conflagration, it is positively stated that no request has been received from the Austrian Emperor with the view to obtain honorable peace terms from Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The report that the Secretary of the Papal Nuncio at Vienna had come to Rome with an autograph letter of Emperor Franz Josef to the Pope, is officially denied at the Vatican. Denial is also given to a rumor of the Pope's endeavor to assist Austria in concluding separate peace with Russia.

It would thus appear that the Pope is completely disinterested in the fate of Austria-Hungary, which is the greatest Catholic power in the world. I am, however, informed that the Holy See's abstention from all interference is due to its appreciation of the danger of all such acts, as war between Austria and Italy is inevitable and any active policy on the part of the Holy See may be misconstrued in this country.

ROME, April 11.—The presence in Rome of Gabriel Hanotaux, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of France and a member of the French Academy, is causing much comment here. He has had audiences with Pope Benedict and Papal Secretary of State Gasparri, and subsequently M. Hanotaux was visited by a prominent prelate of the Papal Secretaryship of State.

A feeling exists in Rome that negotiations, perhaps totally unofficial, are proceeding with the object of bringing about an understanding between France and the Holy See, which is considered more than necessary as Russia's successes increase. Through France the Vatican, it is understood, hopes to bring influence to bear on Russia in connection with her treatment of Polish Catholics.

Another question which has attracted the attention of the Holy See authorities is contained in a report published in Rome to the effect that Russia in the event of victory "would not be satisfied with Constantinople, but would claim possession of the Holy Land, because it is visited by 50,000 Russians yearly."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—No information could be obtained from the White House tonight in connection with a statement attributed to Pope Benedict and contained in an interview with him printed in newspapers this morning to the effect that the Pope had already let President Wilson know through one of his friends that when the favorable moment came for a suggestion to bring peace in Europe the United States would have the support of the Holy See.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, said he knew nothing in regard to the communication alleged to have been made to President Wilson in behalf of Pope Benedict, and he had not discussed the matter with the President since the interview with the Pope had been printed.

A report that Cardinal Gibbons had acted as the Pope's emissary in delivering the message to the President was in circulation tonight, but it could not be confirmed and everything indicated that it was based on nothing more than surmise.

SCOFF AT PEACE TALK.

French Papers Unanimous in Demanding War to a Finish.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 11.—A majority of the French press scoffs at the story that Germany has requested America to open negotiations looking to peace.

"The story is doubtless a mere canard," said The Gaulois; but some papers, like The Figaro, consider that the rumor is a German attempt to test the feeling of the world before further defeats render the Allies inexorable in their determination to crush the central Empires. The press, without exception, maintains that it is the intention of the Allies to make a thorough job of the war, all emphasizing the futility of ceasing to struggle at the moment when they have reached the same stage of preparation and efficiency as that with which the Germans began.

The Journal says:

"It is absurd to accept a limping peace just when the prospects justify hopes of a complete victory."

The Journal des Débats publishes a new prophecy of speedy peace to support the recent Temps story of Berton, the artist's model who, after prophesying early last July that the war would begin Aug. 2 and end May 22, and that he himself would be killed at the end of November, was actually shot Nov. 27. The Journal des Débats says that a northern village has been thrilled by the vision of a seven-year-old girl to whom the Virgin appeared on Palm Sunday and said that the news that her father had been wounded would arrive in three days, that the child would then die and that the war would end in May. The news duly arrived, and the child died the same day. The newspaper concludes: "The facts are substantiated by military automobilists operating in the district."

ANDRASSY TALKS OF PEACE.

Says Germanic Powers Will Win Sooner Than Enemies Expect.

VIENNA, April 11.—Writing in the Zeit Count Julius Andrassy, a former Hungarian Premier, says the recent reports of "war weariness" in Hungary are just as unfounded today as they were months ago.

During his visits to Austria, Count Andrassy says, he found the same determination to prosecute the war until a lasting and honorable peace is guaranteed. Nevertheless, the writer expressed the belief that peace will not long be deferred.

"Events in the war," Count Andrassy says, "now follow one another more quickly and the central powers will attain the object they have in view sooner than their enemies believe."

MYSTERIOUS HAGUE MEETING.

Not to End Present War, but to Prevent Future Ones.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) April 11.—For three days there has been a private discussion of peace here by a conference, consisting of about thirty delegates from the United States, Holland, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Sweden, Norway, England, Belgium, and Switzerland.

The conference came to an end today with the drafting of a program for action in the various countries. Only a short record of the work of the conference has been issued as follows:

"The object of the meeting was not to suggest steps to bring the war to an end, but to consider by what principles the future peace of the world would best be guaranteed. After a full discussion a minimum program was unanimously adopted.

"The action to be initiated in the different countries will ultimately be supplemented by an international propaganda. A central committee for a durable peace has been created as a link between the national organizations. The committee of the Dutch anti-war council, supplemented by members from other countries, will serve as the executive."

Mrs. Fanny F. Andrews of Boston was the American delegate.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 11.—Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, who is attending the Peace Meeting at The Hague, is a lecturer, writer, and social worker. She was born in Nova Scotia, coming to Boston when she was a child. She was graduated from Radcliffe in 1902, and two years afterward she married Edwin G. Andrews of Lynn. For a time she was one of the contributors to the New York Ledger. She has also been active in organizing parents' organizations in the Boston schools. She is a member of the National Peace Council and the Peace Bureau at Berne.

VENIZELOS RETIRES FROM GREEK POLITICS

King's Answer to Demand for Retraction Unsatisfactory to Ex-Premier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, April 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—M. Venizelos, the former Premier, read to a gathering of his political supporters held shortly before midnight a letter he had addressed to the King.

M. Venizelos pointed out that the Government denied the correctness of his statement that his Majesty authorized him in January to take all necessary steps to obtain participation of Bulgaria and Rumania in the war, together with Greece, negotiations which included territorial concessions to Bulgaria. That denial M. Venizelos declared to be a serious insult to himself, and in case he did not receive a withdrawal of the denial it only remained for him to retire absolutely from politics.

As the Government had stated on behalf of the King that his Majesty never agreed to a concession of territory to another State or sanctioned such proposals, M. Venizelos's position became extremely difficult and to stay in the political arena would result in there remaining in the political situation, he says, "a factor which would find itself in such personal opposition to the Crown that the consequence would be a grave political crisis for which I do not wish to assume responsibility."

The answer received to this letter M. Venizelos deemed to be unsatisfactory and so his retirement has become an accomplished fact.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, April 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Ex-Premier Venizelos's retirement is a mere figure of speech, for if he should be returned at the coming election with a parliamentary majority he will naturally reenter the political arena.

RELIEF FLAG FLYING AS HARPALYCE SANK

Captain of Another Ship Saw American Commission's Emblem on Torpedoed Vessel.

HURRIED TO THE RESCUE

Dutch Steamer Elisabeth Was Only a Mile Away When Submarine Destroyed the British Craft.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 11.—A Rotterdam dispatch to The London Daily News confirms the report that the British steamer Harpalyce was torpedoed. The dispatch says:

"The latest act of German frightfulness is the sinking, without the slightest warning, of the Belgian relief ship Harpalyce near North Hinder Lightship. So far only twenty-seven of the crew of forty-two men have been brought into Rotterdam, and it is feared practically all the remainder have been lost. There is a possibility that one or perhaps two have been picked up by the American ship Ruby.

"It was sheer luck that everybody on board was not drowned, for the ship sank within five minutes after receiving the torpedo. Twenty-two of those saved were rescued by the Dutch steamer Elisabeth of Rotterdam, and five others by the Dutch steamship Catherina. All the rescued were Englishmen, who told me their story in the cabin of the Elisabeth. They were full of praise for the prompt action of Capt. K. Matroos of that ship in coming to the rescue and returning to Rotterdam with them, although he was outward bound for New York.

"Edward Llewellyn, the third officer, who was on the bridge at the time, told me a thrilling story. 'A slight gale from the northwest was blowing,' he said, 'and the sea was very choppy. At 10 o'clock we were about eight miles from North Hinder Lightship, when suddenly I heard a tremendous explosion. The ship heeled over, and I looked over the side, and right aft on the starboard side I saw a tremendous hole.

"'It looked as if nearly half the side of the ship was blown out. The water was pouring in, and the vessel settled down, stern first, very fast. I looked around for traces of the submarine, and saw nothing, but two minutes afterward I thought I saw the periscope some distance away, going from the ship in a northerly direction. There was no time to lower the boats, but the men quickly took their places in them, and as the ship sank they floated off. The jolly boat, however, capsized. Just as the boats were washed clear of the deck the boilers exploded, and everybody was covered with showers of wreckage. I was on the bridge, but was washed off as the ship sank. The second officer was with me at this time. We each had a lifebelt on, and managed to get clear of the suction. We swam a few minutes, and then got on a hatch. When I was in the water I saw the chief officer clinging with one hand to another hatch and supporting the Captain. That was the last I saw of them.'

"Henry Harwood, the Chief Engineer, made a brave attempt to save an apprentice and the cook. He went down in the wash, but on reaching the surface supported his two comrades in the water until he was exhausted. It was only when a rescue boat from the Elisabeth had almost reached him that he had to let them slip, and at the same time he lost consciousness. For three hours after being picked out of the water he was unconscious, as a result of his tremendous efforts. He said: 'When I came to the surface I clung to a boat and managed to get hold of the cook and haul him alongside. Then I got the apprentice. I held them as long as I could, but I was hit on the head several times by wreckage, and had to leave go. I cannot remember any more until I wakened on this ship.'

"Capt. Matroos of the Elizabeth, who was in an excellent position to see the whole affair, explained that he was on the bridge and his ship was one mile astern of the Harpalyce. He could clearly see the flag of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium flying from the jibstay of the steamer.

"'Suddenly,' he said, 'I saw a cloud of smoke and heard a tremendous explosion. I put on full steam for the ship and then I saw the periscope of the submarine about a hundred yards from the Harpalyce going away from the sinking vessel. The wash of the periscope was quite plain. I got a lifeboat launched and picked up thirteen men, who were swimming about or clinging to wreckage. Then I turned my attention to those in the boats. The second officer was unconscious when I recovered him, but I got him into a warm bunk with warm bottles and he recovered after two hours. Just as the ship was disappearing there were three or four distinct and heavy explosions as the four boilers burst. Everyone was covered with wreckage. Three Chinamen were badly injured. The Constance picked up five, and I believe the Ruby, an American ship, picked up one or perhaps two, but no more. My boat cruised around searching for others, but we could find no more. One of the crew sank just as one of my men was reaching out to grasp him. I immediately put back to Rotterdam.'"

Herbert Hoover, head of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, confirmed the statement that the Harpalyce was chartered by the commission to carry food to Belgium. He has received no official confirmation of the disaster, but said to a Daily News reporter:

"The Harpalyce had already discharged her cargo at Rotterdam and completed her employment with us. I cannot believe that the vessel has been the victim of a torpedo attack if she flew the flag of the American Commission, for we had the distinct assurance of all the belligerents that steamers engaged on this errand of mercy would not be molested. Personally I think the disaster must have been caused by a mine."

As against this, attention must be drawn to the statement of the Captain of the Elizabeth that he distinctly saw the flag of the American Commission and the periscope of the submarine.

THREATEN BRITISH CAPTIVES.

Germans Suggest Reprisals for the Treatment of Submarine Crews.

LONDON, April 11.—Commenting on the announcement made by the British Government that special treatment is to be reserved for captured German submarine crews, the Kreuzzeitung, according to a dispatch from Berlin to Reuter's Telegram Company, says:

"If the officers and crews are to be placed in naval detention barracks, this is a shameless and degrading procedure, for which English prisoners in our hands will suffer severely."

The means of retaliation to be adopted by the Germans is not mentioned by the newspaper.

LOUVAIN PROFESSOR HERE.

M. Carnoy Tells How Germans Looted and Burned His Home.

Professor Albert Carnoy, formerly of Louvain University, Belgium, arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis, at the invitation of Columbia University, to deliver a series of lectures on comparative philology and Oriental languages, especially Persian. Professor Gottheil of Columbia, who met him at the pier, said the Belgian professor would remain in New York for six months or more.

In speaking of the destruction of Louvain, Professor Carnoy said that he left the city on Aug. 19, the day the German troops came in. He had to leave his house, with furniture, pictures and books, behind in charge of a servant. On March 25 the German soldiers set fire to the building after looting the rooms and taking his books and pictures. He valued his total loss at $40,000. The last news he received from Louvain was that some people had put up wooden houses and were living in them near the part of the city that had not been destroyed. He did not think Louvain would ever be rebuilt.

Ernest Thompson-Seton, naturalist and writer, formerly at the head of the Boy Scouts movement in this country, also arrived on the St. Louis from England, where he has been lecturing two months on wild animals.

He said that the great drive promised by Lord Kitchener to take place in the Spring is really under way. Already 1,100,000 troops have been sent to Havre and Bordeaux from the ports of Southampton and Portsmouth, and those at home in England are confident of the result. He added that the English Boy Scout organization was suffering because the majority of the scout masters were serving at the front.

JAPAN TELLS CHINA WE WON'T AID HER

Editors Assure the People That This Government Will Not Interfere.

CHINA GROWS DEFIANT

Refuses to Discuss the Japanese Demands for Special Concessions —Encouraged by British.

PEKING, April 11.—Article 5 of Group V. of the Japanese demands made on China—an article which, it is pointed out here, may be regarded by the British as trespassing upon their railway concessions and railway pledges received from China—was reached in the discussion at the conference held yesterday between the Japanese Minister to China, M. Hioki, and the Peking Government officials.

Article 5 of Group V. reads: "China agrees to Japan's right to build a railway connecting Wu-chang with Kiukiang and Nan-chang; also a line between Wu-chang and Hang-chow, and a line between Nan-chang and Kiao-Chau."

Influential Japanese in Tokio and in Peking have been suggesting for many months that British capital and Japanese enterprise for railway and other developments in China be combined. British capitalists, however, so far have failed to respond to the idea.

In Japanese newspapers published in China, and by other means, the Japanese are striving to convince the Chinese that the latter's hope in American assistance is vain, asserting that Japan has knowledge that the American Government will not interfere.

The Japanese also are arguing officially and in the press that a Chino-Japanese combination, meaning an alliance, will strengthen China. Such a combination is specially urged when Article 4 of Group V. is the subject of discussion.

The British press in the Orient is unsparing in its criticism of Japan. The North China Daily News, one of the most prominent British newspapers in the Far East, recently styled Japan's demands on China as a "dirty trick."

Those foreign advisers who believe that Japan dare not employ force, especially after China has conceded in one form or another all but one article of the first four groups of Japan's demands, are prevailing with President Yuan Shih-kai for the time being.

The stiffer attitude which the Chinese began to display at the conference held on Thursday was maintained at yesterday's meeting, Foreign Minister Lu Cheng-hsiang refusing to discuss Articles 4, 5, and 6 of Group V., according to Chinese reports, despite definite threats on the part of Japan.

Article 4 of Group V. proposes that "China shall purchase from Japan a fixed ratio of the quantity of munitions of war—say above 50 per cent.—or Japan shall establish in China a jointly worked arsenal, Japanese technical experts to be employed and Japanese material to be purchased."

Article 6 of the same group says: "China agrees that, in the Province of Fu-kien, Japan shall have the right to work mines and build railways and to construct harbor works, including dockyards, and in case of the employment of foreign capital Japan shall be first consulted."

The Chinese Foreign Minister again asked that discussion regarding the Manchurian group be concluded. The Japanese Minister replied, as on a previous occasion, that he was without instructions from Tokio in this regard. There seems to be no doubt now in Chinese and foreign circles in Peking that the Japanese are deliberately keeping the discussion of the Manchurian group open.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TIEN-TSIN, April 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—While there has been some abatement of tension at the two last conferences, the Japanese are reported to be pressing the Chinese Government to adopt measures to prevent the leakage of news regarding the proceedings at these meetings. The Chinese are not likely to assent to this request, realizing, as they do, the value of publicity.

It is being asked on all sides why, if Japan's demands are so innocuous as they are stated to be by Count Okuma, there is any necessity for secrecy. If Japan's demands are legitimate, it is argued, there is no reason to fear opposition or competition from other quarters when Europe is preoccupied with war.

The Japanese newspapers, which are now accusing Britons in China of ingratitude, forget that the British press in the Far East at first declined to believe that Japan had presented such demands as were reported and subsequently repeatedly urged Japan to make a full and frank statement, experience having shown that anonymous interviews with Japanese high officials are untrustworthy.

THINKS MERCHANTMAN OVERCAME WEDDIGEN

Hamburg Paper Calls This Criminal, as War Is Only Between Armed Forces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 12.—The Daily Mail prints the following from the Hamburger Nachrichten on the loss of the U-29: "The tragedy of the untimely death of the hero Weddigen is heightened by the belief that he was a victim of a gross crime. That is the suspicion, which besmirches the English navy with eternal disgrace, unless it be able to cleanse itself conclusively of the charge. For weeks the English press has been praising the valor, skill and humanity of Weddigen. Why all of a sudden is there no mention of the ship or men who finally rid Great Britain of this glorious terror of her fleet?

"The answer is that Weddigen was sent to his doom not in a way which the laws of war regard as honorable, but in consequence of the English Admiralty's illegal orders to merchant ships to fly neutral flags whenever desirable and turn themselves into submarine destroyers whenever necessary. This is not war; it is simply a crime of the sort the English are fond of practicing in land war, the hoisting of a white flag in order to entice German soldiers into a zone of murderous machine-gun fire.

"War is waged by armed forces against armed forces. Anybody who does not belong to a nation's armed force and makes a hostile action against a foe's forces is a guerrilla and criminal, and belongs to the gallows, because the bullet is too good for him. That applies to the sea, as well as the land. Our submarines must exact revenge for the U-29, for the best blood of our nation like Weddigen must not be allowed to become the prey of guerrillas and criminals."

ITALY'S BIG WHEAT SUPPLY.

Importations Provide Enough to Last Until Next Crop.

ROME, April 11.—It was semi-officially announced today that Italy's importation of wheat during the first three months of 1915 surpassed 25,690,000 bushels. In addition steamships from the United States are at present unloading 4,087,000 bushels.

The supply of wheat necessary until the next Italian crop, it is pointed out, has thus been secured.

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BERNSTORFF NOTE ATTACKS WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

busy and enlarged, but also new ones are continually founded."

The following paragraph in the memorandum attracted particular attention:

> The international agreements for the protection of the rights of neutrals originate in the necessity of protecting the existing industries of the neutral countries. They were never intended to encourage the creation of entirely new industries in neutral States, as for instance the new war industry in the United States, which supplies only one party of the belligerents. In reality the American industry is supplying only Germany's enemies, a fact which is in no way modified by the purely theoretical willingness to furnish Germany as well, if it were possible.
>
> If the American people desire to observe true neutrality, they will find means to stop the exclusive exportation of arms to one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in foodstuffs.

Von Bernstorff Explains.

In reply to reports that Washington officials were irritated at the announcement of the Embassy's intention to make the memorandum public, Count von Bernstorff said tonight:

"There is nothing unusual in its publication, as all the American notes that went to Berlin, including that regarding the Frye case, have been published. As to further criticisms that Germany had in former wars taken the same attitude as the United States in regard to the sale of ammunition to belligerents, I desire to call attention to what Andrew D. White, American Ambassador to Germany, at the time of the Spanish-American war, said in his autobiography in regard to a Spanish vessel which was reported by the American consul at Hamburg to be suspected of being loaded with arms for use against the United States in Cuba. Mr. White said:

"'I hastened to the Foreign Office and urged that vigorous steps be taken, with the result that the vessel, which in the meantime had left Hamburg, was overhauled and searched at the mouth of the Elbe. The German Government might easily have pleaded, in answer to my request, that the American Government had generally shown itself opposed to any such interference with the shipment of small arms to belligerents, and had contended that it was not obliged to search vessels to find such contraband of war, but that this duty was incumbent upon the belligerent nation concerned.'"

Hints of a Recall.

The disclosure of the text of the memorandum aroused extraordinary interest in Washington tonight. The more it was read and reread the more it was regarded as a caustic condemnation not only of the attitude of the Government, but also a severe criticism of the position and desires of the American people themselves. Throughout Washington tonight the question is being asked whether the Government will take umbrage at the tone of the memorandum and whether it may not result in a request for the recall of the German Ambassador.

It was explained at the German Embassy that the communication was not, strictly speaking, a note from the Berlin Government, but a memorandum delivered by the Embassy. It is thought inconceivable by well-informed persons here that such a memorandum could have been delivered by an Ambassador on his own initiative and without directions from his Government. While the text of the memorandum may not have been prepared in Berlin, it is assumed that Count von Bernstorff would not deliver such a communication without instructions from the Foreign Office.

It is believed that the United States Government will make discreet inquiries through Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to ascertain the extent to which the expressions used by Count von Bernstorff represent the views of the German Government. Should it develop that the German Government fully indorses all that the Ambassador has said in his criticism of the policy of this Government, then the quarrel would be with the higher authorities, in fact with the German Government itself. But if it should develop that Count von Bernstorff actually went beyond the limits of instructions from Berlin and embodied in his memorandum expressions not representing the views of the Berlin Government, it might be considered advisable for the United States to ask Germany to displace its Ambassador with one who would not misrepresent its attitude to officials of this Government in his communications.

Preparing a Reply.

An answer to the memorandum is being prepared by the State Department, and soon will be delivered. The criticisms made by Count von Bernstorff have, as a matter of fact, been answered by the United States Government in previous official statements and communications. The position of the United States Government with respect to the Wilhelmina case and the right of American shipments of foodstuffs and similar goods to go to Germany have been set forth in various notes to the British Government, which have been made public. These notes concerned detentions and seizures of American vessels and cargoes, and were regarded by Government officials as a complete answer to the von Bernstorff complaint. With respect to the shipment of arms to belligerents, the United States Government takes the position that the President has no power to prevent the sale or shipment of ammunition to belligerents, and that it is the duty of the belligerents themselves to stop such shipments.

The position of the United States respecting interference with shipments of foodstuffs to Germany was set forth in the letter on neutrality sent by Secretary Bryan on Jan. 20, 1915, to Senator Stone, in which he made a general answer to the complaints that the United States Government had shown partiality to Great Britain, France, and Russia against Germany and Austria. There were twenty counts to the indictment made by Germans and German sympathizers embodied in the Stone letter to Secretary Bryan, and two of these counts are those that have been reiterated by Count von Bernstorff in his memorandum. It was believed by Washington officials that these allegations and complaints had been completely answered in Mr. Bryan's letter to Senator Stone, and consequently their reiteration in the memorandum came as a great surprise.

While this memorandum was delivered only recently, it had been in the State Department a sufficient length of time to have been made public before the first intimation of its existence appeared in yesterday morning's dispatches from Washington. The publication of a forecast of the memorandum was also a surprise to officials of the Government—so much so that Counselor Robert Lansing of the State Department, when asked about it yesterday, would not even admit that such a note existed.

It is suspected here that the German Embassy inspired the publication of yesterday's forecast of the memorandum while the State Department was withholding knowledge of its existence and even refusing to admit that such a document had been delivered.

Ever since the beginning of the war Count von Bernstorff has been complaining against the shipment of arms and munitions to the Allies. So far as can be ascertained from high officials here, the German Government itself has made no complaint that these shipments were in violation of international law, or beyond the rights of the United States or in contravention of American neutrality.

Admits Right to Ship Arms.

There is evidence that the German Government has admitted the right of Americans to ship these munitions to belligerents. This right was admitted in a memorandum which Count von Bernstorff delivered to the State Department on Dec. 15 last—a memorandum that was delivered by direction of the German Government. The right of the United States, not as a Government but through the commerce of its people, to send arms to any of the belligerents was also inferentially admitted by von Jagow of the German Foreign Office in the note delivered a few days ago, through Ambassador Gerard, dealing with the sinking of the William P. Frye.

In its answer in the Frye case the German Government denied that it had any responsibility under generally accepted principles of international law for the loss of the Frye, but made it plain that Germany would be willing to pay for the loss of the vessel under the terms of the treaties of 1799 and 1828, which provided that contraband belonging to the subjects or citizens of the United States shipped to a belligerent with whom Germany might be at war could not be confiscated by Germany in any case, but only detained or used in consideration of payment of the full value of the same. Under general international law Germany would have the right to confiscate shipments of war munitions from this country to the Allies if they could be intercepted, but under the treaties cited by Herr von Jagow, Germany is bound by treaty with the United States to compensate citizens of the United States for all such arms shipments if intercepted.

Regardless of international law, it was pointed out here tonight the very treaties that Germany cited in its note on the Frye case would permit citizens of the United States to ship arms to any belligerent with which Germany might be at war, and they could not be confiscated by Germany, but could be taken by that nation if she were able to intercept them. Under the treaty Germany would be required to pay for all such munitions intercepted and used by the German Government.

The text of the memorandum of Dec. 15, in which the German Government admitted that it could take no exception to war materials going from this country to its adversaries, has not been made public, but excerpts from it were cited in Secretary Bryan's letter to Senator Stone. As a matter of fact part of the answer to the United States Government to the von Bernstorff memorandum will find its basis in what Secretary Bryan said in that letter. Senator Stone pointed out that "the United States had not interfered with the sale to Great Britain and her Allies of arms, ammunition, horses and uniforms, and other munitions of war, although such sales prolong the conflict."

TEXT OF THE MEMORANDUM.

The text of the memorandum follows:

"The different British Orders in Council have altered the universally recognized rules of international law in such a one-sided manner that they arbitrarily suppress the trade of neutral countries with Germany. Already, prior to the last Order in Council, the shipment of conditional contraband, especially foodstuffs, to Germany, was practically impossible. In fact, prior to the protest which the American Government made in London on Dec. 28, 1914, not a single shipment of such goods for Germany has been effected from the United States.

"Also, after the lodging of the protest, and as far as is known to the German Embassy, only one such shipment has been attempted by an American skipper. Ship and cargo were immediately seized by the British, and are still detained at British port. As a pretext for this unwarranted action the British Government referred to a decree of the German Federal Council concerning the wheat trade, although this decree only covered wheat and flour and no other foodstuffs, although imported foodstuffs were especially exempt from this decree, and although the German Government had given all necessary guarantees to the United States Government, and had even proposed a special organization in order to secure these foodstuffs for the exclusive consumption of the civilian population.

"The seizure of an American ship under these circumstances was in contradiction with the recognized principles of international law. Nevertheless the United States Government has not yet obtained the release of the ship, nor has it after eight months of war succeeded in safeguarding the legitimate American trade with Germany. Such a delay, especially when the supply of foodstuffs is concerned, seems equivalent to complete failure. It is therefore to be assumed that the United States Government has accepted England's violations of international law.

Shipment of Arms to Allies.

"Furthermore has to be considered the attitude of the Government of the United States concerning the question of the exportation of war material. The Imperial Embassy hopes to agree with the Government of the United States in assuming that, with regard to the question of neutrality, there is not only the formal side to be considered, but also the spirit in which neutrality is enforced.

"Conditions in the present war are different from those in any former wars. For this reason it is not justified to point at the fact that perhaps in former wars Germany furnished belligerents with war material, because in those former cases the question was not whether any war material was to be furnished to the belligerents, but merely which one of the competing countries would furnish it. In the present war, with the exception of the United States, all the countries capable of a noteworthy production of war material are either at war themselves or completing their armaments, and have accordingly prohibited the exportation of war material. Therefore the United States of America is the only country in a position to export war material. This fact ought to give a new meaning to the idea of neutrality, independent of the formal law.

"Instead of that, and in contradiction with the real spirit of neutrality, an enormous new industry of war materials of every kind is being built up in the United States, inasmuch as not only the existing plants are kept busy and enlarged, but also new ones are continually founded.

Exceeding Neutral Rights.

"The international agreements for the protection of the right of neutrals originate in the necessity of protecting the existing industries of the neutral countries. They were never intended to encourage the creation of entirely new industries in neutral States, as, for instance, the new war industry in the United States which supplies only one party of the belligerents.

"In reality the American industry is supplying only Germany's enemies. A fact which is in no way modified by the purely theoretical willingness to furnish Germany as well, if it were possible.

"If the American people desire to observe true neutrality, they will find means to stop the exclusive exportation of arms to one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in foodstuffs. This spirit of neutrality should appear the more justified to the United States as it has been maintained toward Mexico.

"According to the declaration of a Congressman, made in the House Committee for Foreign Relations Dec. 30, 1914, President Wilson is quoted as having said on Feb. 4, 1914, when the embargo on arms for Mexico was lifted:

"'We should stand for genuine neutrality, considering the surrounding facts of the case.' He then held in that case, because Carranza had no ports, while Huerta had them and was able to import these materials, that 'it was our duty as a nation to treat them (Carranza and Huerta) upon an equality if we wished to observe the true spirit of neutrality as compared with a mere paper neutrality.'

"This conception of 'the true spirit of neutrality,' if applied to the present case, would lead to an embargo on arms."

ATTACKS NOTE TO BRITAIN.

German Paper Calls It "A Knife Without a Blade."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 12.—The Daily Mail quotes the following from The Cologne Gazette on the United States note to Britain:

"The full text of this bombastic communication leaves unchanged the impressions created by early extracts. It is a knife without a blade. England may quietly file it away. The only thing she has to expect from America when English cruisers draw harmless German goods from American ships is a demand for damages, which England will cheerfully pay.

"The United States, which at the commencement of the war renounced the Declaration of London for England's sake, has with this last note renounced every right to rank as the guardian of international law in the present war."

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MURDERER'S WEAPON FOUND

Bludgeon of Steel Lying Near Woman's Body Fits Into Wounds.

The weapon used to kill the unidentified woman whose body was found under a pile of stones at Tremont and Noble Avenues, the Bronx, on Saturday was discovered yesterday near where the body had been by Detectives Meyer and Wagner. It was a steel rod such as is used to brace galvanized iron ashcans and had been redoubled and coiled at the end to make a heavy weapon. Coroner William J. Flynn found that it fitted exactly into the wound on the woman's face. Blood stains and hair were found on the end of the weapon.

Other articles discovered near the body were two bracelets, one set with three white stones and the other embossed with four clover leaves; a white button muffler, a faded artificial red rose, a white powder puff, and a black patent leather shoe with gray uppers which fitted the woman's foot. The police have learned that a woman's hat was found some days ago by an employe of the Street Cleaning Department in 177th Street, near the spot where the body was found.

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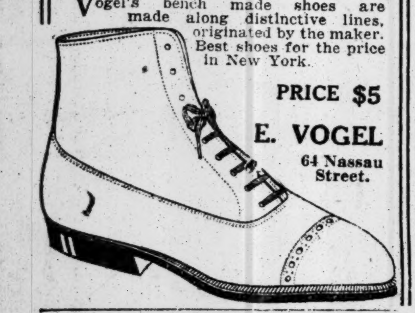

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PERMANENT POST FOR GEN. GORGAS

Serbian Expedition to be Only a Part of His Work for Rockefeller Foundation.

TO BE GENERAL ADVISER

Dr. Breck Trowbridge Fears Typhus Will Spread All Over Europe and be Brought Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Jerome D. Greene, Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, gave out a statement tonight giving the circumstances of the Foundation's offer to Major General William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army, in its efforts to enlist his services. As explained by Mr. Greene, while the Foundation definitely contemplates sending General Gorgas to Serbia to fight the typhus epidemic in that country, the post offered him is permanent in the capacity of general adviser regarding sanitation and control of epidemics.

General Gorgas has not yet given a definite answer, but Foundation officials hope that it will be favorable. This reply would not necessarily involve the General's resignation from the army, but only his retirement from the active list. However, if he should be sent to Serbia, resignation would probably be necessary. This possibility is thought to have something to do with the General's delay in responding to the Foundation's offer. The understanding is that General Gorgas will accept, and will resign his army commission.

Mr. Greene explained that in fairness to General Gorgas it should be understood that the question of compensation is not material to the present stage of the discussion. The salary offered him, which last night was said to be $50,000, is really less than that amount, and though it is supplemented by a provision for the customary allowances, such as the Government provides in case of death or disability, is not in itself such as would be urged as an argument for leaving the army.

His Task to Fight Epidemics.

Mr. Greene's statement is as follows:

"The Rockefeller Foundation has invited General Gorgas to become a permanent member of its staff in the capacity of general adviser in matters relating to public sanitation and the control of epidemics. The Trustees of the Foundation have for some time been aware of General Gorgas's strong belief in the feasibility of completely eradicating yellow fever from the face of the earth. During the two years of the Foundation's existence, the attention of the Trustees has been chiefly given to problems of public health, including the control of epidemics, and the need of a competent adviser and executive in this field has been strongly felt.

"When in co-operation with the American Red Cross the Foundation undertook the important task of helping the Serbian Government to control the epidemic of typhus and the threatened epidemic of cholera the Trustees again naturally thought of General Gorgas as a man pre-eminently fit to be of service in this emergency, and at a meeting held in New York last week they decided to make him a definite offer. This offer is now taken under consideration and he will doubtless communicate his decision within a few days.

"The Foundation's invitation contemplates his retiring from active service, as he is now entitled to at any time, but it does not contemplate his resignation from the army unless he should be assigned to duties of such a nature as to be incompatible with the regulations affecting retired officers. Such a duty would be involved in his going to Serbia at the present time, which he could do as a representative of the Rockefeller Foundation, but not as an officer on the retired list of the army.

"The Sanitary Commission of the American Red Cross has actually been sent to Serbia in charge of Dr. Richard P. Strong of the Harvard Medical School as director. The Rockefeller Foundation is co-operating with the American Red Cross in the support of this expedition, and if General Gorgas should accept the Foundation's offer he will doubtless be largely influential in determining the nature and extent of its participation in the work.

"In justice to General Gorgas it should be stated that there is no foundation whatever for the statement that he is to receive a salary of $50,000. The offer of the Rockefeller Foundation includes a moderate salary and the assurance of the usual allowances in the event of resignation or death.

If the offer proves attractive to General Gorgas it will be because of his sympathy with the general aims of the Foundation in regard to public health and his belief that the resources placed at his disposal will enable him to render a large service to humanity along the lines of his professional experience and ambition."

Fears Spread of Typhus.

Fear that the typhus plague will spread from Serbia to all countries of Europe, and from them to the United States, is expressed by Dr. Breck Trowbridge of this city, who is Chairman of the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America.

"Typhus fever spreads with alarming rapidity," said Dr. Trowbridge today. "Unless the United States immediately takes tremendous steps the scourge will travel northward into Austria, and from there into all parts of war-ridden Europe. From there it will be but a short step to the United States. With the greater part of Europe affected, this country will face a constant problem for the next decade at every one of her ports of entry.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America has formed a special organization of noted physicians and surgeons from all parts of the United States to have charge of the typhus situation. At the head of this is Dr. T. Tileston Wells, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Committee. On this Committee for Sanitary Relief in Serbia are Drs. Walter B. James, W. Kinnicut Draper, Samuel Lambert, Eugene H. Pool, and John Van Der Pool of New York City; William H. Welch and Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Frank Billings of Chicago, and H. C. Moffatt of San Francisco, and Michael Idvorsky Pupin, Consul General of Serbia; Dr. Trowbridge, Murray H. Coggeshall, George A. Plimpton, Theodore L. Van Norden, John W. Frothingham, and Willard D. Straight of New York.

Co-operating with this committee are the National Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation. Mrs. W. K. Draper, Secretary of the Red Cross Chapter of this city, has charge of this branch of the work for her organization.

Contributions for the Sanitary Commission should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., marked "Serbian Sanitary Relief," or to Murray H. Coggeshall, 70 Fifth Avenue, with an indication that they are intended for the support of the Sanitary Commission in Serbia.

WALTER LOCKITT INJURED.

A. D. T. Official Falls in Horses' Path in Broadway.

Walter Lockitt of 199 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, a Vice President and Director of the American District Telegraph Company in Brooklyn and a prominent real estate dealer, was trampled by horses attached to a four-passenger cab after he had fallen to the pavement at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway last night. He was removed to the Polyclinic Hospital, where it was said he had suffered several bad bruises.

Mr. Lockitt in attempting to cross Broadway found himself directly in the path of an automobile. He jumped to one side, but as it was raining and the pavement was slippery he fell. The cab, driven by Benjamin Carstadt, was almost upon him before the driver saw the prostrate figure on the pavement.

Mr. Lockitt was removed from the Polyclinic Hospital to his home early this morning.

CALLS STATE TO BELGIAN AID

Governor of Oklahoma Issues Proclamation—Day's Gifts to Funds.

The State of Oklahoma has made the matter of Belgian relief an official matter and the Governor has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to do all in their power to lessen the sufferings of the unfortunate people of that country. Governor R. L. Williams is himself the active head of the Oklahoma Belgian Committee, which is working in co-operation with the Commission for Relief in Belgium, of 71 Broadway, this city.

The Red Cross Fund.

The Red Cross Fund now amounts to $478,174.29. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. New gifts of $10 or more are:

Riverdale-Spuytin Duyvil-Kingsbridge Red Cross.	$381	Mrs. J. R. Dodge..	$22
		Other gifts........	27

The Red Cross shipped on the French liner Chicago on Saturday two motor field ambulances to the Belgian Hospital near Dunkirk; to Austria 3,900 pounds of ether, and to London 1,350 pounds of chloroform.

Persian Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Edwin M. Bulkley, 43 Exchange Place, now amounts to $23,999.31. New donations of $10 or more follow:

Mrs. A. C. James.	$500	Presby. Women's Miss. Board......	$75
Mr. and Mrs. F. S. P.	250	Mrs. B. D. Holden	10
J. L. Thistle......	100	W. M. Crane......	10
F. A. Ferris.......	50	Other gifts.......	34

Polish Committee's Fund.

The fund of the American Polish Relief Committee, 14 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $38,062.71. New subscriptions of $10 or more are:

A friend.........	$100	Ada Sterling......	$10
Night in Poland...	262	Marion S. Dwight.	15
Mrs. W. Procter...	50	R. P. Moore.......	10
J. Karasiewicz....	20	J. Mieliwodski.....	15
M. Schwartz.......	100		

Serbian Relief.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, announces the following contributions received yesterday:

Dudley Tibbits...	$200	Elizabeth Frothingham	$20
H. Allen	10		

For Relief of Jews.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, is Treasurer, has collected to date $615,770.43, of which $3,960.90 was acknowledged yesterday. Those who gave $10 or more were:

Wichita Comm....	$60	Amelia Hirsh......	$25
H. Rosenwasser....	50	Cabaret Proceeds..	340
Cong. B'nai B'rith, Los Angeles.....	105	S. J. Strauss......	25
Balto. Com.......	1,000	Wilkes-Barre Com.	200
Isaac Weil........	10	Ben Frankenberg, Bisbee, Ariz......	25
Isachar Ben. Soc.	100	Bradford, Pa., Jews	152
Jewish Farmers...	92	S. B. Hamburger..	50
Albany, Ga., Temple	12	H. S. Kline, Atlantic City..........	10
Indianapolis Assn.	17	New England A. J. R. C.	1,000
Mrs. L. Katzenstein	20	Purim Ball recpts..	10
Dr. J. Silverman..	10	Daughters of Israel, Knoxville..	30
Stockton, Cal., Com	65	Geo. M. Rubinow, Newark	10
Jacob C. Wilson...	50		
Mme. Alma Gluck Zimbalist	50		
Toronto Conf.......	400		

Ready to Begin Campaign.

The ten-day campaign for funds to be conducted by the Belgian American Relief and Unemployment Committee of 15 Broad Street opens today. A final meeting was held at the Hotel Plaza last night, and it was announced that everything was ready. Among those present last night were Colonel Alfred Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Mackaye, Miss Robinson Smith, the Rev. Father J. A. Stillemans, Dr. Albert A. Snowden, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

PICTURES FOR HOSPITAL FUND.

Society People to Pose as Old Masters' Work at the Ritz-Carlton.

A benefit for the American Ambulance in Paris will be given in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton at 9 o'clock tonight, when men and women prominent in social life will pose in living pictures, representing the works of old masters. William M. Chase, the artist, has the direction of the affair and he will be assisted by Miss Elizabeth Fisher. The list of those who will take part was made public yesterday. It follows:

1.—Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, after Holbein.
2.—Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, after Van Dyke.
3.—Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll, after Romney.
4.—Two pictures given simultaneously:
  (A) Miss Mary Hoyt Wiborg, after Van Dyke.
  (B) Miss Kathryn Steele, after Raeburn.
5.—Two pictures given simultaneously:
  (A) Mrs. Joseph Earle Stevens, after Lely.
  (B) Lawrence Butler, after Frans Hals.
6.—Three pictures given simultaneously:
  (A) Mrs. Jay Gould, after Titian.
  (B) Miss Marjorie Curtis, after Sir Joshua Reynolds.
  (C) Mr. Hubbard, after Rembrandt
7.—Dance number.
8.—Russian waltz.
9.—Miss Olga Wiborg and Miss Eleanor Mortimer, after Gainsborough.
10.—Mrs. Dwight Collier, after Rembrandt.
11.—Three pictures:
  (A) Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, after Velasquez.
  (B) Mrs. Henry J. Whigham, after Sir Joshua Reynolds.
  (C) Miss Edith Mortimer and Frank Roche, after Van Dyke.
12.—Richard Emmet, after Raeburn.

There will follow a nocturn and waltz by Chopin, danced by Miss Dorothy Jordan of Biston, in honor of Miss Jordan will be given at the Ritz in the afternoon.

Tickets for the benefit performance may be obtained at any of the larger hotels.

Miss Barbara C. Rutherfurd, who is the step-daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, and who returned to New York last week after serving for two months as a volunteer nurse in the American Ambulance, who will pose in one of the tableaux, said yesterday that she intended to do everything possible for the support of the American Ambulance, because she knew from personal observation that the extent of its benefit was limited only by scarcity of money.

"The American Ambulance," Miss Rutherfurd said, "is the best equipped hospital in Europe, but at present it has only enough funds to run it for three months more. In the last three months 1,400 men from the front have been treated there, but 7,000 could have been treated if there had been more money. When you think that $5 will bring five men from the front to the hospital you will realize how easily Americans can support their hospital."

DONALD NICHOLSON DEAD.

Former Managing Editor of The Tribune Expires at Country Home.

PLEASANT VALLEY, N. Y., April 11.—Donald Nicholson, for many years managing editor of The New York Tribune, under the editorship of the late Whitelaw Reid, died in his home here today. He was 80 years old and had been ill for nine weeks.

Mr. Nicholson was born in Hoylake, England, on June 1, 1834. He was the son of a Scotch sea captain, whose influence he had to oppose to follow his preference for books instead of the sea. After struggling against odds to obtain his primary education, Mr. Nicholson graduated with honors from Christ College, Cambridge, and later took up preparatory school teaching.

In 1868 he came to New York and collaborated with Albert D. Richardson in writing a popular life of General U. S. Grant. Mr. Richardson was on the editorial staff of the Tribune and through him Mr. Nicholson met Whitelaw Reid, then managing editor of the paper under Horace Greeley. Mr. Nicholson became Mr. Reid's secretary and after Mr. Reid was chosen to succeed Mr. Greeley as editor, Mr. Nicholson became managing editor. He retired on June 1, 1905.

Three children survive Mr. Nicholson.

Divorce for Nora Bayes.

Nora Bayes, the actress, who, in private life, was Eleanor K. Prince, has obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce from Harry Prince, whose stage name is Harry Clark. William J. Burke, the referee, submitted a report to the Supreme Court and Justice Guy confirmed it. Two women, names not mentioned, were found to have been the associates of the defendant on two different occasions, once on Jan. 19 last at 231 West Thirty-eighth Street, and the other at the Hotel Ataln on Feb. 20.

PERKINS DEFENDS LATE J. P. MORGAN

Promises to Tell Banker's Attitude Toward Labor and Right a Great Wrong.

ANSWERS I. W. W. HECKLERS

Debates Profit Sharing With Tannenbaum, and Shakes His Hand at the End.

While making a speech on profit sharing at the Church of the Messiah last night George W. Perkins, Treasurer of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, was interrupted with a question from Frank Tannenbaum, who served a year in jail for leading church raids in the Winter of 1914.

Mr. Perkins accepted the interruption and engaged in a running fire of questions and answers with Tannenbaum for fifteen minutes. He then took up written questions from members of the audience, but when these were out of the way he returned to his colloquy with Tannenbaum.

Sometimes the audience applauded Perkins and sometimes Tannenbaum.

There was no bitterness on either side, and when it was over and the audience was filing out Mr. Perkins asked to be introduced to Tannenbaum. They met in the middle aisle and talked for half an hour while many of the audience lingered within range of their conversation. When they parted they shook hands cordially.

The crossfire began when a man who said he had been a workman in the United States Steel Corporation mills said:

"Before you started this profit-sharing scheme we tried to unionize the steel mills and J. P. Morgan said he would bust our organization wide open. He did it. We were busted open, and then the profit-sharing device came in to hold the men out of the reach of organizers."

Mr. Perkins interrupted before the man finished his statement.

Morgan Friend of Labor.

"You aren't telling the truth," he said. "J. P. Morgan never took an attitude like that toward labor. You don't know the views Mr. Morgan had toward labor. I do, and I know that there was never a man in a place of big responsibility toward labor who was a better friend of the workingman."

Mr. Perkins said that some day he proposed to make public the full story of the late Mr. Morgan's attitude toward working people, so that a great wrong that has been done Mr. Morgan might be righted.

"You don't know what Morgan said; you weren't present all the time," retorted the man.

"But I was there quite a part of the time," Mr. Perkins replied with warmth, "and I don't need to qualify my statement in the least. Mr. Morgan was always taking the side of labor against others of his associates whenever a matter affecting labor was involved. Often he hurried home from Europe to deal with questions of that nature, when he feared his associates would be too harsh. In the big coal strike no one except President Roosevelt had more than Mr. Morgan to do in bringing about the successful arbitration. John Mitchell, of course, had nearly as much as Mr. Morgan, but those three did more than all the others."

Tannenbaum, who saw that the questioner was not making headway against Mr. Perkins took a hand as an opponent of profit sharing.

"I will grant it may be good for the workman who gets a little share of the profits," he said, "but as a member of the working class, I don't think it would be good business for the human race. What you are after is to discover ways by which you can continue to ride on the back of the workingman. You find he kicks at you and so you don't ride him as well as you might if he were quiet and nice. You give him a little hand full of profits so he won't buck up so much and try to throw you off.

"What I want to see is all the profits taken away from the bosses and nobody allowed to live who doesn't work. I don't want to see profits permitting a few men to live without work. I want the industries of the world owned by the whole world."

"Young man," put in Mr. Perkins, "have you any plan to bring that rather large dream of yours about?"

"I certainly have," retorted Tannenbaum. "It's the I. W. W. We don't want you to have any more chance to keep from working by your stocks and bonds."

Mr. Perkins laughed rather heartily while radicals in the rear seats yelled "keep your nerve boy, you're going fine."

"You think," replied Mr. Perkins, "that the capitalists of the world are merely interested in exploiting and driving the workmen, and living off them. I challenge that statement. Now I have associated nearly all my life with many men in groups that were interested in other things as well as in industry. I have found that when men get into touch, and get to understand each other they have considerable interest in the welfare of each other. I don't find that this attitude you suggest exists on the part of employers.

"You challenge our good faith in trying to make our workmen partners in our business. You say it is to chloroform their powers of opposition. It's not that at all. It's a natural growth in the relationship of workman and employer that approaches more complete co-operation than the wage system alone.

"Your employer, when a firm of partners was the standard business unit, worked for himself and chose associates whom he knew. The Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation works for stockholders who never have seen each other, who live all over the world, who never in the very nature of things can know anything about the business.

$18,000,000 Shared.

"A group of bad Directors could ruin a business like the United States Steel Corporation's in seven months or seven weeks. We have a heavy responsibility to stockholders, and also to our workmen. We have distributed since we tried to make our workmen our partners $18,000,000 in cash to our workmen over and above the sums they have earned in wages.

"Sins I know are committed in the name of profit sharing. But the employer who doesn't intend to play that game on the level would much better keep out of it. He's got to be ready, before he goes into it, to make a full and fair accounting to his workmen, to open to them all the secrets of the business, and invite his workmen shareholders into the annual meetings if they want to come. He must really strive to make them partners—not merely to distribute bonuses.

"Why I believe in profit sharing, when genuinely attempted, so much that I would like to have every corporation seeking a charter from the State or from the nation, compelled to put in its organic law a plan for profit sharing. I would have national regulation of the profit sharing plan in all of the big interstate industries.

"A corporation engaging in such enterprises I should have first to certify that its capital stock is paid up dollar for dollar, and that there was no water in it. Then I should have it certify a flat rate of interest it intends to pay on its stocks and bonds, and after that I should have it forced to set forth that it intends to distribute the profits among its employes."

Tannenbaum, who remained standing while Mr. Perkins directed his statement directly at him, shook his head in disapproval.

"The larger the group of workmen who are satisfied," he said, "the harder it will be to stir them to the revolt that is necessary to bring in everybody, consumers and all, in the profits of industry. We naturally are suspicious of any profit sharing plan that is adopted by a concern working its men seven days a week twelve hours a day, using them up at the rate of thousands a year. I predict that the workmen will one of these days become too enlightened to fall for your scheme."

Mr. Perkins said he wished to predict, on the contrary, that it would rapidly spread to every kind of industry. He said if his plan had been adopted instead of the Sherman law at the time the Sherman law was passed that "most of the scandals due to watered stock and the collapse of certain industries would have been avoided."

"The plan," he urged upon Tannenbaum, "takes up the waste between employer and employe, for, so long as all the brainwork is done by two or three members of the big industry and the others go home and forget it after work hours, then there is no efficiency and co-operation to get results. Every employe of the United States Steel Corporation thinks about the company's welfare in terms of his own welfare."

HINMAN ASSAILS FOLKS.

Says Opponent of Health Bills "Has Axes to Grind."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—Harold J. Hinman, majority leader of the Assembly, today issued a formal statement attacking Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, for his opposition to the Hinman Health bills, which take from the Public Health Council, of which Mr. Folks is a member, the power to enact a sanitary code. In his statement Mr. Hinman said:

"Nurses, physicians, members of Chambers of Commerce, teachers, and others interested in public health matters throughout the State have received letters from Homer Folks protesting against the passage of these bills. Inasmuch as Mr. Folks is a member of this Public Health Council and its guiding star, it is plain that he is personally interested in my bills because they interfere with his autocratic powers, which he ought not to have. Mr. Folks has axes of his own to grind.

"It is well known that at the last election the Health Department was used for political purposes. Its publications contained partisan appeals. Letters were issued to the medical profession asking support for Gov. Glynn. The funds of the department were used in contravention of the spirit, if not the letter, of the law. I am not injecting politics, but good governmental principle, into the health laws of the State."

Three of the Hinman bills have passed the Assembly. One of them provides that the Commissioner of Health, who receives $8,000 a year, shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office. This bill also provides that the Directors of Divisions, each of whom receives $4,000 a year salary, shall devote their entire time to the duties of their offices. The second bill deprives the Public Health Council of the power to prescribe the qualifications of certain employes of the State and municipal health departments and gives it to the Commissioner of Health and the Civil Service Commission. The third bill deprives the Public Health Council of the power to establish a permanent sanitary code for the State.

At his home in Yonkers Mr. Folks deprecated the assertion that he was the "guiding star" of the Health Council. In discussing Mr. Hinman's statement he said:

"As to the sanitary code, which Assemblyman Hinman would require to be submitted to the Legislature: I would like to point out that every local health board in the State, of which there are more than 1,400, has had for many years substantially the same kind of power that was conferred upon the Public Health Council by the law of 1913, which created the council. The sanitary codes and regulations adopted by each of these local boards were effective in its locality.

"For the last forty years or more these local boards of health have been going about this matter in their own way. Now the work of the Public Health Council consists of a body of experts, who are given no more power than the other boards always have had, but aim to standardize a code for health regulation throughout the entire State."

STOP SYRACUSE STRIKE.

Arbitrators Are to Consider Questions in Dispute.

SYRACUSE, Monday, April 12.—A strike that would have involved the electric transportation service in Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and intermediate points was averted here early this morning by an agreement reached between the Empire United Railways and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, whereby the existing strike is to be declared off at once and disputed labor questions are to be submitted to arbitration.

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VILLA THREATENS TO BOMBARD CELAYA

Sends Message to Obregon by Consuls to Come Out and Fight or Let People Depart.

25,000 INHABITANTS THERE

Carranza's Army Beaten and Demoralized, Villa's Report on the Recent Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—General Villa tonight telegraphed to Enrique C. Llorente, his confidential agent in Washington, from Irapuato that he had disastrously defeated the Carranzistas commanded by General Alvaro Obregon and had caught the latter's forces in a trap at Celaya.

Villa is now threatening to bombard Celaya with sixty pieces of field artillery unless Obregon comes out into the open to fight. At Villa's request four foreign Consuls, representing France, England, Germany, and the United States, have gone from Guanajuato to Celaya to deliver Villa's demand that Obregon come out and fight or permit the civil population of Celaya to leave the city so that it may be bombarded by the Villista artillery.

The text of Villa's telegram to his Washington agency follows:

Irapuato, April 11, 1915.

The recent engagements with General Alvaro Obregon's column at Celaya resulted disastrously for the enemy who have suffered enormous losses in killed. I have heard from reliable sources that six train loads of Carranzista wounded, as a consequence of this engagement, have left Celaya for Queretaro.

The enemy is completely demoralized, and my troops in the vicinity of Celaya and Queretaro inform me that Obregon's men are constantly deserting him in groups of from 100 to 200, throwing away their arms which are being gathered up by our soldiers. The enemy have destroyed two kilometers of railroad to the north of Celaya, which shows that they will try to retreat or reorganize their troops, who are in a most critical condition.

This morning the French, American, English, and German Consuls left Guanajuato for Celaya for the purpose of interviewing Obregon, suggesting that he go out in the open and fight, or permit the resident families of Celaya to leave inasmuch as my forces will attack that place within two or three days and bombard it with sixty pieces of artillery. The Consuls take with them a communication of mine to Alvaro Obregon in which I have invited him to submit the possession of Celaya to open battle or permit the inhabitants to leave until my bombardment ceases. I expect a reply tomorrow.

FRANCISCO VILLA.

Señor Llorente also announced the receipt of this message from Diaz Lombardo, Secretary of Foreign Relations in the Villa Cabinet:

"We have defeated the enemy. The situation could not be better. The forces of Obregon are leaving Celaya in order to avoid further fight. The annihilation of the enemy is now certain. Our troops are pursuing the enemy incessantly."

Celaya, which Villa threatens to bombard, is a city of more than 25,000 inhabitants, and lies on a wide plain at an altitude of 5,763 feet. The city was founded in 1570, and contains some notable examples of architecture, particularly the Church of Nuestra Señora del Carmen, one of the most famous in Mexico, and the Church of San Francisco. The city is even better known to Mexicans and tourists for a peculiar sweet⅛ called Celaya Dulce, which is sold everywhere.

HUERTA STILL IN THE OFFING

Ex-Mexican Dictator Expected to Arrive Today—Plans Unknown.

The Spanish liner Antonio Lopez, from Caditz, on board of which General Victoriano Huerta is a passenger, is expected here sometime this morning.

At the offices of the line it was said yesterday that nothing was known there as to the plans of the former Mexican dictator. The opinion is, however, that General Huerta will leave the Lopez here and will not go to Havana.

Ward Talks of Park Work.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward spoke last week to 3,000 children in schools near John Jay and Carl Schurz Parks. He has already received more than 200 letters from boys and girls who heard him, expressing their interest in park work and their desire to co-operate with him in improving park conditions. He will continue his talks this week, and expects to talk to 100,000 boys and girls before the Summer vacation begins. Commissioner Ward has emphasized in his talks that boys and girls should be quick to restrain companions who would destroy plants, trees, lawns, and shrubbery.

HOLD SHIP'S OFFICER FOR THEFT OF GOLD

S. M. Foster of the New York Arrested in England for Robbing Specie Room of $2,360.

The discovery of four $20 gold pieces in the washroom at the Hotel Imperial three weeks ago and the lavish manner of paying his bills with coins of the same denomination started a trail by detectives which led to the arrest of Sydney M. Foster, Junior Third Officer of the American liner New York, in Southampton, England, and his arrival here yesterday as a prisoner on the White Star liner Arabic.

When the New York newspapers printed the fact that a guest of the Imperial had dropped four double eagles in the hotel, and did not trouble to inquire if they had been found, it attracted the attention of Eddie Mallon, the pier detective of the American line, who recalled that on the arrival of the New York on March 1, it was discovered that 118 twenty-dollar goldpieces were missing from a package sent to Kidder, Peabody & Co. of 17 Wall Street by Baring Brothers, Ltd., of London.

Inquiry at the Imperial Hotel showed that Foster registered there under his own name, and that he attracted attention by his generosity in tipping. He had also ordered clothes from a department store near by, and paid for them with $20 gold pieces. By this time the New York had sailed again for Liverpool, and the International Mercantile Marine Company cabled to the Liverpool police to arrest Foster and send him back to New York.

When the cablegram reached Liverpool the Chief of Police could not do anything until the necessary papers arrived from New York by the next steamship. A detective was assigned to watch Foster, who continued at his post as usual on the New York in Liverpool until he got leave to visit his family in Southampton. While he was there the papers arrived and he was arrested at his home. Foster waived extradition and agreed to return to New York on the Arabic in charge of Alfred Lamothe, one of the White Star detectives.

He traveled across as a passenger and on the arrival of the steamship at Quarantine yesterday he was formally arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Joseph Kuneb and taken to the Tombs. He will be arraigned today before United States Commissioner Hough.

Assistant United States Attorney Harold A. Content, who also went to meet the New York, said that $1,300 of the money had been recovered when Foster was arrested and he had another $500 deposited in a New York bank which he will turn over today, making in all a restitution of $1,800 out of the $2,360 that had been taken from the package.

Foster told the detectives that he had found the money lying loose on the floor of the specie room and had picked it up. Officials of the line say that he must have broken open the package, and they are anxious to know how he got into the room, as there was a considerable quantity of gold there at the time.

Foster is 27 years old and has a wife and child living in Southampton, England.

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PRIEST ADVOCATES WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The Rev. Father Belford Speaks at "Catholic Day" Meeting of Women's Political Union.

CRITICISES GOV. WHITMAN

Says His Administration Invites Condemnation—Holds Honest Men Need Not Fear Women Voting.

Desirous of registering evidence that the Roman Catholic Church as a church is not opposed to woman suffrage, the Women's Political Union declared yesterday "Catholic Day," and held a public meeting at the Suffrage Shop, 663 Fifth Avenue, in the afternoon, at which the Rev. John L. Belford, of the Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, was introduced as a clerical advocate of "The Cause." To add further to the significance of the occasion, Joseph T. Ryan, Secretary of the Catholic Club, was Chairman, and Controller William A. Prendergast, who is a Catholic, opened the meeting. The shop was filled with a responsive audience in which women predominated, although many men were present.

Father Belford began by saying that he spoke as a citizen with a right to express his opinion and as a clergyman of experience with womankind, and therefore qualified to talk about their capabilities.

"I have looked for some good reason why women should not vote and I have been unable to find one," he continued. "One of the best arguments against woman suffrage that has ever been presented to me was a long editorial that appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Feb. 7. I read the editorial carefully and became convinced that the writer had given much time and thought to its composition, but he said nothing convincing. I was talking with Controller Prendergast about the editorial just now and Mr. Prendergast said that it seemed to him that the writer had written the editorial fifty years ago, and then gone to sleep and waked up on Feb. 6. I think Mr. Prendergast was kind to the writer. It seems to me that he has never waked up. I'm not sure he didn't write the editorial in his sleep.

Criticizes State Administration.

"The whole trend of the editorial was that if women were let loose in politics they would be a danger to our government. But would they? Let us look at this government man has made and which he is afraid women will injure. If we are honest we must admit that in the City and State of New York the political situation is pitiful. We have a legislature in Albany that seems to be the most grossly incompentent body the Lord ever let assemble. We have a Governor who favors woman suffrage, all right, but who doesn't seem to know whether the direct tax should be $18,000,000 or eighteen cents.

"Now I'm not making these criticisms because I'm a Democrat, for I'm not a Democrat. I always look over the names on my ballot and vote for the men I think best fitted for office, regardless of parties, and I believe that's the only way to vote. So I am free to point out the incompetency in the State and City Government. When the present administration went into power at Albany its first and chief effort seemed to be to put some men out of office so that others might be put in. Such a program is so unmanly, so foreign to the purposes of government, so piratical, that it deserves the most complete condemnation.

"And take the national Administration. In our President we have an extraordinary man, a very exceptional man, but the brainiest man in the world cannot govern wisely when he is held back by a dead weight of gross incompetence on every side. I was amused when I read the other day what Colonel George Harvey had to say about Josephus Daniels. Of course, Mr. Daniels is not as absurd as Colonel Harvey pictures him, but he's pretty bad, pretty bad. And some of the other Secretaries are as incompetent as he.

Mistakes of Politicians.

"In the City of New York we have been so extravagant that when we get our tax bills this year we'll think we have the bills of the nation instead of the bills of the city. And the city is even afflicted with incompetence imposed upon it from Albany. We have all seen our Public Service Commission exposed recently. We have found out that our Public Service Commissioners have been chosen from almost every walk of life except the one from which they should have been chosen. One of them was taken from the Supreme Court bench, and he undoubtedly knows a great deal about the law, and personally he is an excellent gentleman, but he evidently knows nothing about transit problems. Nor do many of the others. They are incompetent for the positions they hold.

"All these things are the result of our manner of choosing office holders. When men begin to pick other men for political jobs do they think of any one's fitness for the work given him? That is almost the last thing they think about. The first and chief thing they think about concerning a candidate is, Will he pull? Will he draw out the vote and thereby intrench a political leader who is interested only in holding his leadership and keeping his party on top?

"Do you think that women are a danger to this condition of public affairs? And the condition that obtains now is not unusual. Would women do any harm to this government men have established? I am in a position to know that women would bring into politics a certain amount of uprightness, a certain amount of public conscience, that would inevitably be beneficial. Honest men certainly have nothing to fear."

Father Belford said that there was nothing in any Catholic doctrine or dogma, nor in any decree of the Pope, that would restrict the right of woman to better herself and society, and he thought that by the vote woman would certainly better society and herself. In concluding, Father Belford referred to George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, as "the brainiest, most efficient official in the City Government," and he quoted Mr. McAneny as saying, "Why, it's only fair that the women should vote."

It will be Artists' Day at the Suffrage Shop, 663 Fifth Avenue, tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, when Mr. and Mrs. John W. Alexander, Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Chase, Ben Foster, Will Sartain, and Maurice Stern will be the speakers.

McGRAW AIDS SUFFRAGISTS.

He Arranges for "Votes for Women" Day at the Polo Grounds.

The Woman Suffrage party will hold a suffrage day at the Polo Grounds on May 18 for the double purpose of raising funds for the coming campaign and instructing the women in the fine points of the national game. The arrangements were made with Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants, who is an advocate of the "votes for women" movement. Another convert to the cause is Christopher Mathewson, the famous pitcher.

The women have contracted to sell 8,000 seats on the upper tier at $1 a seat, as well as 125 boxes, which are retailing at $25 a box. They will get a liberal percentage on the sales. The price for the upper tier seats has not been increased, but a premium is asked for the boxes. Already hundreds of sales have been made, and within a few days a campaign will be started which will cover the entire city.

SUFFRAGISTS DENY CHARGES.

National Association Asserts It Was for "Anthony Resolution."

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, which was accused last week by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's organization, the Congressional Union, of "abandoning the historic Susan B. Anthony resolution," providing for suffrage through a sweeping Federal amendment, has sent out a denial of the charge.

This denial takes the form of an open letter sent to the presidents of all the State suffrage organizations which are affiliated with the parent body, and includes letters and telegrams from Congressman Mondell, who was the sponsor in the lower house of the amendment under discussion; Congressman Lenroot of Pennsylvania, Senator Thomas, chairman of the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage, and Senator Ashhurst of Arizona. These men testify that the Congressional committee of the National, of which committee Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago, is chairman, worked assiduously for the "Susan B. Anthony resolution," and did not desert it for the Shafroth, or any other form of Federal legislation.

NICARAGUA REBELS FLEEING.

Government Announces That It Now Controls the Situation.

SAN JUAN-DEL-SUR, Nicaragua, April 11.—The revolutionary movement in the State of Esteli and in the Managua Hills, headed by Dr. Salvador Castrillo, former Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, has failed, according to an official announcement, and the Government is in control of the situation. In the Managua District Government forces encircled the rebels and captured General Barberena Anzotegui. A party of seventy-five rebels who had been looting and pillaging near Leon was routed and later captured by the Government troops.

Dr. Castrillo proclaimed himself Provisional President and issued three decrees. The first repealed the law establishing the Cordoba national monetary unit; the second declared that hereafter political offenders should not be imprisoned, and the third provided for the use of the French language in diplomatic procedure and in part in the business of the country.

Government officials express keen regret over the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the Nicaragua Canal treaty. The European war is having a bad effect on the business of the country.

PUT THE HYPHEN UNDER BAN

Republican League Accepts American Declaration of Former Italians.

The Republican League of Clubs of the State of New York made public last night resolutions adopted at a recent meeting deploring the practice in business and politics of exploiting the hyphenated American for petty ends. The resolutions, which were submitted by a delegation of members of Italian descent, read in part as follows:

> While we regard it as natural that there should be sympathetic association and relationship between the countries of Europe and those former citizens thereof who have become citizens of the United States, we consider the use of the hyphen in characterizing citizenship as something much to be deprecated.
>
> We condemn the practice in business and in politics of exploiting the hyphenated American for petty ends, as we believe such actions tend to prevent or retard the natural assimilation of the immigrant into our political and social body.
>
> It is just and proper that foreign-born citizens should keep in touch with the best traditions of the land which they left; but it is not fair and just to the American people, particularly to those of foreign birth who are loyal to their new allegiance, for any to regard themselves in act and word as anything other than Americans alone.

The resolutions found no opposition in the league.

LEG EMANCIPATION WOMEN'S NEW PLEA

Rose O'Neill Wants Them Free as Her "Kewpies" at the Waistline and Knees.

WORN OUT WEARING GOWNS

"Polymuriel" Garb Meant to Displace All Tight Things and Suit All Occasions.

Rose O'Neill thinks she knows what's the matter with women. Not being a man, and being an artist, Miss O'Neill has a right to think such thoughts, or, at least, she thinks she has.

Miss O'Neill thinks women waste too much energy wearing their clothes. Men might be found to say they wasted too much energy, and time, too, picking their clothes and putting them on, but Miss O'Neill now has the floor.

Miss O'Neill says that first women's waists and legs must be released. That's where they use up their energy and vitality, she says. The force a woman expends bending a corset every time she bends her body, and waggling a skirt each time she moves a leg, could be put to, oh, so much better use, the originator of the "Kewpies" thinks. And, speaking of "Kewpies," Miss O'Neill didn't dress them so that they'd have to waste a lot of energy toting their clothes. She didn't just say she'd dress women up like "Kewpies"; she hadn't time to go into details, she said, but she hinted that the garb of grown females shouldn't be hampering at all if those grown females are to be of the greatest use to the world and themselves.

All of which leads, gently but firmly, up to the fact that Mrs. A. M. Palmer, President of the Rainy Day Club, has consented to act as Chairman of the "Polymuriel Prize Fund" Committee, which is to select from among many designs submitted for a "universal gown for women" the one showing the strongest combination of beauty, simplicity, durability and comfort, and that she will be assisted by Rose O'Neill, who will judge the artistic merits of the sketches.

Miss Florence Guernsey, who as the representative of the Mayor of New York and the club women of New York invited the General Federation of Women's Clubs to hold the 1915 convention in this city, Mrs. William Rogers Chapman, President of the Rubinstein Club, and Mrs. Mildred Johnston Landone, the originator of the "Polymuriel" idea, will be the other members of the committee.

The prize fund itself, $150, has been deposited in the Seventy-second Street Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank to the joint credit of Mrs. Palmer, Miss Guernsey, and Mrs. Landone.

The conditions of the contest are:

> All sketches must be signed in the upper right hand corner with an assumed name of the designer, and accompanied by a sealed envelope, bearing the assumed name on the outside, and containing a slip inscribed with the real name and address.
>
> The sketches and all communications concerning them are to be addressed to the "Polymuriel Prize Fund Committee," 528 Riverside Drive. The contest closes at midnight May 31, and a check for $150 will be sent to the successful designer on June 15. The prize winning sketch is to be the property of Mrs. Landone.

It is not the idea of the committee to evolve in the "Polymuriel" a costume which shall in any way resemble a uniform or curb the exercise of individual taste.

"Business women, professional women, and all other busy women have long needed some sort of frock which they could wear to an office or business meeting, and in which they would also appear suitably attired at a luncheon or afternoon reception," said Mrs. Palmer last night.

"I am afraid that my ideas as to the exact form of such a garment are somewhat vague as yet. It should, however, be built on simple lines, should preferably consist of one piece only, and its silhouette should not suggest too strongly a knitting needle, an hour glass, a pyramid, inverted or otherwise, or other of the geometric forms into which women from time to time have tortured their bodies.

"It should be neither so scant nor so voluminous that it will be out of harmony with the fashion of the moment, and it should be a design that could be adapted to the tall and the short, the slender woman and the one of ample proportions, the old and the young. It must be suitable for light or heavy materials, comfortable for walking, and attractive for drawing room wear. This is not an easy proposition, I know, but I have great faith in the skill and initiative of the women of this country, and I feel sure that some one of them will give us just the idea we are looking for."

Miss O'Neill, who doesn't deny that she is an expert on costumes, even though the "kewpies" wear rather simple ones, said she hadn't time to go into details, "but I am sure of two things," she took time to say. "An ideal costume for women must release the waist and must release the legs." She explained that the great trouble with women's skirts is that they compel the wearer to exhaust energy in ordinary walking that would not be required if she were arrayed in a properly constructed garment. She hinted at some adaptation of Greek models as the solution of the problem.

PRAISE RABBI WISE IN FREE SYNAGOGUE

Speakers at Eighth Anniversary Exercises Tell of Zionism's Debt to Both.

NATHAN STRAUS CALLED ON

Dr. John H. Finley, Louis D. Brandeis, and the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes Laud the Institution.

The work of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and of his associates in the Free Synagogue was praised warmly by speakers at a meeting which filled Carnegie Hall yesterday morning, where the eighth anniversary exercises of the foundation of the Free Synagogue were held. Louis D. Brandeis said that all Jews were indebted to Rabbi Wise for his work in the cause of Zionism, and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes said that when Rabbi Wise was able in eight years to build up the Free Synagogue into such a powerful institution it was demonstrated that a religious revival was in progress, and that "the Rev. William Sunday is not needed here."

"The report of the activity of your society and of its high-spirited leader shows that the founders built well and that the stewards have been faithful," said Louis Brandeis. "It has been the efforts of the free Synagogue to translate Jewish faith and spirit into living. In this work of bettering the individual and society, Zionism must prove a mighty force. It appeals to what is best in the Jew, to his highest aims and ideals, because it offers them a definite sphere of future endeavor.

"Rabbi Goldstein spoke of your Social Service Division as a 'laboratory for research and experiment in Jewish social welfare problems.' The Palestinian colonies furnish such laboratory experiments on a commercial scale—experiments conducted under most favorable conditions and with gratifying results, for Zionism has ceased to be a dream and has become a fact. In those self-governing colonies the Jews have supplied the proof, if any were needed, of their capacity for self-government. They have solved with business sagacity and with far-seeing statesmanship, problems practical and spiritual, and they have exhibited to the world the joyousness and beauty of natural, healthy, unconstrained Jewish life.

Palestine Colonies Successful.

"The colonies are still few in number—less than fifty—and the population is small; but the Jews have passed brilliantly an examination which was conducted throughout a whole generation, and the experiment must be pronounced a complete success. Courage, persistence, intelligence, devotion and lofty spirit have overcome all obstacles. The Jewish Renaissance has come—the nation is reborn, and the Jewish State in its beginnings is already here. We have been faithful in a few things—we are prepared to rule over many.

"The war brought the Zionist organization many serious problems. For the solution of these, and to the relief of the distress of the suffering Palestinians, your society has contributed much, both by lending the services of its leaders and indirectly through the untiring efforts of its President, Ambassador Morgenthau."

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, spoke on "Race Prejudice." He said:

"Under the general use of the word it is an unfavorable prejudgment, a prejudice against. Prejudice is, however, the reverse of a beautiful coin, on the obverse of which is stamped the symbol of loyalty to family, to country, or to the particular race; it is the negative of an egoism on its way through the love of family, State and nation to the love of mankind. It is the human protective tariff thinking of its own 'character factories,' and hostile to the output of other countries. If a Semite, or a Muscovite, or one of the Samurai is to come into the social Saxon market-place, for example, he must climb over the wall of prejudice, which is, on the inside, to those within, the walls of national pride and independence and self-sufficiency."

Dr. Finley said that to find the origin of race prejudice he had consulted a German biologist, whose answer was this, freely translated:

"The blood governs all of us. Hint as we may at culture, what happens to descend from cats will catch mice, even in the dark."

Dr. Finley said that, if this theory were true, the problem of race prejudice assumed large proportions.

"We then have here to deal with something," he said, "more serious than the results of parental or other teaching—something proof against the changes of a single lifetime, against acquired individual affections, or the modifications of any habits or attitudes of a generation, for we are assured that they are not transmissible."

Dr. Finley said that the elimination of race prejudice was being accomplished in the case of children "whose parents have the courage and good sense to let them have their education in the schools in which Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, Oriental and Westerner, come together in the true democratic spirit." He continued:

"H. G. Wells, in his 'Mankind in the Making,' defines education as a 'widening of the range of intercourse,' and the mind of every foreigner is a degree or two of longitude or latitude in the widening.

"Think how racial barriers are to be broken down when Smith and Cohen and Olsen and Jackson and Ramazetti and O'Brien journey together through the parasangs of the anabasis, or march with Caesar into Gaul, or compute a solar parallax, or follow a premise to its conclusion, or build an arch—or do any one of the thousand other things that have no national or racial boundaries."

Dr. Finley read a college President's prayer, written as follows:

"Lord, help me to remember that these thousands of boys from every nation of the earth are not mere awkward pieces of clay, but immortal souls traveling from one eternity to another in the tabernacles of these uncomely, awkward bodies."

He said he considered this a prayer for the shop and street, for Ellis Island or the White House, quite as much as for a college President.

Nathan Straus Gets Approval.

Nathan Straus, who was called upon for a talk, said that before leaving for San Francisco he had started here the distribution of one-cent meals, consisting of a large sandwich or a roll and coffee, and that for a while these were feeding 12,000 a day. He said:

"When I went down to City Hall Park yesterday and saw the number of poor, respectable people who were standing in line, I said to myself, 'I will not close this while it is feeding numbers of people.' Now, I ask you what I should do. Am I pauperizing people? Should I stop it?"

Many in the audience exclaimed "No."

"It is carried," said Mr. Straus. "It will be kept open."

Abram I. Elkus, who presided, made a report showing the progress the synagogue had made and its present prosperity. Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo of the Court of Appeals praised Rabbi Wise and said that the good done by the Free Synagogue should increase.

Dr. Holmes and "Billy" Sunday.

Rabbi Wise congratulated himself, in introducing the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, on the compliment to himself in somebody's statement that Mr. Holmes was the "Rabbi Wise of the Unitarians," and said:

"I would like to see the 'Billy' Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, or whatever his name is, try to carry out his threat of smashing the Unitarian Church while John Haynes Holmes was there."

Dr. Holmes said that the words "Rabbi Wise" and "Free Synagogue" were almost synonymous in his mind, and that Rabbi Wise had succeeded in the greatest religious undertakings in recent years. He applied to Dr. Wise the motto he had selected for Dr. Theodore Parker—"He was a hater of iniquity and a lover of righteousness."

URGES CITY PRISON PAROLE.

Commissioner Davis Favors Indeterminate Sentence for Minor Offenses.

Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, describing ways and means by which she expects to relieve congestion of prisoners in the city's penal institutions under her charge, said yesterday that a measure presented to the Legislature at her request providing for a new parole law was necessary in the carrying out of her new features of prison management.

"I am assured that the bill will be passed by the Legislature. It will come up for consideration in the Senate and Assembly tomorrow night," Commissioner Davis told an audience in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. in West Fifty-seventh Street, in an address on "The Value of the Indeterminate Sentence."

"Usually the majority of prisoners are sentenced for one year to the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, but we have many who are sent to us under sentences of four and five years. Under the operation of the present law there is lacking incentive for reform, good conduct and industry on the part of the prisoner, because none of these things now tends to shorten his term of imprisonment. The indeterminate sentence affecting State prisons does not apply to city penal institutions, so that the full straight sentence must be served in the latter.

EAST SIDE HONORS MEMORY OF STRAUS

Foreign-Born Citizens' Tribute to Philanthropist and His Wife Who Died on the Titanic.

SPEAKERS TELL OF HIS LIFE

Public School 91 Was Packed and Hundreds Waited in the Rain in an Effort to Get In.

An impressive and remarkable tribute to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus was paid by the people of the east side last night at a public meeting under the auspices of the League of Foreign Born Citizens, at Public School 91, at Stanton and Forsyth Streets. Long before the hour set for the meeting the big auditorium was filled by those who produced cards of admission and hundreds of others were waiting in the rain in the hope that they would be let in. By 8 o'clock the crowd about the building was so large that a detail of patrolmen was ordered out to keep the street open to traffic.

William Kaufman, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, in his opening address, said that he was not surprised at such a demonstration of affection, as he knew that the people of the east side were aware of the debt of gratitude they owed to Mr. and Mrs. Straus. Nathaniel Phillips, President of the league, then told of what Mr. Straus had done for hundreds of men and women on the east side by placing the Educational Alliance on a firm foundation.

Among those at the meeting were Percy Straus and Jesse Straus, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Straus; William Fellowes Morgan, Rabbi Missim Behar, President of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, and Samuel Untermyer. The speakers were Samuel Dorf, Grand Master of the Order B'rith Abraham; Miss Anne Rhodes, and William Sulzer.

Mr. Dorf told of the death of Mr. and Mrs. Straus when the Titanic sunk, and said that the Jewish people was fortunate in that every century brought forth men who give new life and new effort to the race, which enabled it to withstand unjust attacks and persecutions.

The death of Mrs. Straus, who refused to leave her husband's side he said, should prove an inspiration to all women. He gave also, a short history of the Straus family, relating the things which had been done as well by Nathan and Oscar S. Straus, brothers of Isidor Straus, for others in this country and abroad.

Mr. Sulzer predicted that the people of this city soon would erect a monument to Isidor Straus.

"Many think themselves good, many are thought to be good, but very few are good," said Mr. Sulzer. "Isidor Straus never had an evil thought, and he stood for the truth, justice, and humanity. We know that he had a great heart and a great soul."

A feature of the meeting which moved the audience profoundly was a splendid rendition of "The Titanic," a symphonic tone-drama by Platon Brounoff, the composer. There was a choir of boys under the direction of Cantor Samuel Meisels.

Held for Damaging Japanese Trees.

Charged with damaging Japanese trees, sent here some time ago by the Japanese Government and planted along Riverside Drive, Joseph Blake, 40 years old, was locked up late yesterday in the West 152d Street Station. According to Christopher McGuire of 64 Amsterdam Avenue, he saw Blake trying to break the trees and followed him until he met a patrolman at 146th Street. Blake offered no explanation of his actions.

RAIN HITS STYLE PARADE.

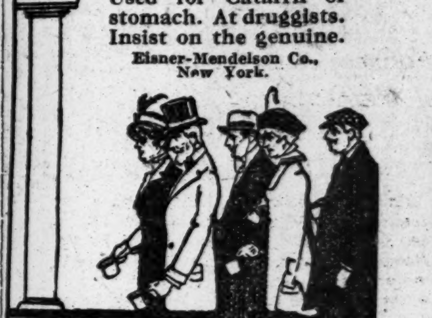
Police Lined Fifth Avenue, but Fashion Did Not Turn Out.

Everything was ready for the Style Day Parade yesterday except the weather, but that, being an essential, precluded the possibility of a parade. Almost continuous rain, with timid sunshine between showers, was the best that nature could offer, so the paraders stayed home with their spring clothes, and Fifth Avenue was about the dullest street in the city during the hours when it was to have been gay and festive with many robed and splendid women.

Every one who, with a protecting overcoat or umbrella, ventured on the avenue was struck at once with the liberal supply of policemen and buses. There were two precinct policemen on each side of the avenue on every block and two traffic policemen at every corner. And they all looked on somewhat foolishly while empty buses went by in procession.

Powys Belittles G. B. Shaw.

John Cowper Powys delivered a lecture on Watteau and French art at the loan exhibition of masterpieces of the ancient and modern schools in the gallery of the late Benjamin Altman, at 1 West Fiftieth Street, yesterday. In his address Mr. Powys referred to George Bernard Shaw. The speaker said that Mr. Shaw had discovered nothing new; that the French had put forth his theories and used his literary style for generations.



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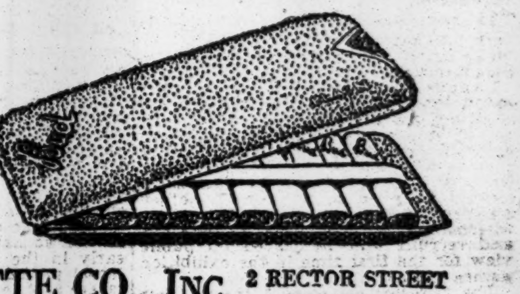

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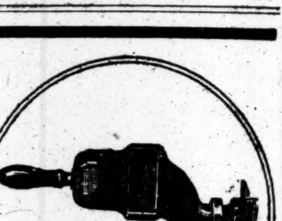

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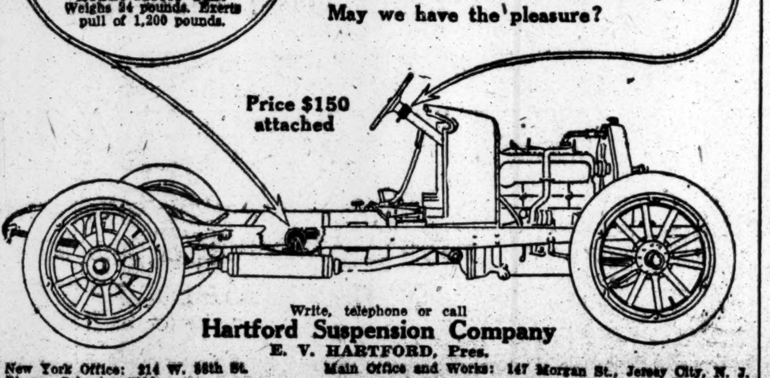

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CALLAHAN TO MANAGE NEWARK—WILLARD AT SEASHORE—ATHLETICS—TROTTING

CALLAHAN MAY BE NEWARK MANAGER

Former Leader of White Sox Wanted by New Owners of Club—Meeting Today.

Jimmy Callahan, former manager of the Chicago White Sox, will probably be named today as manager of the Newark International League club, which will operate this season under a new ownership. The league will meet this afternoon at the Hotel Imperial. Callahan, for several seasons, has been one of the most prominent of the American leaders, and his coming to Newark should prove a big boom for the game there. At the close of last season, Callahan was placed in an executive position with the White Sox and Clarence Rowland, manager of the Peoria club of the Three I League, was named to lead the Chicago club.

The Newark club, for the last few seasons, has been owned by the Ebbets-McKeever interests of the Brooklyn National League club. During the first year of their ownership, they gave Newark a pennant winner. For some time past the Brooklyn owners have been trying to get rid of their Newark property.

The names of the new owners will be announced at today's meeting. They are all Newark men, and it is stated that they have made an arrangement whereby they will operate the club for a time with an option of purchase outright at the end of the season. The name of Jimmy Sheckard, the former Brooklyn and Chicago player, has been mentioned in connection with the managership, but it is believed that President Barrow has succeeded in interesting Callahan in the position.

It now looks like smooth sailing ahead for the International League. At today's meeting the schedule for the coming season will be adopted, and conflicting dates with the Federal League will be avoided as far as possible. Also at the meeting each club will be compelled to put up a bond of $10,000 to insure the operation of the clubs during the coming season. It is also expected that the various clubs will announce several new players obtained from the surplus supply of the National League clubs now returning from the South.

President J. J. McCaffery of the Toronto club arrived here last night, and stated that the outlook for baseball in Canada this season was very promising in spite of the war.

MATTY LEADS GIANTS HOME.

Advance Guard of McGraw's Big Squad Glad to Get Back.

The advance guard of the Giants' baseball army arrived home last night at 9 o'clock, glad to get away from the frivolous weather of the South and eager to get into action at the Polo Grounds. The party was in charge of Christy Matthewson, and in the party with him were Tesreau, Marquard, "Pol" Perritt, Palmero, Fromme, Kirkmayer, Reed, Presse, and Erickson. The other section of the Giants' team under Manager McGraw stopped off in Washington, where they will play the Senators today.

In spite of the bad weather the club encountered at Marlin, the players are in fairly good condition, as they have played an unusually large number of exhibition games on the trip north. The players will turn out today at the Polo Grounds for practice, and tomorrow morning they will be joined by the other members of the big squad. Tomorrow afternoon the whole bunch of veterans and recruits will be placed on public view for the first time in the exhibition games against Yale.

The veterans stated that the weather in Texas was the worst they have encountered for several seasons, but nevertheless that does not dampen their enthusiasm for Texas for a training camp. All the pitchers in the party had plenty of work and are ready for the championship season, which begins on Wednesday.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Errors by Pittsburgh Give Kansas City an Easy Victory.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Kansas City, 5; Pittsburgh, 2.
Chicago-St. Louis, rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Newark	1	0	1.000
Kansas City	1	1	.500
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
Buffalo	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000
Baltimore	0	1	.000

Where They Play Today.

Buffalo at Brooklyn.
Newark at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 11.—Errors by the Pittsburgh Federals gave the Kansas City Club a victory today, 5 to 2. Perring of Kansas City knocked a home run over the left field fence in the sixth inning. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0	2	10	4
Kansas City	0 2 2 0 0 1 0 0 .	5	4	1

Batteries—Rogge, Leclair, and O'Connor; Johnson and Easterly.

St. Louis Nationals Take Series.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—The St. Louis Nationals, by taking today's game 5 to 3, won the pre-season series from the local Americans. The game score for the series is Nationals, 4; Americans, 2. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Nationals	1 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0	5	9	1
Americans	0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0	3	4	4

Batteries—Doak and Snyder; Wellman and Severeid.

Batting Rally Gives Cubs Game.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 11.—The Chicago Nationals defeated the Memphis Southern Association team 11 to 7 today. Seven of the Cubs' runs were scored in the fourth inning on three hits, one a home run by Williams, and three errors. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	11	9	5
Memphis	7	12	6

Batteries—Vaughan, Cheney, and Archer, Bresnahan; Shirley, E. White, and Marshall.

Phillies in Batting Humor.

ROCKY POINT, R. I., April 11.—By heavy hitting in the first inning the Philadelphia National League team defeated the Providence Internationals, 11 to 0, today. The game was called in the sixth inning, because of cold and darkness. The score.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia Nationals	11	11	0
Providence Internationals	0	5	2

Batteries—Baumgartner and Burns; Evans, Radloff, Mulrenan, Gocher, and Masterman.

Three Doubles for Ty Cobb.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 11.—The Detroit Americans shut out the Indianapolis Association team here today 6 to 0. Cobb made three doubles in four times at bat. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Detroit	1 0 0 1 3 0 1 0 0	6	14	2
Indianapolis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	8	4

Batteries.—Dauss, Dubuc and Stanage, McKee; Willis, Burk and Gossett.

Binder's Team Wins in Porto Rico.

Russell L. Binder, who was prominently identified in basket ball and baseball circles at Hackensack, N. J., and who went to Porto Rico last Summer, organized a basket ball team that has just won the championship of Porto Rico. Binder is at present engaged in a championship tennis tournament and has reached the semi-finals.

Jackson Will Not Start Season.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 11.—The Cleveland club will be without the services of Joe Jackson at the start of the season, as the hard-hitting player is almost a nervous wreck.

HARLEM TOUGH ON SHELLS.

Local Rowing Conditions Revive Interest in Pelham Bay Course.

Louie Zoha, senior singles man of the Bohemian Boat Club, ran into a bit of submerged driftwood yesterday morning on the Harlem and ruined his shell. The accident quickened discussion at all the clubs throughout the day in regard to the proposed new rowing course at Pelham Bay.

An Atalanta man said, just before the Fordham eight went up the river in the rain, that the congestion of the course now made it as much as one's life was worth to train a coxswain. "The churning is bad enough when an experienced man meets a tug coming up and another coming down, but when a new man sees two coming at him, and remembers the shell he's in cost $500 or $600 he is likely to lose his head."

William Chrastil, coach of the Bohemians, said there was no blame to attach to Zoha, as he is one of the most careful as well as one of the best scullers in the club. He feels that the course on Harlem River is dangerous, both because of the traffic and the drift such as caused the accident yesterday. He is not certain that Pelham Bay is the solution, but he does feel that the city should do something for rowing as Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston have already done.

Should the change be made, and Pelham Bay prepared, the feeling seems to be general that there would be more big regattas in the city and that New York rowing would be improved. The present course on the narrow Harlem River often gives the inside boats an advantage of tide and current that those nearer the shore do not feel.

Members of the Nassau Club are also opposed to the change. They argue that it would be impossible to support a "week-end" club, which would be the result of the proposition.

Waverley Boat Club, at the foot of 167th Street, will hold a handball tournament with eight two-man teams this week, and will take official notice that the season is on with a reunion and beefsteak dinner at the Campus on May 1. About one hundred members have already shown their intention of being on hand. The Waverley, which is said to be the oldest club in continuous existence in New York City, also plans to get into more active competition with shells during this season. They have been actively engaged since 1859.

The junior four-oared gig race, with the Rogers Cup as a prize, is causing more interest in the Decoration Day Regatta just now than any other event besides the eight-oared shell for high schools. Capt. Pearse of the Nonpareils thinks it is time for his club to gain the third and final leg upon it, his club having won it in 1909 and 1910, when it belonged to the Long Island Rowing Association. The transfer of this cup to the New York Rowing Association competition on Harlem River has stirred up the Bohemians also, for they hold one leg upon it. Coach Smith of the Nassaus merely remarks, "We'll make a bid for that."

CREW SHAKE-UP AT YALE.

Coach Nickalls Disbands First and Second 'Varsity Eights.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11.—An entire rearrangement of the Yale crews was announced today on the return of Coach Guy Nickalls, after a week's absence, during which time he has visited, among other places, Harvard. The three crews formed before the Pennsylvania races have been disbanded, and two new crews, a first and second 'Varsity, organized, with some men from the former second and third eights seated in the new first 'Varsity. While the reasons for the changes have not been stated definitely, the purpose, it is understood, is to slow up, to some extent, the development of the crew, which is regarded as having been too rapid for so early in the season. Plans for the interval preceding the New London regatta are said to include possible races with the Navy and Columbia, but final arrangements in either case have not been completed.

The seating of the new first and second crews, which is only tentative, follows:

First 'Varsity.—Stroke, Adams; 7, Low; 6, Sheldon; 5, Sturtevant; 4, Whittlesey; 3, Atkins; 2, Howe; bow, Sanderson; coxswain, Pratt.

Second 'Varsity.—Stroke, Hume; 7, Gamble; 6, Fox; 5, Meyer; 4, Kospisky; 3, Newton; 2, Cornish; bow, Hoadley; coxswain, Oliver.

McLain, who has been coxswain of the first 'Varsity eight, has been temporarily assigned to the corresponding seat in the first freshman crew, and Crocker, a 'Varsity man, will stroke the same freshman boat for a week.

Athletics Find Jersey City Too Wet.

The game between the Philadelphia Athletics and George Wiltse's Jersey City team, scheduled for West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday, was postponed on account of the bad weather. Up to 3 o'clock it was decided to play the game, but when Connie Mack saw the slippery, soggy condition of the field, he decided not to risk his players. It began to rain shortly after the game was called off. The Athletics will play the Dodgers in Brooklyn this afternoon.

Cincinnati Blanks Red Sox.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 11.—The Cincinnati Nationals shut out the Boston Americans in the third game of their exhibition series today, by 2 to 0. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	7	1
Cincinnati	2	8	1

Batteries—Shore, Collins, Mays, and Cady, Daly and Thomas; Brown, Dale and Gonzales.

Columbus Downs Cleveland.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 11.—Columbus American Association batsmen bunched hits on Pitcher Walker and won today's game with the Cleveland Americans. Walker, by making a one-hand catch of a bunt, started a triple play in the second inning. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Columbus	5	16	1
Cleveland	3	9	2

Batteries—Eayrs, Boothby and Robertson; Walker, Coumbe and Billings.

Pittsburgh Easy for Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 11.—The Louisville American Association team made a clean sweep of the three-game series with the Pittsburgh Nationals by taking today's game 10 to 4. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	10	13	2
Pittsburgh	4	8	3

Batteries—Northop and Clemons; Cooper, Mamaux, Conzelman and Smith.

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Jersey City, N. J.

SUNDAY LAWS STOP BOUT FOR WILLARD

Reform Element at Atlantic City Interferes with Champion's Sparring Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 11.—Jess Willard, the conqueror of Jack Johnson, was the central figure at the resort today. Thousands of visitors, with the resident population, paid him homage, dogging his every footstep to shake his hand, pat him on the back, offer their comment, and generally make things miserable for the bashful fighter. Never before has the seashore experienced a similar demonstration, although two years ago it entertained ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, and President Wilson.

Willard was slated to make two appearances with exhibitions at one of the local playhouses. The reform faction, however, robbed thousands of his admirers of the pleasure of witnessing him in action by notifying the police that such a performance would be unlawful under the resurrected old blue laws. The crowds in consequence had to be satisfied with a view of his physique and a ten-minute talk by Manager Tom Jones on "How It Was Done." The popular champion greeted his audience with a rather ungraceful bow, and was about to retire, when the yells forced him to make acknowledgments to the reception. Cries for a speech were answered with, "If I were a speechmaker I wouldn't be fighting."

Willard was swayed into holding a public reception by the ovation. Hundreds marched down the aisle to "look him over." Jones prohibited handshaking, but still there were those who would not be denied. Children received special privileges from the new champion, the indignities of the little folk in their eager curiosity being taken with laughter.

This made Willard even more popular, and evidenced the side which tends to make him even further lionized in his glory. The women persisted in shaking hands, too, which further embarrassed the Kansas cowboy. It had to be done because of the contract. He was heard to say on finally evading his visitors, "Never again, Tom."

Willard tonight spoke of the much-anticipated reunion with his family in Los Angeles. He is homesick, and expects to get into Los Angeles by July. He will appear at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco late in the Summer.

BOXING INTEREST REVIVES.

Victory of Willard Over Johnson Renews Ring Activities.

The victory of Jess Willard over Jack Johnson in the recent heavyweight championship battle at Havana has done much to stimulate interest in boxing in New York. During the last two years that the colored man held the title the sport in this city lost much of its former popularity. Prominent men, formerly regular patrons of the big boxing clubs were no longer seen at the ringside and high class bouts failed to attract big crowds. Managers of boxing clubs and others identified with the sport were loth to attribute the lack of interest to the fact that a colored man held the heavyweight title.

Following Willard's victory the first important bout in this city, between George Chip and Al McCoy, at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, attracted a record house, several thousand persons being unable to gain admission. On the following night the St. Nicholas Club staged a bout between Coffey and Carl Morris. The same conditions prevailed at the Rink, when police reserves were called in to disperse the big crowd outside of the clubhouse, it being impossible to accommodate those who clamored for admission.

With this marked revival of interest club managers are planning big bouts for the near future and the leading boxers at the different weights are being signed to appear at the local clubs.

Jess Willard spent yesterday at Atlantic City, returning to New York late last night. He will begin a week's engagement this afternoon at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre. The new champion will appear in stage setting representing a gymnasium and will illustrate the method of boxers training indoors for important ring contests. It was planned to have Willard box three rounds with his sparring partner, Jim Savage, but this is in violation of the boxing laws.

In spite of the Willard engagement at Hammerstein's several important bouts are scheduled at local clubs this week. The feature will be the first appearance of Gunboat Smith, in the ring of the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn tomorrow night, in a ten round bout with Charley Weinert of Newark, one of the cleverest boxers the Gunner has ever met. Weinert expects to give the Gunner a surprise and the latter is just as confident that he will vanish his opponent. The bout promises to be one of the fastest and hardest hitting ring engagement ever seen in a local ring, andthe winner will be hailed as a contender for the championship now held by Willard.

Al Reich, the former amateur, who recently defeated Pelky in short order, is matched to box Dan (Porky) Flynn tomorrow night at the Federal A. C. Reich will face a veteran of the ring and will have to be at his best to win, while Flynn has sprung a few surprises on his opponents. Phinny Boyle, the Boston featherweight and Billy Meyers of Harlem, will furnish the semi-final bout.

The Broadway Sporting Club will stage its thirteenth matinee boxing show this afternoon. Dan Moriarity of the Woodhaven A. C. will box Young Gradwell of Newark, who has faced the foremost pugilists at his weight. Ten three-round semi-professional try-out bouts will precede the main event.

The bout between Johnny Kelley and Eddie Kelley at the Olympic A. C. of Harlem tonight promises to be a hummer. Both boys are lightweights of that section and both are making rapid strides to the front in that class. Johnny Kelly knocked out a good boy in two rounds at the New Polo A. A. on Friday night last, and expects to stop his namesake rival. In the other ten-round match on the card, Mike McTeague, Irish middleweight, who helped train Coffey for his bout with Morris, and George Novic of Pittston, Penn., will square off. This is Novic's first bout in this city.

Al Thomas, the clever East Side lightweight, who recently gave Willie Beecher a good argument will box Kid Lasby of Ireland tomorrow night at the Astoria Boxing Club of Long Island City. The second ten-round bout will bring together Young Wagner and Jem Mace.

The ten-round bout between Langford and McVey scheduled for the St. Nicholas Rink this week has been postponed until April 21 owing to McVey contracting an attack of malarial fever.

Only two days are left for the amateurs of the Metropolitan Association to enter the boxing tournament to be held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club on next Tuesday and Thursday evenings. The weights which the committee in charge have put on the program are 110, 120, 130, and 158 pound classes. Entry can be made at the Metropolitan Association headquarters, 21 Warren Street, and at the New York Athletic Club, Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City.

Century Road Club Home Trainers.

In the fourth of the series of home trainer bicycle races held under the auspices of the New York division of the Century Road Club Association, Joseph Naphtal was an easy winner. It is intended to hold three more races—one a week—when the grand final will be held. Only winners will compete in the final. Summary:

Joseph Naphtal, 0:55 4-5; Harry Naphtal, 0:57 2-5; Sylvain Segal, 0:58; George Harvey, 0:59; Fred Kirchner, 1:00 3-5; Harry Glotzer, 1:02 1-5; Max Naphtal, 1:02 4-5; Joseph Cauldwell, 1:03; Harry Gross, 1:05 4-5; John Harvey, 1:07 1-5.

OPPOSE NEW BOXING LAW.

Managers of Local Clubs Said to Object to Any Change.

Opposition to the proposed new boxing law has developed among the managers of boxing clubs in this city, according to a statement issued last night by the Boxing Commission. The change in the law is said to be opposed on the grounds that the public will be called upon to pay the additional State tax proposed in the bill. It is said that the managers recently held a meeting at which they discussed the new bill, and declared that boxing is cleanly conducted now and that the law has served as an example for other States. Should the new bill become law minor bouts will be staged and the public will have to pay the difference, since many of the clubs are barely making both ends meet. The statement says some of the salient features of the managers' protest are:

Ninety per cent. of all contests held in the State during the last year were conducted in New York City, while 80 per cent. of the total gross receipts and taxes are contributed by Greater New York.

Receipts from this source of revenue average $40,000 yearly and the cost of maintaining the office of the commission has been approximately $7,000 a year.

The increase of 7½ per cent. tax will close down clubs and lessen the number of exhibitions. Last year's tax return to the State was $31,845 at 5 per cent. of gross, which indicates an increase of 7½ per cent., or about $15,000.

Under the present law the expenses of the commission, including the maintenance of office, as limited to $5,000, while under the proposed amendment the expenses are not limited to any specific amount, but can be enlarged as an appropriation to exceed even the revenue derived from the tax on boxing exhibitions, and can thus be made a drain upon the State Treasury in excess of the revenue received.

The present rent of the commission is $800 annually for offices in New York, and there is at present in force a lease on these offices until May 1, 1916. This is the only item that can be saved by the removal of the offices to Albany, as proposed by the amendment to the present law, as the only other expenses involved are absolutely essential ones, such as stationery, telephone, postage stamps and writing, which must be used, no matter where the offices are located.

About ninety per cent. of all business arises and is transacted in New York City, and about the same percentage of total revenue to the State under the law is derived from New York City, which means that at least two of the three Commissioners should reside within the territory embraced within the First and Second Judicial Districts.

RED OAKS TURN TABLES.

Lakewood Polo Team Scores a Decisive Victory Over Opponents.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 11.—The Red Oak team took revenge on their opponents for yesterday's defeat by winning a decisive victory this afternoon by the score of 5—2. Both players and mounts were rather stiff after the opening day's play, and the game was limited to six periods, which were shortened to six minutes. George J. Gould and Gov. James F. Fielder of New Jersey were interested spectators.

The Black Oak four lacked dash and suffered from frequent penalties. A foul by Perkins and safeties by Wister Randolph and Burke cost the blue jacketed team a full goal. Neither side displayed a great amount of team play, and the Summer temperature took much life out of the contest. Each team scored in the opening period, and in the third the Red Oak team forged ahead with two goals, while the Black team was penalized for a safety.

Hopping scored for his team in the fifth chukker, but before the end of the period Perkins's foul and W. Randolph's safety nearly offset the tally. The Red four sewed the game up in the last period on two well-made goals by Borden. Score:

Black Oak.—E. S. Burke, Jr., 1; Wister Randolph, 2; E. W. Hopping, 3; A. Y. Perkins, back.

Red Oak.—J. R. Fell, 1; P. S. P. Randolph, Sr., 2; H. S. Borden, 3; P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., back.

Goals.—Borden, 3; Hopping, 2; Perkins, Fell, P. S. P. Randolph, Jr.

Foul.—Perkins. Safeties—W. Randolph, Burke. Referee.—H. L. Herbert.

BURNS WINS TRAP TITLE.

Larchmont Y. C. Champion Loses to Clubmate by Two Targets.

A. L. Burns won the championship of the Larchmont Yacht Club at its traps yesterday after one of the most closely contested matches shot at that place. Forty men competed, and Burns returned a score of 182 out of the possible 200, defeating R. L. Spotts, the former champion, by two "birds." The match was shot in strings of 50 each.

Spotts made a good showing up to his last string, when he missed two of his last five "birds," which gave the prize to Burns, who has shown excellent shooting form this season. The order of the other five club members who took part in the championship shoot was: T. Lenane, 175; W. E. Ferguson, 169; W. B. Short, 166; R. K. Spotts, 163; D. F. McMahon, 162, and C. W. Berner, 155. Eight thousand clay birds were used in the match, which was the last of the season at Larchmont.

The winner of the open scratch prize was Dr. G. H. Martin, with 182 as his score. T. Lenane won the prize for the first 100 "birds," and J. H. Hendrickson the prize for the second 100. The winner of the first 50 "birds" was Conrad Stein, of the second C. Gunn, of the third Dr. Culver, and of the fourth G. L. Lyon.

Trapshooters Close Season.

The trapshooters of the New Rochelle Yacht Club closed their season yesterday with three well contested matches. B. R. Stoddard, who carried off the take home trophy with a full score of 25 on his handicap of three, also proved the winner of the high handicap prize and he also captured the fifteen-bird" scratch prize after a shoot-off with Stuart Scott. In winning the ten-"bird" scratch prize, Stuart Scott returned a "perfect" score of 25. E. L. Hatch won the Accumulation Cup, with 23 as his score. He shot from scratch. J. P. Donovan was the winner of the Special Trophy, with a full score. Hatch wins the Accumulation Cup outright, he having won two previous legs for the trophy.

BOWLING TOURNEY HERE NEXT YEAR

Ninth National Convention Selects This City—Bowlers Make Big Scores.

New York City was selected as the place for holding the 1916 bowling tournament at the ninth annual convention of the National Bowling Association, held at the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon. The location and date of the tournament will be announced by the Secretary before Sept. 1. Reports were read showing that the association is in a flourishing condition and the membership is large. E. E. Dungan of Philadelphia, who has been President of the association for the last year, was reelected to that office, and Major M. W. Gage of Brooklyn, who has been Secretary for two years, was again elected.

A preliminary report of the present tournament was submitted, and showed that the tourney will be a success. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, E. E. Dungan, Philadelphia; First Vice President, H. Valentine, New York; Second Vice President, E. E. Wood, Newark; Treasurer, Thomas Gannon, Jr., Philadelphia; Secretary, Major W. W. Gage, Brooklyn; Board of Governors, F. A. Tate, Albany; William Swelger, Baltimore; William Weingarth, Newark; Carl Kleiber, Newark; H. A. Piper, Newburg; C. A. Parker, New York; M. C. Wyman, New York; J. A. Wilson, New York; R. J. Maher, New York; S. W. Gould, New York; F. Roth, Paterson; J. Tamboer, Paterson; H. C. Heidman, Philadelphia; George Moss, Philadelphia; H. J. Bergman, Philadelphia; S. N. Williams, Richmond, Va.; Fred Maier, Rochester; D. Heneman, Schenectady, and J. A. Field, Washington.

The Maneto five-men team of Philaphia, which went into first place in the standing when they rolled 2,879 on Saturday morning, was relegated to second place yesterday by the Atlantics of Brooklyn, who knocked down 2,917 pins in their three games. The tournament record for this event is 3,035, made by the Genesees of Rochester, and as there remains a week of bowling before the end of the tournament, the officials in charge expect to see a better score made, as the alleys are now in first-class condition, and the bowlers are making better scores each day. The National Turnverein team No. 1 of Newark rolled 2,857 yesterday and took third place in the standing. The Canadians of Montreal, who held the honor position for the first few days, have dropped to fifth place.

Thirty two-men teams rolled on the alleys yesterday, but none of them could better the score of 1,232 made by the Walter-Smith team of Rutherford on Saturday. The team of F. Sticha and J. Pabian of New York made a score of 1,177, which gave it third place in the standing, and the Canadian team of Cattaranich and La Belle, after occupying first place in this event, has gone back to fifth place. The tournament record for this event is 1,338 made by Kelsey and Johnson of New Haven.

H. Chickering still leads in the singles with 648, but three of yesterday's bowlers made scores in the individuals which entitled them to second, third and fourth places, respectively. George Kumpf of Buffalo holds the record of 712 in this event.

The five leaders in the different events are:

Singles—H. Chickering, New York, 648; L. Lucke, Brooklyn, 639; Theodore Smith, Philadelphia, 638; C. Hummel, Brooklyn, 637; E. E. Wood, Newark, 636.

Doubles—A. Walter and J. A. Smith, Rutherford, 1,232; G. Dunbar and J. Wilson, New York, 1,206; F. Sticka and J. Pabian, New York, 1,177; J. Christie and J. Lange, Hackensack, 1,176; J. Cattaranich and N. La Belle, New York, 1,172.

Five-Men Event.—Atlantic, Brooklyn, 2,917; Maneto, Philadelphia, 2,879; National Turnverein, Newark, 2,857; Roseville A. A., Newark, 2,850; Canadian, Montreal, 2,805.

JAY GOULD AGAIN WINS.

Champion Scores Tenth Consecutive Victory for Court Tennis Title.

BOSTON, April 11.—Jay Gould of Lakewood, N. J., representing the Philadelphia Racquet Club, won the national amateur court tennis championship for the tenth successive year by defeating Joshua Crane of this city in straight sets today. The score was 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

It was the eighth time that Crane has been Gould's challenger for the title. While the Boston man put up a stiff game in the first set, he was very helpless in the next two sets. Gould's service was remarkable for its accuracy.

ATHLETES AT CELTIC PARK.

Irish-American A. C. Weight Men Open Spring Training Season.

More than a dozen Irish-American A. C. athletes started the Spring training season yesterday at Celtic Park on a field that made it compulsory for them to take things easy. Pat McDonald, Matt McGrath, Pat Ryan, and Bruno Brodd were the weight men who took their first outdoor work-out. None of the prominent track stars were in the squad. They will not begin serious cinder-path training until the 1st of May.

The New York Athletic Club training season will begin at the same time. As usual, the Mercury Footers will put in a month's work on the Columbia University's South Field before locating for the Summer at Travers Island.

After a week of road running, Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish runner, will try the cinder path this afternoon. He will do his preparatory work at the Public Schools Athletic League field near Brighton Beach. The Finn has fully recovered from the recent attack of blood poisoning in his left leg, which kept him in bed for eleven days, and in two weeks expects to be in tiptop shape.

Abel Kiviat is out of athletics until June, and Alvah Meyer will also rest up until some time after the opening of the outdoor year.

Yachtsmen Will Use Pigeons.

Steward E. Johnson of the Hudson River Yacht Club, at the foot of West Ninety-second Street, has evolved a new idea in connection with amateur yachting. Mr. Johnson has erected a small pigeon loft, in which he has five of the homing variety. Johnson and the other members of the club will experiment with the birds this Summer, when on cruises or long-distance races. The flyers will be released from various points along the routes and messages for those at the clubhouse will be attached to their legs. The pigeons will naturally fly back to their loft, and by this means those at home may be informed the distance that has been traveled by the yacht. In case of accident or repairs being needed a pigeon could be released which would tell where the yacht is and the nature of the assistance required.

Baseball Today, Washington Park, Brooklyn Tip-Tops vs. Buffalo Federals.—Adv.

GRAND CIRCUIT ELIGIBLES.

Large Field of Starters Assured by Early Entry Returns.

Entry returns for the Grand Circuit's early closing stakes so far received show a feature which is more than gratifying to horsemen and track managers, namely, the large number of individual entrants and the great prospects for final eligibles and large fields of starters in the big events.

Local light-harness men are of the opinion that the Detroit early card, taken as a whole, is about the type of all others, and that the nominations it has received stand good for all others; unless it is for the faster classes, which might be put on as the racing season advances.

The one thing that appears certain is that what have been known in racing circles as the "big stables" will not be prominently represented this year as they have in the past, an incident which has been at least partly expected under existing conditions, or by the terms governing entries. The events to be known as the season's best features, the $10,000 and $5,000 purses for trotters, will be almost uniformly for 2:08 classes, although Kalamazoo has gone one second faster and Cleveland one second slower, consequently the returns for Detroit's $10,000 M. & M. can readily be taken as a type to judge the results.

The Detroit classic has a total of twenty-eight nominations, made by no less than twenty-three individual nominators, as Murphy has three, while Geers, Cox, and McDonald have two each. This shows that the number of entries can well be expected to be larger, comparatively, than in former years, when the same trainers, owners, and stables could name several at reduced cost.

In the pacing division the features, or at least most of them, are worth $5,000, and, while Detroit has assigned this to a 2:07 class, most others will be for a 2:06 class. In Detroit's Chamber of Commerce, twenty-six pacers are named, or about the same as might well be expected everywhere, yet this stake also has twenty-three individual nominators, as Murphy has three and Geers two.

Additions and absentees might be expected in these pacing features, but a general average the same as Detroit can fairly be expected, even when some entries are shifted to the Great Western Circuit, after the first few meetings of the Granad Circuit.

It is virtually certain that, next to the 2:08 trot, the best purses everywhere will be for the 2:12 classes, the same as in Detroit, and while they are four seconds slower, yet have a fine prospect for a larger percentage of single entrants. At Detroit this purse has twenty-six entries, Murphy again having three, in Great Isle, Mirthful, and Sadie S., while Cox is the only repeater, with Worthy Prince and Mainstep, so that from the twenty-two individual entrants a large field of starters may be expected.

English Turf Superstition.

There is a superstition current on the English turf that a "future" favorite of the Grand National Steeplechase is doomed to meet with a serious accident before his career is done. The feeling is more or less of an obsession with many of the British trainers and jockeys, and it is said to even extend to the owners, in some cases. However, the superstition is not without some grounds for argument.

Robert Gore, the English trainer, has turned out winners of the National in successive years, but his horses have nearly all met with mishaps this season. Covert-coat and Sunloch, both of whom have victories in the Aintree chase to their credit, broke down in training before the big race was held last month, and Irish Mail, a favorite in the early betting for the event this year went lame only a few days in advance of the race.

One English writer half-seriously suggests that the layers of odds help out by quoting more liberal prices against the horses in the National in the future books. This method of "double-crossing" the jinx, he feels, might be successful in breaking the line of mishaps.

Soccer Games on Muddy Fields.

With a reorganized team in the field, the Continentals had little difficulty in defeating the Clan McDuffs in a New York State League championship fixture at Manhattan Field, by 5 goals to 0. As a result of the victory, the Continentals are now tied with the Brooklyn Celtics for first place in this series

In the second round of the Southern New York cup tie series the Clan McDonalds defeated the Visitations by 4 goals to 0, at Hamburg Oval, Brooklyn. The game was stopped for ten minutes by a heavy shower, but play was resumed. The winners will play the Our Boys eleven in the next round of the competition on April 25.

Preparatory to meeting the Brooklyn Celtics in the final round of the A. F. A. cup ties next week, the Scottish Americans defeated the Bronx United eleven in a National League battle at Manhattan Field by the one-sided score of 7 goals to 0. The Jerseyites gave the crowd a fine exhibition of the game and demonstrated that they will give the Brooklyn eleven a stiff tussle when they come together on Sunday.

Accuracy in shooting goals by Ball, on the forward line, gave the Bay Ridge F. C. an easy victory over the Overseas in a championship battle of the second division of the New York State League. Ball tallied three goals, while Porter scored the other. Savelle tallied the lone point for the Overseas. The score was: Bay Ridge, 4; Overseas, 1. By the victory the Bay Ridge eleven moves into second place in the championship table, but a couple of points separating them from the Our Boys, who top the table.

With a short-handed team in the field the Columbia Oval eleven defeated the Clan McKenzies by 6 goals to 0, at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn. Columbia started the game with but nine men, and after a time played with ten men.

Pedestrians Take Long Jaunt.

In preparation for their long walk from Philadelphia City Hall to New York City Hall on May 29, the members of the Walkers' Club of America yesterday took a thirty-five-mile practice jaunt. They left Jersey City at 7:45 A. M. in charge of Pacsmaker Hocking. The route taken was over Montgomery Street, the Lincoln Highway, to Market Street, Newark, continuing on through Elizabeth, Linden, and Rahway, where the Amboy road was followed, through Demorest and Woodbridge to Perth Amboy Ferry, across to Tottenville. According to the route maps the distance was exactly thirty-five miles. In spite of frequent showers, the roads were in the best of condition. Among those who went the entire distance were: Frank Gage, J. T. Heffernan, J. Abbihl, H. Garber, M. Schwartz, A. W. Meyer, A. Heath, F. Lachemacker, J. T. Smith, A. Goldberger, C. Vroom, and S. Bockerman.

M'GINTY CAPTURES PASTIME ROAD RUN

Winner of Novice Event Shows Promising Form—No Police Interference.

The Pastime Athletic Club's open novice road run was contested yesterday during a typical April shower, and in the winner, Bernie McGinty of the Victoria Lyceum, was uncovered a promising young athlete. Over almost four miles of muddy roads the youngster traveled in 21 minutes 32 1-5 seconds, which is a very creditable performance. McGinty, running fourth throughout the first half of the contest, came so strong in the final stages that J. Walker of the Bronx Church House, who finished second, was more than 150 yards in his wake at the tape. G. M. Zwick of the College Point Young Men's Catholic League, beat out the remainder of the field for third position.

The fight for the team honors was so close that the Mohawk A. C. and Pastime A. C. teams each registered thirty-six points, but the prize went to the former club because of the fact that G. Cerine finished first in the team count, which entitled the Bronx Indians to the trophy, according to the Amateur Athletic Rules.

There was no attempt on the part of the police to interfere with the race. Because of the rain, there were very few spectators, and there were "no objectionable features," such as prevented the Morningside A. C. from staging its annual handicap run one week previous.

For a time there was a question whether McGinty was McGinty, as several of the runners insisted he was a boy named Dolan. There was a Dolan in the clubhouse, and officials were satisfied with the identification and that McGinty was a novice before he took part in yesterday's race.

The Victoria Lyceum representative took things easy on the first stage of the journey along Jerome Avenue, to Shakespeare Avenue, with Koch of St. Anselm, setting the pace. Along Boscobel and University Avenues, Cerino of the Mohawks, was out in front, but, turning from Tremont Avenue into Jerome on the return trip, McGinty took the lead and was not caught again.

There were only fifty-two men in at the start, the heavy rainstorm and fear of the police being detrimental to the success of the contest.

MAY LOSE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Harry Gissing's Eligibility to be Placed Before M. A. L. Officials.

The Military Athletic League track and field championship won by the Seventy-first Regiment team on Saturday night will probably revert to the Thirteenth Coast Defense command, when the protest of Harry Gissing's eligibility is considered, according to the opinion of National Guard authorities.

When Gissing left the Twenty-second Regiment three years ago, he received a "discharge without honor." In order to become a member of another regiment, it was necessary for the crack middle-distance runner to receive the consent of his commanding officer and the captain of his company.

Neither Colonel Hotchkin, then commanding officer of the Twenty-second, nor Charles Dieges, Captain of Gissing's company, gave their consent to his joining the Seventy-first Infantry, and therefore according to military laws he is illegally enlisted with the latter organization. It will remain with the highest National Guard authorities to decide Gissing's status, and in order for the protest of the Second Naval Battalion against the athelete to be upheld he will have to be ruled out of the National Guard.

The Second Naval protest will first go to the Athletic Committee of the Military Athletic League, composed of Maj. Henry C. Wilson, Eighth Regiment; Capt. Charles J. Dieges, Twenty-second Regiment; Lieut. S. J. Delaney, Seventy-first Regiment; Capt. John W. Elmes, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Lieut. Philip A. Sayles, Fourteenth Regiment. These men will act in the case only deep enough to carry it before the National Guord rulers.

If Gissing is declared ineligible the Thirteenth Regiment will become the M. A. L. champions with thirty-four points to their credit against thirty-three for the Seventy-first Regiment. Gissing won the quarter-mile run and was a member of the relay team which finished second. These eight points taken from the total will leave them thirty-three points. But the fourth man in the quarter mile was Kelly of the Thirteenth, which gives Jim Rosenberger's men their thirty-fourth point and the championship.

There is also a probability that Fetter, winner of the shot-put, will be ruled out because he was not entered properly, it is said, and his name did not appear on the program. In that event Gough of the Thirteenth would move into first place, giving his team an additional two points or a total of thirty-six.

N. Y. Motor Boat Club Activities.

One of the busiest places along the Hudson River is the quarters of the New York Motor Boat Club, where there are some seventy-five boats in proces of preparation for Commission Day, May 22. They have decided to have a new "scenic railway" in order to shunt their craft overboard more easily. The members are building 250 feet of track themselves, and they have ordered an I-beam truck 18 by 6 feet from a firm in Long Island City. The normal capacity will be eleven tons. On April 24 they will hold a big beefsteak dinner at the clubhouse as a sort of opening and dedication of their new addition, which includes a big kitchen with complete fittings, a ladies' room, and another small room between. In addition to the usual calking, painting, varnishing, and overhauling, the members are building three new floats, which will be ready for Commission Day.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Tickets on sale opening game, April 14th. New York Baseball Club, 200 Fifth Ave.

STOCK TOURING CAR RACE.

Walter Marmon Suggests Novel Plan for Sweepstakes Winners.

"Why not a 1,000-mile race such as has been proposed on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway between the winner of all the previous 500-mile international sweepstakes races, but limited to the registered stock touring car models of these makers?"

This is the suggestion of Walter Marmon of Indianapolis, relative to the proposition of the "greatest contest" which has been discussed during the last few months.

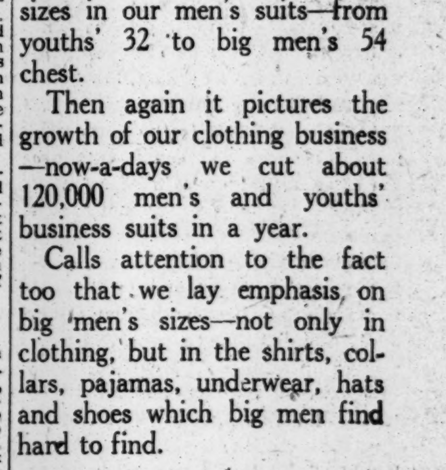
"Exponents of the highest degree of sportsmanship in horse racing have always advanced the view that the premier purpose of racing was the development of the pedigreed thoroughbred, thus improving the breed of horses, and, applying the same principle to automobiles, the highest development of the racing car is the manufacturer's stock touring car. The true benefit of automobile racing by the manufacturer is the proof of mechanical principles to be embodied in his regular product.

"We participated in all classes of motor car racing during the developing years of the automobile business, and made it a great feature. We wanted to learn the weaknesses of our design, and let our experience on the race course be a benefit to every one of the thousands of buyers of our cars. There we reaped a great benefit from racing. We attempted at all times to build racing cars along the lines of our ideas for standard models and to try out the parts, designs, and materials which go in our regular stock touring cars.

"We feel that we have developed our product to the point where it is no longer necessary to make our tests on specially designed cars—that the best way of testing is to note the performance of the actual kind of a car which a man buys from us and drives in his everyday life. And it is true throughout the industry, I think, that racing of specially built cars is no longer necessary for the assistance of the engineering end of the work—that the motor car has been developed to a state of perfection where there are no special or glaring weaknesses which have to be ferreted out by specially constructed racers. All the good features brought out by special racing cars which could be adopted for everyday use have been discovered, so the present day race meets are inspired from another angle—the purely sporting side. Marmon cars were never raced for the sake of sport or the lust of winning. There was always a deeper underlying purpose when we sent a car to the post. What is more logical, then, than that this comparative test between cars which have demonstrated their superiority in racing should demonstrate the application of these principles to the regular product of these makes? What, after all, have we learned?"

Walkers Compete in Rain.

The weekly handicap road walk of the Pastime Athletic Club was contested yesterday in a downpour of rain, which left the roads in poor condition, and the time suffered in consequence. A. Uistadt, unattached, was the winner, with an allowance of six minutes. Sam Schwartz of the Irish-American A. C., started from scratch, and got home tenth, covering the four and a half mile course in the actual time of 39 minutes 50 seconds.



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TWO RAILWAY PROCEEDINGS.

The probable end of a famous railway case, involving principles of universal interest, has been reached by a settlement out of court. In the Shreveport case the complainants and respondents "signed a joint agreement as to the rates in question," and submitted it to the Interstate Commission as a possible adjustment of the dispute. It will be recalled that the Commission previously had made a decision that States should not make rates inconsistent with interstate rates, and had ordered the railways to amend their rate practices accordingly. This was sustained by the United States Supreme Court and is in no way concerned with the joint agreement now reported. The question remaining merely was the translation of the principle into specific rates. If the Commission shall find them to be according to its ruling it is difficult to see why it should name other rates. More than once it has approved the settling of disputes by agreement as a method which has the merit of really settling them. When opposing parties agree in accordance with principles imposed by authority all questions of both public and private interest are adjusted in a manner against which there can be no complainant until conditions change. That is better than an order which displeases one side always, and both sides usually. Such settlements are rather the seed of future disputes than the removal of present grievances. This is well exemplified in the Western rate case, now approaching a settlement in a contrasting manner.

In the second case, as in the first, the question has been settled in principle. Yet the principle of an advance in rates to meet present conditions is contested as stubbornly in the Western case as though the Commission had not gone on record in the Eastern case. This is the more surprising because the contestants are the same as those who were defeated in the Eastern case. Last week Clifford Thorne and the Western Commissioners of Railways were going over the old ground in the old manner. Commissioner Thorne formally asserted that the railways petitioning an advance are earning costs of operation, interest, and "6 to 16 "per cent. on all their capital stock "outstanding in the hands of the "public." It is not necessary either to admit or to contest this assertion, because it has nothing to do with the merits of the case. Rates are regulated by law with indifference to the earnings upon shares. It is the function of the stock market more particularly to regulate the reasonableness of profits by adjusting the price of the shares to the rates fixed by law.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has succumbed to the demonstration that the reasonableness of profits is something beyond its regulation, and eludes rate decisions with that object in view. Appeal lies to the investor, whose decision is final as to whether rates and profits are in satisfactory relation. It is too easy to name cases like the San Francisco and the Rock Island Railways, in which the stocks have been high and low while rates were equally unaffected either by the rise or the fall. It is beyond question that their rates were not altered for that reason, and that it would have been impossible to alter them without altering also rates of other companies whose finance had been more conservative. Since there are all sorts of railway finance and only one rate for good and bad railways, it is a demonstration that the rate structure and the price structure are independent quantities and cannot be brought into the relation of cause and effect.

Yet the Western Commissioners argued last week for the regulation of rates according to earnings upon shares, and also according to valuation of railway properties. Inasmuch as there can be no valuation for ten years, according to Mr. Prouty, and since these cases cannot wait ten years, even if they ought to, it is necessary to think that the contest in the Western rate case is as unfortunate as the contention that the Eastern rate advance ought to await the remedying of defects of efficiency. The Commission came down to earth and made a decision in the Eastern case on practical lines. The contestants in the Western case remain up in the air with theories of perfection which are far from admissible, and which have been rejected in advance.

How much better it would be if the Shreveport procedure could be applied to rate cases more frequently. It is time for rancor and contention to cease, not in order that the railways alone may make money, but because it is necessary that the railways should make money if there are to be better employment and more profits in other lines of trade. According to the report of the Interstate Commission last week, the dividends which so pleased the Western Commissioners were paid from surplus, and appropriations for betterments and additions fell from $15,157,827 to $4,962,901. Both amounts are too small, and the proportion of decline is excessive for prosperity in general business. For the country to grow while the railways stagnate is to establish an artificial limit upon prosperity. The Interstate Commission has perceived the effect of too rigorous regulation upon the railways and is not likely to extend that ill-effect to the country at large. There is reason to hope, even to believe, that the State Commissioners are wasting their arguments.

CHARGES WHICH MUST BE MET.

The statements made by Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts in Washington Saturday evening relating to the attitude of the Administration toward the question of national defense cannot go unheeded. The people will take note of them. The Administration cannot afford to ignore them. They amount to grave charges of neglect of obvious duty. We regret that Mr. Gardner felt impelled to make them public in a manner so sensational and undignified. His dinner to the "army reserve" was an extravagant and trivial proceeding. If it was intended as a joke, it was a pretty poor joke at a serious time.

But Mr. Gardner chose to make it the occasion for uttering some of the most serious words that have lately been publicly spoken. He deliberately charged the President of the United States with forbidding the Army and Navy Board to meet again after its members, in accordance with their duty as they comprehended it, had "recommended that preparations be "made for meeting a hostile emer-"gency in the Pacific last year." We do not recall the "hostile emergency" and we cannot believe that the President would punish a board of experts for performing a duty. The country has abundant faith in the President's own wisdom and foresight. But enough is known positively of our unpreparedness for any hostile emergency to cause apprehension; and this statement of Mr. Gardner, made so distinctly, must be met in a definite way.

Mr. Gardner also charged that the loss of submarine F-4 was due to neglect in the Navy Department, that Rear Admiral Fiske's recent resignation as Aid for Operations was enforced because of his frank statements of the navy's deficiencies in his testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs; and he predicted that other officers of the navy and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt would be compelled to resign. His predictions can wait on events for verification. As for Admiral Fiske, we understood that he resigned because he did not approve of the present naval policy. We applauded him, not for resigning but for disapproving a policy which merits general disapproval. There is great discontent because steps have not been taken to correct the obvious defects in the navy and because Secretary Garrison's moderate plans for rational army improvement were set aside. As we have said, public confidence in the President is strong, but it does not extend to all his advisers, and it will be felt all over the country that the specific charges of Representative Gardner cannot be ignored.

FIFTY YEARS AFTER APPOMATTOX.

It is an interesting fact, to be considered, according to one's fancy, either as a mere political accident of no historic or other special significance or as the result of conditions having their roots deep in the political life of the nation, past and present, that fifty years after Lee's surrender at Appomattox the President of the United States is a native of Virginia; that five of the ten Cabinet Ministers were born in the South; that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and two of the Associate Justices are Southern men; that the Controller of the Currency is a Virginian; that the Ambassador to the Court of St. James's is a native of North Carolina; that the Ambassador to Italy is a Virginian; that the Ambassador to Spain is a Virginian; that the Ambassador to Russia is of Virginia stock, and that the Minister to Switzerland is a Georgian; that in the Senate of the United States the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Florida, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Alabama have each a Chairman of an important committee, and four of these States have two Chairmen each; while in the House of Representatives Georgia and Arkansas have each a committee Chairman, Virginia has five Chairmen, North Carolina three, Alabama two, Texas two, Tennessee four, and Florida three.

The men of the South are taking a highly commendable interest in the Government of the United States.

NEWS OF CLASSROOM LECTURES.

The readers of newspapers may recall how the report of a lecture on divorce and marriage delivered by the late Professor W. G. Sumner to a class in Yale College slipped into a dispatch from New Haven, including a remark, attributed to Professor Sumner, that most marriages are unhappy. The controversy that followed proved very troublesome to the lecturer, more especially because he had not been accurately quoted. But the root of the trouble lay in the fact that the student reporter assumed a right that was not his.

Classroom lectures are not on a footing with public speeches and addresses. They are peculiarly the property of the lecturer. It is not only a matter of obligation that the hearers of words not intended or framed for public consumption shall not report them to the newspapers, but the lecturer has a legal right to reserve them. In the leading case of Abernethy vs. Hutchinson, 3 L. J. Ch. 209, wherein damages were awarded, the court held as follows:

> That persons who are admitted as pupils or otherwise to hear these lectures, although they are orally delivered and the parties might go to the extent, if they were able to do so, of putting down the whole by means of shorthand, yet they can do that only for the purpose of their own information and could not publish, for profit, that which they had not obtained the right of selling.

While we would not discourage the enterprise of students with a "nose for news," who do really valuable work in making known the activities of their universities, it is within the right of their professors to interdict classroom reporting.

THE MUNICIPAL FLAG.

The Aldermen having adopted the design for a municipal flag favored by the Municipal Art Society, three perpendicular stripes, orange, white, and blue, in the order named, with the standardized seal of the city on the white stripe, the New York Historical Society comes forward with an objection. To be historically correct, it seems, the stripes should be horizontal not perpendicular. The flag under which Henry Hudson sailed had horizontal stripes. The colors are correct, but the seal is anachronistic. It is dated 1664, and is surmounted by an American eagle, a bird unknown in heraldic ornithology at that time. After all, these are small changes, and can easily be adopted if the Aldermen see fit.

We have been expecting more inspiriting criticism of the flag just selected. We have been hoping, in fact, that the proposed change would precipitate a flood of suggestive discussion of symbolism in general and that appropriate to the relative position of the City of New York in particular. Is the choice of the Dutch colors and the symbols—an Indian, a Dutch settler, beavers, and flour barrels—generally approved? Must the flag of the city necessarily perpetuate a few historical facts touching its early settlement? The metropolis of the Western World stands for a great deal more than Dutch settlers and the early trade in furs and schnapps. Has not the vast body of citizenry a word to say about the choice of a flag? We throw these ideas out merely for the sake of stimulating public interest. The flag chosen by the Municipal Art Commission seemed to be handsome and reasonably appropriate. But since it is objected to, let us all calmly talk the matter over.

THE SECURED DEBT TAX REPEAL.

In the opinion of those who are concerned with the principles of taxation alone, and are not seeking ulterior objects under guise of taxation, the secured debt tax law was among the best of its kind. Yet there is such haste to repeal it that a bill was passed under an emergency message from the Governor suspending the collection of the tax until the repeal bill is passed. The argument is that the State needs the money and that the increase of the tax will proportionately increase the proceeds from it. That remains to be seen. There are precedents for saying that the increase in the tax may be followed by a reduction of the proceeds. That is logical, according to the argument on which the tax was enacted. It was said by its proposers that the lowness of the tax would be an inducement for those who might evade a higher tax to comply with the law on a more reasonable basis. The State has collected $4,000,000 under this tax, of which little if any would have been seen under the old law. If the law is to be made as savage as in Ohio, for example, the proportion of tax on personal property may fall to the Ohio level, which is about the lowest on record.

The argument that the State needs the money is no reason for raising taxes. Retrenchment was the plea of the victors, and they no sooner are in office than it is proposed to substitute higher taxes. It was the same in the city and in the nation. The idea that a low tax rate is as much of a benefit as other social services seems incomprehensible to politicians, whose promises always relate to the benefits they will give from the proceeds of other people's money, paid to the tax gatherer. Yet low taxes may be an inducement, as well as burdensome taxes a repellent. Sixteen wealthy residents of Massachusetts selected a little town on Cape Cod for their residence because of the lowness of its taxes. They followed the example of another wealthy malefactor, a notorious and successful defendant in a trust prosecution, who moved into the same town and reduced its tax rate from $15 to $3. Each of these wealthy immigrants leased or bought a residence and the real estate of the town is booming at the same time that the tax rate falls. That is the way easy personal taxes work. They reduce the tax on real estate, although the supporters of harsh tax treatment of personal property urge it as a relief of the tax on realty. In the primer of tax principles the first maxim is not to tax anything which can move away. And almost the next maxim is that whatever attracts wealth is good for real estate. Both these maxims are more honored in the breach than in the observance by the new school of tax reformers.

They are mistaken in their statement that the tax's proceeds are disappointing. The estimates on which they rely were for the original proposal. It included several projects which were so progressive in a good sense that it was impossible to get them enacted as part of the original measure. Some of them have been added since, piecemeal, and others still are pending. Yet before the law can be put into its original form, and although it has been excellently productive in very bad times, it is proposed to repeal it. Nothing of the sort was proposed in the election. There is no popular mandate for it, and there is sound reason against it. Yet because there has been a change of parties everything must be reversed. Why not let a good thing alone?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Linguistic Liberty's Champion. One of the bright—perhaps one of the brightest — lights of American scholarship is extinguished by the death of Thomas R. Lounsbury, Professor Emeritus of English at Yale University. There remains, of course, and long will, his magnificent work as a student and expositor of our language and literature, but there is no one to continue along exactly the lines he followed, the endless task he took up and performed so well.

For though Professor Lounsbury belonged to a class—that of delvers into old books and grammars and dictionaries—he was unlike the great majority of its members in that his chief concern with the past was in its bearing on the present, and subjects that in other expert hands were treated in a way to make them dry and dead to all except specialists he was able to infuse with life and interest, if not for the whole public, at least for the large part of it that has fairly intelligent attention to give to words and what has been and can be done with them. Alone, or almost alone, among the authorities with whom he must be grouped, Professor Lounsbury was free from slavery to—authority. He neither set up iron rules of usage himself nor accepted as final or binding those formulated by his fellow experts.

Language he regarded as a means to an end—the expression of thought—and he admitted, or rather asserted, that for attaining that end there were at least as many ways, each no less "right" than the others, as Kipling's neolithic hero claimed with respect to the making of tribal lays. Himself writing with care and elegance, he yet did not attempt to make his own preferences as to words and locutions standards from which to depart was linguistic sin, and this presumption in other experts he was never tired of attacking.

His own infinitives he left undivided, but their divulsion by those who liked them better so he defended, and he was fond—too fond, think some of his admirers as well as all of his critics—of seeing, in what may have been only the slips of great writers, sufficient justification for writers not great in doing the same things. Be that as it may, he proved the right to live of many a reprehended usage by showing that the only basis for its condemnation was some one man's personal dislike for it—a dislike which that man was free to manifest in both practice and preaching, but not, in Professor Lounsbury's opinion, to make a law for others.

An Offer Worth Considering. Here is an advertisement which, whether or not intended by its author to be funny—and it may have seemed to him a plain, straightforward business "proposition"—has moved several people to whom it was submitted to that instant and audible laughter for which the professional humorist works so hard and so often in vain:

> FOUND—In orchestra of the Liberty Theatre, last week, a 14-karat gold link cuff button, with initials E. F. G. If previous owner will communicate, I will match him as to who gets both. Box 169, Bronx Home News.

Just why that is amusing, and so amusing, it would be hard to tell. Obviously to anybody who knows anything about the law in regard to treasure trove the proposal here made is as indefensible legally as morally, and if the advertiser refused to give up to its owner the property he found he would or might get himself into serious trouble.

Nevertheless, instead of frowning at him and calling the police, one has to laugh at the plan of settlement he has devised. Probably that is because of his cool assumption of proprietary rights and the calm impudence of his offer, as a concession, to let chance decide a case with which chance has nothing to do.

Incidentally, one wonders what he wants of another cuff link bearing initials that presumably are not his own and would require explaining as long as he wore the fastenings—if he won them.

Germany's Claim Appropriated. General Soukhomlinoff, Russian Minister of War and Adjutant to the Czar, in a dispatch to The World credits to the recent limitation of the drink traffic in his country many highly desirable results. They include increased deposits in the savings banks, a marked decrease of petty crimes among civilians, and a prompter payment of taxes, as well as better military discipline and the speedier mobilization of new recruits for the army. What is most striking, however, in the General's statement is that, in conclusion, he writes:

> There is not the slightest doubt that the success which has crowned the putting into execution of so grand an idea was caused by the enthusiasm which the object of the war itself, which all see to be the defense of the principles of civilization and culture against the dangers which menaced them, has provoked among all classes of the population in Russia.

We have long been familiar with—and of late have been much wearied by—such references as that to civilization and culture, but the one nation that endlessly reiterated them spells "culture" with a "k"—no, a "K"—and has invariably insisted that Russia was the exponent of neither and the ruthless enemy of both.

Serious as is the tone of this Russian General's dispatch, possibly he is enough of a humorist to realize the pained astonishment his now unfriendly neighbor will feel at the making by anybody, and especially by a Russian, of the claim that not she, but her foes, are performing the high and holy task which it is her pretension to carry out for the world's benefit. And in truth it is now quite easy to think of—to see—Russia engaged in any such business. To do it we must join M. Jean Finot in the belief that a new and better Russia—a Russia no longer Teutonized or Prussianized—is the present ally of England and France.

Raising a Real Question. For once and at last Mr. William Sunday has said something which, instead of merely appealing to the emotions of primitive minds, provokes thought and suggests the possibility that careful investigation would be worth while. Brought down—or up—into plain English and freed of slang and superfluous adjectives, his statement was that many a boy overcomes in later life the handicap of having had a good-for-nothing father, but none whose mother deserved such a characterization ever amounted to anything after he grew up.

These assertions could be more intelligently considered after a preliminary agreement as to the exact meaning of the words they contain, but their general meaning is clear enough, and probably most people would admit their accuracy or their approach to it. More than possibly, however, the admission would be hasty.

Certainly it is not true that all the sons of bad mothers turn out badly, any more than it is true that all boys turn out well whose fathers and mothers would both be called good. Science and experience unite in declaring that the fate of children is not so simply determined—that it depends in some measure on remoter ancestors than fathers and mothers. It would take more research than Mr. Sunday has made or ever will to calculate the relative effectiveness of paternal and maternal influences, and probably he never even heard of Mendel's laws.

VARIETIES OF HATE.

One Kind in the German Inkwell and Another in the Trenches.

New York, April 11, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Amid the constantly increasing discussions about future terms of peace in Germany, there are evidences, too, of a decreasing emphasis on the "hate" against England and other countries at war with Germany. Thus the Berliner Tageblatt and the Social Democratic paper Vorwärts in its issue of March 18, just received here, publish the following letter from the Progressive Reichstag Delegate Haas, in reply to censure which had been passed upon him by Eduard Engel on the ground that Haas showed too little hatred against the French:

"I lay in the trenches in Flanders as a volunteer," wrote Herr Haas, "and opposite me lay the French. Precisely at that time Herr Engel in Berlin sat at his warm stove and behind a big inkwell, and from there he wishes to instruct me concerning the measure of wrath which one must carry within one's self against the Frenchmen.

"It is my firm conviction, based upon innumerable conversations with rational men and also upon my own experience in the war, that the German people knows no hatred against the individual Frenchman; we do not hate the French people. I cannot always add that Herr Engel and individual persons of his spiritual calibre form an exception. From all parts we receive reports of how friendly the German soldiers associate with the populace in the occupied parts of France, how they take care of the destitute population, how they tend the children, and how friendly relations are developed between the soldiers and the hosts with whom they are quartered. The German soldier out there is still a member of a cultured people, brought up in good German schools; he refuses to make each Frenchman responsible for the atrocities of individual Frenchmen, for the breaches of law by French Judges, for the excesses of excited mobs. He stands high above the logic of Herr Engel, which holds that the murderers of Orchies also belong to the French people, that the mobs who mistreat German prisoners and wounded and the newspaper writers who slander the German people all belong to the French people, and that therefore the whole French people is bad and should be hated.

"Where, outside of the imagination of French journalists, has the German soldier met the French citizen with feelings of hatred? Does the German soldier hate the French wounded, or the French prisoner, or even the French soldier who lies opposed to him, ready for battle? I have found a sentiment of hatred in the case of no one out there in the field; but perhaps Herr Engel in Berlin knows better.

"One experience: The first time we went into the fight we stood opposite Englishmen. All of us in our thoughts are passionately against England, and one man spoke to me of hate. On the next day—and many a dear merry comrade had been snatched away by English bullets—he saw a badly wounded Englishman in a barn. He, first of all, rushed up to help the man, bandaged him, gave him drink; and he himself suffered at the pains of the poor fellow. He had spoken of hatred; but is that hatred? Can hatred and sympathy dwell so close together?"

Commenting on this letter, the Vorwärts adds:

"We know from numerous letters from the field that the sentiment of respect and sympathy with the population of all the countries at war with us is general at the front."

D. H. J.

OLD AGE.

A little farther on life's way,
  Toward where the sunset altars glow,
And then the closing of the day
  On earth below.

A few more backward glances cast—
  A brief review of life's long quest—
A sigh, a smile for pleasures past—
  Then silence—rest.

LURANA SHELDON.

MUNICIPAL RED TAPE.

An Instance from Mr. Marshall, Replying to Mr. Prendergast.

New York, April 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Prendergast, because of my silence under his attacks, has deemed it safe to insinuate that my remarks in the Constitutional Convention on Wednesday last, which had no personal connotation and which aroused his wrath, were actuated by my experience with the city authorities in connection with the settlement of the claim of the Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company. While that episode did not enter my mind when I made my speech, unless it were subconsciously, I take the liberty of stating the exact facts, which will prove a valuable commentary upon two important propositions—the maltreatment to which honest creditors of the municipality are frequently subjected, and the plethora of municipal office holders who are living upon the taxpayers.

For a number of years prior to April 30, 1910, the company conducted a system of water mains in the Flatbush District of Brooklyn, through which it supplied water for household purposes and fire protection. The business was profitable, the net revenue in 1909 amounting to upward of $14,700. The physical properties were worth upward of $75,000. The Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity took possession of this property, with the understanding that the city would promptly pay the owners its value. It failed to keep its agreement. The company thereafter demanded a return of its property, which, being refused, it sued the city to recover the value, including the worth of its special franchise, the aggregate amount claimed being $300,000, that constituting the capitalization at 5 per cent. of the net revenue earned by the company at the time when its property was appropriated by the city.

When the action was about to be reached for trial, in February, 1913, the Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge, William P. Burr, after conferring with the experts of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and with the approval of the then Corporation Counsel, Mr. Watson, after protracted negotiations, agreed on a settlement of the claim at the sum of $87,500, that amount being accepted in order to secure needed funds, to avoid the proverbial law's delays, and with the expectation that the money would be paid forthwith. Thereupon the carrying out of the settlement was referred to the Controller, then, as now, Mr. Prendergast. Although the legal and engineering experts of the Corporation Counsel's office had passed upon the question, the engineering staff and three lawyers in the Controller's office, Messrs, A, B, and C, likewise investigated the matter, each of them taking weeks of time, and conferring with the representatives of the Corporation Counsel. Finally Deputy Controller Matthewson took up the subject and approved of the settlement, the amount to be paid being reduced to $85,000 on the understanding that payment would be made forthwith. This was in October, 1913.

Instead of receiving money, the claimant was informed that the matter had been referred back to the Corporation Counsel for final action, and learned later that the case had been placed in charge of Mr. D. He consumed many months before taking action. Mr. E was next commissioned to deal with the subject. He was followed by Mr. F. Messrs. D, E and F then united in an opinion favorable to the carrying out of the settlement, which was approved by their superior officer, the present Corporation Counsel. The matter was then again referred to the Controller's office, presumptively for payment, but again there was a heart-breaking delay. The counsel who had passed upon the case in 1913 resumed their consideration of it, and the new Deputy Controller likewise bestowed upon it his attention. After further months of deliberation, every day's delay meaning a loss of $15 in interest to the claimant, the case was considered by a symposium consisting of Messrs. A, D, E, F and the Deputy Controller. They promptly reaffirmed the decisions which they had separately and jointly previously pronounced, and declared the claim legally, equitably and morally sound.

Then it became necessary to run the gauntlet of a multitude of bureaus, committees and functionaries. Each sagely looked at the claim, shoved it into a pigeonhole, took it out again, indorsed it, and sent it to another superior or inferior branch of the Government for further action. And now, after the expiration of more than two years since the terms of settlement were agreed upon, the claim, for the first time, appears upon the calendar of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with a recommendation, in which it is safe to say not less than twenty-five salaried officers of the city have united, that corporate stock be issued in satisfaction thereof.

In the meantime, the claimant has lost upward of $10,000 of interest, has been subjected to unnecessary expense, and is still without funds; and now Mr. Prendergast prides himself on having squeezed this claimant, and casts aspersions upon the victim of a brutal bureaucracy, and upon the counsel who, seeking to avoid protracted litigation and relying upon the good faith of the public authorities, consented to permit his client to be squeezed. If a private corporation were to deal in this manner with those having just claims against it, Mr. Prendergast alone would be capable of supplying the proper denunciatory adjectives.

The amiable gentleman has also referred to my intercession, and it is true that I did intercede, in the interest of public justice and for the preservation of the city's honor, for the retention in office of one of the most useful expert engineers whom it has ever been the good fortune of any city in the land to have at its command, and to whom every citizen owes an everlasting debt of gratitude. I shall avail myself of some future opportunity to lay the facts pertaining to this case before the public.

LOUIS MARSHALL.

Harden Disagrees with Dernburg?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suggest that the subjoined be marked "attention of Dr. Dernburg." Mr. Harden is addressing Gabriel Hanotaux.

[Extract from Maximilian Harden's paper, The Zukunft, March 13, 1915.]

"Belgium? Did you, politician, historian, and patriot that you are, ever indulge the dream that we unconquered could leave the old imperial soil over which have flowed such terribly wide rivers of German blood? If so, you don't know Germany. It did (not to shame our dead in their icy graves by an attempt to extenuate) violate Belgium's neutrality; but it acted, as the people well know, from a fervent conviction of need and in self-defense, and it has expiated the wrong with its noblest blood; now it must, over the long barrack rows of its dead, prove to mankind and to the fathers and children of those who have fallen that it came to that misguided land, not as a destroyer, but as one to awaken it to a new order and a new power."

THOMAS F. WOODLOCK.

New York, April 8.

PRINCETON AID IN RESEARCH

University Departments to Assist New Rockefeller Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 11.—The $1,000,000 establishment for scientific research in animal diseases to be built near Princeton will be known as the Department of the Rockefeller Institute for the Study of Animal Diseases. The buildings will be erected upon land lying between St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Seminary and the Walker Gordon farms. Although the institute is not directly connected with Princeton, the foundation will have the co-operation of the scientific departments of the university.

The research work will be under the direction of Dr. Leobald Smith, Professor of Comparative Pathology at Harvard. Dr. Edwin Grant Conklin, head of the Department of Biology in Princeton, in commenting upon the new project, said:

"Dr. Smith, who was for ten years associated with the Department of Agriculture in Washington, and the group of men he will bring to Princeton with him will constitute a group of some of the most eminent of living scientists. Just what scientific problems will be taken up by this new department it is still too early to say, though probably attention will be devoted especially to the foot-and-mouth disease and also to hog cholera, pleuro-pneumonia, and tuberculosis in cattle.

"It seems very probable that light thrown upon the causes of any one of these will help to an understanding of the others, and we may perhaps anticipate that a knowledge of the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle will help us to understand the causes and ultimately the cure of scarlet fever in human beings."

MEMORIAL TO DR. COLLYER.

Heroic Bas-Relief Dedicated in Church of the Messiah.

A memorial to the Rev. Robert Collyer was unveiled at the conclusion of the morning services yesterday in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The memorial, which is a heroic bas-relief in bronze and Sienna marble, 9 feet high and 4 feet wide, stands in the southwest corner of the auditorium. It is the work of Henry Hering, a pupil of the late Augustus Saint Gaudens, and represents Dr. Collyer in a characteristic attitude. Beneath is the inscription:

"Robert Collyer. Born 1823. Died 1912. Minister of this church 1879-1912. A man of cheerful yesterdays and confident tomorrows."

In dedicating the memorial the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the church, said:

"I believe the Church of the Messiah is today and must ever be counted the church of Robert Collyer. He will be remembered not merely as the minister of this church but as one of the great leaders of liberal religion in this country. The great Unitarian preachers, unlike the great preachers of other churches, are condemned to obscurity not only during life but also after death. This memorial will speak to the generations that will come into this church for years to come. We wanted some permanent record of the man and now we have it."

Two memorial stained glass windows to Dr. Collyer were recently placed in the church by his family friends.

Get a Window Box.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many New Yorkers will not go abroad this Summer. Will they not try to make New York a beautiful place to live in during the next five months? A slight expenditure of time, money and thought can add much of the charm which attracts us to European cities. As I stood on the 110th Street elevated platform yesterday and looked at the apartment houses on Morningside Drive, gleaming in the sunshine, I thought why could they not be a mass of flowers as are the houses at Montreux or a host of places abroad I could mention? Window boxes do not cost much and yet the pink and red geraniums and some of the other hardy plants will bloom all Summer and late into the autumn. Imagine how beautiful Riverside Drive would be if every window on the Drive, to say nothing of the side streets adjacent to it, contained a window box with bright-colored flowers! Morningside Drive could be equally beautiful. There is a short section of East Nineteenth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, that is bright with flowers, and what a pleasure and relief it is to walk on it! Why cannot all New York be gay with flowers this Summer?

JANE HOWARD.

New York, March 31, 1915.

The Box Office Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's Times I noticed a letter accusing Charles Frohman of being unfair to the public in the sale of seats for the opening performance of "A Celebrated Case."

My experience with the management of the Empire Theatre has been quite the contrary, and I believe they are doing all in their power to keep the tickets from speculators and ticket agencies and give the public the first choice of seats. Just because "J." was unable to get good seats at the opening sale does not prove that they were sold to speculators. The fact is, on March 21, in the regular advertisement of amusements, the opening sale of seats for "A Celebrated Case" was advertised for 9 A. M. April 1. The advertisement also stated that mail orders would be received by the Treasurer of the Empire Theatre prior to April 1, and given first choice of seats. On Monday, March 22, I sent a money order for two seats and the same were mailed to me on the morning of April 1. I stated the price I wanted to pay for the seats and received two in the centre of the first balcony without paying a cent over the price advertised.

B.

Jersey City, April 5, 1915.

We Have the Dyes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the gentlemen who formed the delegation to the State Department at Washington yesterday are really sincere in their desire to get dyes from Germany they should avoid complication with the subject of arms and ammunition being shipped out of this country to the Allies, as these are two distinct matters. Months prior to the British blockade Germany positively refused to allow dyes to be exported, so it is Germany and not Great Britain that will be responsible if 400,000 textile workers are obliged to stop for want of German dye. But in truth such a catastrophe will not happen, as there is an abundance to be had of certain kinds that will carry the textile trade along.

Germany never had sole monopoly of the manufacture of coal-tar colors, as appears to be the impression here. I am not connected with the business, but as I knew the reputed inventor or discoverer of analine dyes forty years ago I feel a little interest in the present situation.

J. F. WAYCOTT.

Brooklyn, April 7, 1915.

School Legislation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial of The New York Times of April 7, with respect to certain proposed legislation affecting the size of the Board of Education, reference is made to the agreement of the report of the Division of Reference and Research with the Goodnow-Howe report. The report of the Division of Reference and Research makes certain recommendations but does not discuss the size of the Board of Education, excepting to state that its recommendations assumed the continuance of the present organization.

ALBERT SHIELS,
Director of Reference and Research of the Department of Education.

New York, April 7, 1915.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe that in the notice of the death of F. Hopkinson Smith in today's Times you describe him as the "engineer who built the foundation for the Statue of Liberty." This is incorrect. The engineer in entire charge of the building of the foundation and pedestal of the Statue of Liberty, as well as of the erection of the Statue itself, was my father, General Charles P. Stone. Mr. Hopkinson Smith's sole connection with the work was that he supplied, as one of a number of contractors, a part of the material used in the construction of the foundation.

JOHN STONE STONE.

New York, April 8, 1915.

EMANU-EL OBSERVES 70TH ANNIVERSARY

In Commemoration of It Dr. Silverman Plans Greater Social Activities.

MAY BUILD AN INSTITUTE

He Would Have It Equipped with Facilities to Intellectually Broaden Young People.

In his sermon yesterday morning in commemoration of the seventieth anniversary of Temple Emanu-El, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman called for greater extension of social service and wider consideration of problems of public welfare and personal conduct as the proper course for the congregation whose founding was one of the greatest impulses in the development of reformed Judaism in this country.

"I propose," he said, "that to mark the seventieth anniversary of this congregation, Temple Emanu-El be turned into an institutional temple—that is to say, that it undertake social, educational and philanthropic activities—a new department for social service. It should consider many moral agencies, such as the theatre, the moving-picture show, the dance, the press, fiction literature—many latter-day currents of thought and modern industrial problems, broad religious and moral questions, besides intrinsically Jewish questions. It should also erect the Emanu-El Institute, equipped with social parlors, a library, reading rooms, class rooms; a chapel; a large hall for lectures, entertainment and dances; a gymnasium, and such other features as may be found advisable to the complete development of manhood and womanhood. Let Temple Emanu-El inaugurate this new movement to mark its three score and ten years. A new child will then be born in the seventieth year of this congregation, veritably a child of its old age; and it shall take on new life and fulfill the virtue of its name, Emanu-El—'God with us.' For this new child will be a sign of God's deliverance."

The Temple Emanu-El already possesses agencies of social service in the sisterhood, for personal service, which was founded in 1889, and the brotherhood, organized in 1900, to conduct neighborhood and settlement work on the east side.

Dr. Silverman told of the history of the temple from its founding in 1845 by thirty-three young Jews who had already organized the Cultus Verein, and who then went on to establish the congregation which today possesses material assets valued at $5,000,000, and has widespread influence in reformed Judaism. He narrated the story of the discussion of 1855 between the orthodox and reformed elements, which led the congregation to adopt a resolution that the Talmud was not the legal and obligatory commentary of the Bible; told of the founding of the religious school and the other organizations connected with the temple, and paid a tribute to many of the men associated with the congregation as rabbis, cantors, or members.

Particular mention was made of Dr. Leo Merzbacher, Dr. Adler, Dr. Gottheil, the Rev. Adolf Rabin, who was cantor for forty years, and James Seligman, the only surviving charter member, who has been President of the temple since 1897.

$100,000 DEMOCRATIC FUND.

Chairman Palmer Asks Contributions for Publicity Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Former Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee, has issued an appeal for $100,000 for the purpose of making a nation-wide educational campaign. This plan of educating the voters upon the achievements of the Democratic Party was decided upon several weeks ago by the Executive Committee after a conference with President Wilson.

Mr. Palmer, who has been appointed a Judge of the United States Court of Claims, but has not yet qualified, said in his appeal that the Republicans were most active in their publicity movement, and that the coming campaign would be "a Mark Hanna sort of campaign, and as an evidence of the fact the Republicans announce that they have three separate organizations and headquarters in operation." His letter reads in part:

"It is now, and will continue to be, the effort of our opponents to hold the Administration accountable for economic disturbances, and any depressions that may exist for which it is not fairly responsible. Not only Democrats, but fair-minded people everywhere, have great confidence in the constructive achievements of this Administration. Good for the whole country is being realized despite adversities which are world-wide, and almost overwhelming.

"For the last few days there have been many evidences on the part of the Old Guard of the Republican Party that a fat-frying campaign is under way. These Old Guard leaders have as their allies the head of the wool trust and all the manufacturing enterprises that fattened under the favoritism of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill. That they will get together a big campaign fund from this element, which has renewed its hopes of again running the Federal Government, goes without saying.

"The Executive Campaign Committee of the Democratic National Committee wishes to inaugurate a national educational and publicity campaign. Immediate funds are necessary to prosecute this work. A deficit now confronts us, and funds are urgently needed at once. We will not let up on this until Democratic success is registered in the ballot boxes.

"We propose to meet our political enemy fairly and squarely. We are not afraid of the result if the work of the Democratic Party is put squarely before the people, and the misrepresentations by those adversely affected are exposed. These will be accomplished by an educational campaign.

"We ought to spend at least $100,000 on printers' ink during the immediate year. Your earnest activity in this effort is solicited. All checks should be made out in favor of Rolla Wells, the Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee."

NEW YORK AS CLOSED PORT.

R. A. C. Smith Issues a Futurist Map Which Is Comic.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith has published a four-page folder entitled "Wrack and Weeds," which portrays in dialogue between two old graybeards and by a map of New York City, with the harbor and waterways filled in to make real estate, just what things will look like hereabouts if the friends of maritime commerce let themselves be overmastered by all the schemers who have designs on the waterways. Though the intent of the publication is serious, its lesson is taught with smiles.

The R. A. C. Smith futurist map, which occupies the two inside pages of the folder, shows Manhattan Island bounded on the north by the Bronx and on the south by the ocean. Staten Island is part of the mainland. The Statue of Liberty is on filled-in ground. The new City of Rockaway is joined to South Brooklyn by solid ground marked on the map, "where the sea is making land which may extend to Rockaway." Coney Island is away inland. The "Mysterious Island" now proposed in a bill at Albany is miles inside the high-water line. At Grant's Tomb is the south end of a beautiful dam which pushes back the Hudson River, and the bed of the North River is given over to parks and playgrounds, into which children may trundle their hoops from New Jersey, as well as from Manhattan. An open sewage canal to the ocean trickles along where now the Atlantic lines dock on both sides of the river.

"A Beautiful Drive, formerly the Harlem River," forms the southern boundary of the Bronx. Manhattan Island and Brooklyn are dotted over with signs like "For Sale Cheap," "Business Gone to Canada," "Keep Off the Grass," and "To Let."

LEE LING YOU WEDS PRETTY AH LUE YUE

Chinatown Gay for Arrival of Mott Street Schoolboy's Boston Bride.

CEREMONY GOES ON A WEEK

Feasting, Confetti, and Tissue Paper Outward Marks of Occasion's Solemnity.

Chinatown dressed up last night for a wedding in which the principals were Lee Ling You, the 20-year-old son of Lee Yick You, who is a wealthy merchant at 39 Mott Street and President of the Chinese Relief Association, and Miss Ah Lue Yue, the pretty Americanized and educated daughter of Ah Yee Yue, a merchant of Boston.

The ceremonies begun last night will be continued today, and include a banquet which will be more or less of a continuous performance and run well into the week.

The bridegroom, who is a member of the senior class of Stuyvesant High School, is a prominent athlete, playing on the high school basketball team and holding down third base on the Chinese Athletic Club's baseball team.

Some time ago he and his father made up their minds that the boy had reached marriageable age and had better have a suitable wife. Lee Ling You's thoughts strayed back to his childhood days in Canton and the roly-poly little girl with whom he used to play before the families came to America. He told his father about it, and the father remembered that the girl's family was now domiciled in Boston.

Chinese ethics do not allow the young people to do their own courting, so Lee Yick You went to Boston, saw Ah Yee Yue, and made arrangements for the match.

Just as They Do in China.

Last night the bride, with a retinue of relatives and sponsors, came down from Boston, and the party entered taxicabs at the Grand Central Terminal and drove to the bridegroom's residence. There the bridegroom, robed in the most stately garments, ran down to the street, rapped on the door of the taxicab containing his bride, and, without waiting for a reply, ran back to the house, as he should do under the Chinese ritual. Then the bride was lifed out by her relatives; and bystanders who had hoped for a glimpse of her were disappointed to find that she was wrapped from head to foot in a long veil, it being considered improper for the couple to gaze upon each other until the ceremony has been completed.

The ceremonies began shortly after midnight in the parlor of the bridegroom's home, which was decorated for the occasion with festoons of colored paper and strewn with confetti. A great number of friends were on hand, and took part in the first of the ceremony—a dinner which is to continue, with intermissions, for some days. Among the many other features of the ritual the principal one took place early in the ceremony, when ten relatives of the contracting parties, robed in their best, stood around the couple in a half circle while a glass of rice wine was handed to the bride, who took a sip, and passed it on to the groom, who drained the glass. Meanwhile the relatives were exchanging complimentary remarks about each other and the bridal pair, and the bride and groom were playing tag with a verse of which each recited alternate lines.

Occidental Ceremony Today.

This is the binding feature of the ceremony, but the couple are not yet fully wedded. Today they go to the City Hall and take out a marriage license, after which another ceremony will be performed by the Rev. John R. Henry of the Church of All Nations.

Then there will be more feastings and festivities, after which the bride's family go back to Boston, leaving her in charge of her husband, who intends to finish his course at school.

WOMEN TO HONOR SIGSBEE.

Committee to Don an Admiral's Uniform at Mozart Club Feast.

There is an impression that New Yorkers who will submit tamely to being bullied by waiters, hat-boys and so on, will not be dictated to as to what they shall wear at any time in the day or night, but particularly when they dine. They reserve the right to don exactly whatever suits their fancy, and an effort to regulate the clothing of a hungry public caused one thriving café to fail not so very long ago.

Notwithstanding this, there are two rival women's clubs in town that give annual breakfasts where every person who enters the portals must wear white. This is an arbitrary rule, and the women abide by it cheerfully, appearing in white from hats to shoes. These feasts will be held on May 1 at noon; the senior society, the Rubinstein Club, taking the entire ballroom floor of the Waldorf-Astoria for its 1,500 guests, and the younger, the New York Mozart Society, hiring the ballroom floor of the Astor to entertain a similar number of women.

This Spring the President of the Mozart Society, Mrs. Noble McConnell, formerly president of the Rubinstein Club, has invited Rear Admiral Charles G. Sigsbee, U. S. N., retired, to be the Mozart Club's guest of honor, and he will escort her in to breakfast. In honor of the Admiral, the committee will wear coats fashioned after the Admiral's, but made of white satin with gold braiding. The plumed chapeau, sword and epaulets will be included in the women's costumes. The Mozart "ship of state," a papier mache arrangement filled with photographs of the Admiral, will be brought in at the conclusion of the ten-course breakfast.

A feature at the Rubinstein breakfast will be the appearance of the poet, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, who will perform on the harp, music of her own composition, while little wood nymphs will dance around a tall Maypole in the centre of the ballroom. Souvenirs will be carved baskets of rock crystal filled with flowers, and most of the prominent club Presidents of the city will be guests of the President, Mrs. William Rogers Chapman.

DEAN KINSOLVING WEDS.

Bishop of Texas Marries His Son to Miss Alma C. O'Grady.

The Rev. Walter Ovid Kinsolving, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral in Oklahoma City, and Miss Alma Chapin O'Grady, a daughter of Capt. W. L. O'Grady of 802 West 181st Street, were married on Thursday morning, April 8, in the chapel of the Church of the Intercession, at 155th Street and Broadway. Bishop George Herbert Kinsolving of Texas, father of the bridegroom, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates. The best man was the Rev. Francis Smith of Baltimore. The bride was unattended, as Mrs. O'Grady was ill, and none but close relatives were asked to the wedding. There was no reception.

The bridegroom was for some time an assistant at the chapel of the Church of the Intercession, but left there about a year ago. The bride's father, Capt. O'Grady, is an Englishman. He was born in India, and saw much service with the English Army.

HINKEL—POTTLE.

Miss Maude Beatrice Pottle, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Pottle of 1,617 Cropsey Avenue, Brooklyn, and Frederick C. Hinkel of Manhattan, will be married on Saturday evening, April 24, at the bride's home. The Rev. Orville E. Fisher of the New Utrecht Reformed Church will officiate. Miss Pottle is a niece of J. Adam Bede of Minnesota and Mr. Hinkel is a son of Frederick Charles Hinkel of Philadelphia.

THIRTY FIGHT AT PARTY.

Policeman's Revolver Cows Five and Two Go to Hospital.

At a party at 2 Water Street, Jamaica, yesterday, one of the guests slapped the small son of Alexander Sclenski, who resented the attack. A fight followed among the thirty guests. Mounted Policeman Albert Rolson found Sclenski lying unconscious in the hall, cut about the face, head, and arms. Rolson went upstairs and in a bedroom he found Stephen Sersicky, cut about the head and face. The other guests were still fighting all over the second floor.

The policeman chased some of them through the house, breaking down one locked door after another, until finally he cornered five of them in an upstairs room. The others made good their escape. Rolson held the five at bay with his revolver while he threw out of the window his keyring, containing his police whistle. A man passing picked it up and Rolson shouted to blow it. The reserves came. The two injured men were taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and the five prisoners were taken to the Jamaica station. One had a bruised face, and another's thumb had been bitten

AUTHORS' LEAGUE TO DINE.

Granville Barker the Guest for Second Annual Feast.

The second annual dinner of the Authors' League of America will be served tomorrow evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. Augustus Thomas will be toastmaster and the speakers will include Hamlin Garland, Ellis Parker Butler, Emerson Hough and Rupert Hughes. James Montgomery Flagg will make cartoons of the speakers and Julian Street will comment on this part of the program. Granville Barker is to be the guest of the evening.

This evening Granville Barker will entertain the league at the performance of "Androcles and the Lion," at Wallack's Theatre. Officers of the league and the Executive Committee will occupy the boxes.

SON BORN TO COUNTESS.

Former Beatrice Mills Is Mother of Third Child.

LONDON, Monday, April 12.—The Countess of Granard, who was Miss Beatrice Mills, daughter of Ogden Mills of New York, has given birth to a son, who will have the title of Viscount Forbes. The Earl and Countess of Granard have two other children, both girls.

Mrs. Richards to Read.

The Women's Committee of the New York Peace Society has announced a reading of poems upon war and peace by Mrs. Waldo Richards at the residence of Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, 117 East Twenty-first Street, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Among the patronesses of the reading are Mrs. John G. Agar, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Mary E. Dreier, Miss Marion Tilden Burritt, Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, Mrs. Charles E. Jefferson, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. John Bassett Moore, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Miss Mary J. Pierson, Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, and Mrs. Robert Underwood Johnson.

Memorial Tablet to W. W. Borden.

A tablet was unveiled yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the National Bible Institute, 214-216 West Thirty-fifth Street, in memory of William Whiting Borden. It was presented by the Board of Directors of the institute "in memory of their beloved associate and devoted fellow-worker, whose gifted, generous, spirit-filled life was lived out in quenchless passion for Jesus Christ." The memorial address was made by Hugh R. Monro, Treasurer of the institute, and there was special singing by the chorus from the Manhattal Gospel Hall.

To Aid Kittredge Club.

A card party is to be held for the benefit of the Abbott E. Kittredge Club for Girls on Wednesday, April 21, at 3 o'clock at the clubhouse, 440 East Fifty-seventh Street, under the direction of the Women's Board of Managers. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Ward B. Chamberlin, at 1302 Madison Avenue, and from Mrs. David F. Harbaugh, at 571 Park Avenue.

Gertrude Atherton Very Ill.

Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, is seriously ill in St. Luke's Hospital, where she was taken from her home, 420 West 116th Street, on Thursday. It was thought an immediate operation would be necessary, but Mrs. Atherton's condition was so much improved yesterday that this may be avoided. It was said at the hospital last night that the writer would not be able to return to her home for some time.

Mrs. Oelrichs Gives a Luncheon.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave a luncheon at the Hotel Nassau on Long Beach yesterday. Her guests included Mrs. Tailer Smith, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mrs. M. Lawrence Keene, the Misses Elsie de Wolfe and Lota Robinson, and A. M. Bagby, Frank Pollock, Robert McKee, and T. Chesley Richardson.

Son Born to Mrs. Winmill.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Winmill early yesterday morning at their home, 33 West Fifty-first Street. Mrs. Winmill was Miss Viola Townsend. This is her second child and he will be named for his grandfather, J. Allen Townsend.

Bible Congress to Meet in Frisco.

The American Bible Society announces that it has accepted the proposal of the Panama-Pacific Exposition to hold in San Francisco a World's Bible Congress. The date has been fixed for Aug. 1 to 4, and President Wilson has accepted the Honorary Presidency of it. The actual President will be James Wood, President of the society.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Transatlantic lines arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ARABIC, (Liverpool.)—Miss Daisy Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Biglands, C. C. Bodker, C. Brenton, Carey F. Brown, Miss G. E. Camp, Miss E. Carlson, Miss Nora Concannon, Miss Anna M. C. Cregg, Robert Curry, Miss Bertha Fielding, Capt. and Mrs. Leonard S. Green, T. H. Suy, Patrick Henry, Mrs. J. Holmes, Miss H. Hughes, Mrs. C. Jarvis, Miss Alice Jessop, F. M. Johnson, the Rev. J. P. Jones, T. E. Kane, G. H. Kuly, Mrs. W. P. Lawson, Arthur Lucas, A. W. Mason, Miss Edith Mears, L. J. Miller, William O. May, Mrs. C. H. Parcell, Miss E. Parlett, W. H. N. Peel, Mrs. Mary Raine, Miss Doris Raine, H. J. Rushton, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Russell, F. R. Tarling, W. S. Walker, F. Watins, O. F. Weber, Mrs. M. Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Wright; and R. M. Jones.

FINLAND, (Genoa.)—Arnold Aram, Miss E. M. Barton, Miss Blanche Bateman, Mr. and Mrs. Grover Bloomfield, Miss A. Bixley, the Rev. A. J. Burrowes, Miss Anna Cary, Rev. W. F. Clark, David C. J. Dowes, Mrs. W. Ferguson, Miss C. Ferguson, Miss Clara Fulloss, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hazen, Miss H. Harley, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kellogg, the Rev. A. A. Maas, H. D. McClanahan, Commander McCauley, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mellon, Mrs. E. Morrison, Mrs. V. Moriarty, Mrs. A. Norris, the Rev. F. Potter, the Rev. W. Pown, R. B. Seager, Mrs. A. Villate, F. R. Welles, Mrs. F. B. Willard, C. O. Young, Charles Younger, Miss Dorothy Billman, Dr. M. D. Lane, the Rev. Francis Renaud, and George Smith.

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Aiken, Miss Maud D. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Brown, Miss Ivy Brown, E. B. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bullin, W. J. Carroll, R. Conner, Mrs. Annie L. Doster, J. W. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Eastwood, W. C. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Grant, Miss M. J. Garvin, A. Harris, J. McClure Hamilton, Miss Marjorie Hartwell, W. B. Hay, C. A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kemp, Miss Maud Kennedy, E. S. Lewis, the Rev. J. M. Love, C. H. Moore, Paul F. Morrison, H. M. Nelson, R. H. Ormsby, the Rev. William Patterson, Mrs. J. L. Poole, A. W. Porter, Dr. J. H. Ramsey, Miss V. Sedgwick, G. S. A Taylor, Mrs. G. Vellin, Miss Wynn Westcott, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Williams.

DUTTON'S
Correct Wedding Stationery
681 Fifth Avenue

THE BOHEMIANS GIVE FEAST TO SEMBRICH

Noted Singer Is Escorted to Her Place by Musicians Wearing Polish Dress.

SHE CALLS THIS HOME NOW

Henderson Tells How Diva Worked in Her Youth to Get a Musical Training.

"The Bohemians," an association of professional musicians, gave a dinner to Mme. Marcella Sembrich at Delmonico's last night. There were nearly 500 guests, including most of the prominent musicians living here.

The guests marched in to dinner to a Chopin polonaise, and throughout the evening much honor was done to Poland, the native land of the prima donna. Some twenty or thirty of the guests, among them Guilliame Stengel, were dressed in Polish holiday attire. They acted as a sort of honorary escort to Mme. Sembrich when she entered the room, making their way among the tables in the stately steps of the polonaise and down to the speakers' dais. Now and again a strenuous conductor would arise and direct them in the singing of some Polish folksong. Among their voices that of Adamo Didur of the Metropolitan rang out.

When the speaking began, Rubin Goldmark, the toastmaster, reviewed the career of Mme. Sembrich in glowing terms. She responded with a short speech, which she read, and in the course of which she asserted that although she had formerly had her artistic home here and her Summer homes in Switzerland, France, and Germany, now she had but one home, America. She then proposed a toast to America.

In the course of his speech, W. J. Henderson told what he said was a secret in the life of the singer.

"You have heard much of the success of Mme. Sembrich," he said. "But do you know the other side of the picture? Do you know of the struggles she had when she was fighting for that success, just an unknown little Polish girl? Do you know that she used those little piano hands of hers to batter out dance music at night so she could get the money to pay Stengel for those lessons he gave her?"

Guillaume Stengel, who was first Mme. Sembrich's singing teacher and is now her husband, joined in the laughter that greeted the revelation.

Henry T. Finck gave reminiscences of his acquaintance with the singer, and then H. E. Krehbiel spoke briefly. After this there were stereopticon pictures of Mme. Sembrich at various periods in her career and in some of her famous operatic rôles. While the guests were waiting for the tables to be cleared away a member of one of the Polish singing societies stood up on a chair and made an impromptu speech in English, lauding Mme. Sembrich as a product of Poland.

When the room had been cleared, there were some Polish national dances, after which all the guests danced.

It was a grat musical occasion, and every one enjoyed it except a solitary autograph hunter, who after the last guest had departed stood in front of one of the several placards that had been put up, reading: "The Committee Requests Guests Not to Ask for Autographs." He shook his head mournfully as he thought over the artists who had been just within his grasp, only to elude safely his fountain pen and his ingratiating smile.

Among those at the speakers' table were Mr. and Mrs. Franz Kneisel, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ziegler, Mme. Gatti-Casazza, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Finck, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Ganz, Mr. and Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Elena Gerhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Godowsky, Carl Friedberg, Sigmund Spaeth, Elkan Naumburg, Leonhard Liebling and Mrs. Liebling, Maurice Halperson, Mr. and Mrs. Georgio Polacco, Alexander Lambert, Percy Grainger and Mrs. John Grainger, Harold Randolph, Frank La Forge, Mr. and Mrs. Max Vogrich, Andreas Dippel, Mr. and Mrs. Rafael Joseffy, August Fraemcke, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg and Mrs. Dernburg, Mrs. Susan Herter, Miss Christine Herter, Mrs. Ferruccio Busoni, and Professor Richard Bordinski.

Among other guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Daniel Frohman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward De Coppet, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Rogers, Felix M. Warburg and Mrs. Warburg, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harkness Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Melville E. Stone, Henry W. Ranier, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. Sigismund Stojowski, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen, Miss Eleanore Comstock, Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Schulz, Miss Adele Margulies, George F. Neidlinger, Mrs. Richard Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Carl V. Lachmund, David Bispham, Hy. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes, Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Herzog, Lawrence Gilman, Dr. Willy Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Saenger, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Koemmenich.

MORGAN IN PENSION FUND.

Episcopal Body Announces His Selection as Treasurer.

The Trustees of the Church Pension Fund of the Episcopal Church announced yesterday the election of J. P. Morgan as a Trustee and Treasurer of the fund. Mr. Morgan has accepted.

The fund was established by authority of the last General Convention, held in this city in 1913. Its purpose is to provide pensions for aged and disabled clergymen and their families. Its scope is nationwide.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The next Lasky-Belasco production will be William J. Hurlbut's "The Fighting Hope" with Laura Hope Crews in the leading role.

A photoplay for which Carrol McComas acted the principal part will be released today. In it Miss McComas plays the role of Mary Walls, a buyer of gowns caught in Europe at the outbreak of the war.

An arrangement for the screen of Harold MacGrath's novel, "The Puppet Crown," has been chosen for the second picture in which Ina Claire will appear.

The company of juvenile players that acted "Daddy Long-Legs" in the Gaiety Theatre last week will repeat the performance this afternoon in the Brooklyn Academy of Music for the benefit of the Free Kindergarten Society.

A new sketch will be added to the program of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" tonight. It will be a travesty of a scene from "Trilby," in which Will West will impersonate Svengali and May Leslie Trilby.

Genia D'Garloff, baritone of the Petrograd Opera House, will make his American debut next Monday afternoon in the Colonial Theatre. Last November the singer gave a concert for one of the war charities in Dublin, Ireland, and was received cordially.

Twenty children from Public School 54, where Vivian and Tommy Tobin attend school, will see their schoolmates in "Alice In Wonderland" in the Hudson Theatre this afternoon.

The Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's Guild of the Hospital of Deformities and Joint Diseases has arranged with William Morris for a benefit to be given at the Jardin de Danse on Sunday night, April 25.

ARABIC HAD QUIET TRIP.

Brings New Story of Harry Lauder's Recruiting Efforts.

Capt. William Finch of the White Star liner Arabic, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday with 179 passengers and 3,400 sacks of mails, said that his ship had not been chased by any German submarines and the voyage was uneventful, but rather rough. At 3 o'clock yesterday, coming up the bay the Arabic passed through a hail storm, he said. Many of the stones were of good size and for ten minutes they rattled down making a noise like the beating of kettledrums.

Purser Greenslade said that all the educated young men of good family had left Liverpool to enlist in the army and only the toughs remained. Conscription was the only thing that would force them to fight, he said. The night before the Arabic sailed from Liverpool, the purser said, Harry Lauder, who was appearing at the Argyle Music Hall, near the docks, Birkenhead, stepped to the front of the stage and looked down at the young dock laborers and asked them why they were not doing their duty as men and Britons.

"My laddie's gone to the war and that's where the best of you fellows ought to be now instead of sitting here and drinking your beer," he said. Then he walked off and his speech caused quite a rumpus in the hall, Mr. Greenslade said. He added that Harry Lauder, in spite of his reputation for thrift, had given $5,000 to the Red Cross funds and had a recruiting band of pipers traveling through the manufacturing cities in Scotland persuading men to enlist.

HAMPERED A BENEFIT.

Sabbath Society Forced Managers to Change Programmes.

A benefit performance under the auspices of the Children's Educational Theatre was given last night in the Cort Theatre. The Sabbath Society caused those in charge of the affair some embarrassment late last week by objecting to the acting of playlets. This made it necessary to deface the printed programs, deleting the words "play" and "playlet" wherever they appeared.

The program consisted of two sketches, "The Vision of the Blind," by Elfrida and Clarence Derwent, and "The Traveling Man," by Lady Gregory, presented by pupils of the Children's Theatre, and "The Woman of It," by Mary Shaw, acted by professional players. In the cast of this sketch were Grace Filkins, Mary Shaw, Adelaide Prince, Vera McCord, Louise Drew, Alice Brady, Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Anna Wynne, and Phoebe Bates. Character monologues by Edna Aug and soprano solos by Alice Sovereign completed the program. About $2,000 was obtained for the institution.

ANOTHER WAR PLAY.

"The Hyphen," by Forman, Opens at the Knickerbocker on Monday.

Justus Miles Forman's new play, "The Hyphen," will be performed for the first time next Monday night in the Knickerbocker Theatre. The play has for its theme the loyalty of Germans in America. Its scenes are laid in Pennsylvania. This is the first play the author has had produced in America, although one of his plays was staged in the St. James's Theatre, London, by Sir George Alexander. After the first performance Mr. Forman will go to the front as a war correspondent.

The cast Charles Frohman has assembled for "The Hyphen" includes W. H. Thompson, Gail Kane, David Powell, Louise Sydmeth, Grant Stewart, Rush Ashmead, Robert Haines, William Burress, Bertram Marburgh, and John N. Wheeler.

Rowan-Bensel Recital.

Jeanne Rowan, pianist, and Caryl Bensel, soprano, gave a joint recital last night at the Biltmore. Miss Rowan is the young American pianist who, at her début here last season in a recital at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, pluckily went through her program although she was so ill that she fainted on the stage at the end. Last evening she played a group of compositions representing Mendelssohn, Chopin, and Wagner-Liszt, another of Burmeister's arrangements from Van der Stucken and a third from Liszt. Caryl Bensel sang two groups of songs and the aria, "Il est doux," from Massenet's "Herodiade." Harry Gilbert accompanied the singer.

Hebrew Infant Asylum Benefit.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Hebrew Infant Asylum was given last night in the Casino Theatre. A program to which actors and entertainers from vaudeville contributed was given. Among these were Belle Storey, James T. Powers, Edith Thayer, Carroll McComas, Earl Carroll, John E. Kellerd, Adeline Frances, Ethel Houston, John Charles Thomas, and Frances Pritchard. Between $2,000 and $3,000 was realized for the charity.

Kester's Comedy Named Again.

The title of Paul Kester's new comedy in which Margaret Anglin will come to the Lyceum Theatre tonight has been changed again. It is now called "Beverly's Balance," and if nothing unforeseen happens it will still be called that when the curtain goes up tonight. "The Desert Island" was the original title, which was changed to "The Balance." This was objected to by two other authors on the ground that it was their title, so the second change was made.

New Comedy for German Theatre.

A new comedy by Julius Krause, dramatic critic of The Abendblatt, will be produced by the German stock company in the Irving Place Theatre tomorrow night. It is entitled "Professor Werner in Klein Deutschland," and depicts German life in New York. Rudolf Christians, Heinrich Marlow, and Grete Meyer will have important rôles.

De Pasquale to Give Opera in Havana

Salvatore de Pasquale arrived yesterday from Naples on the Red Star liner Finland with thirty opera singers on his way to Havana to produce Italian opera. Among the artists who accompanied him were Titto Ruffo, the baritone; Giovanni Zenatello, tenor; Maria Gay, contralto; Bernice de Pasquale, soprano; with Luigi Albertieri, stage director, and Tullio Serafin, musical director.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM R. BURBANK, formerly a hotel man of this city, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Pittsfield, Mass. He worked for several years at the Waldorf-Astoria, Holland House and Ansonia and then became cashier of the Hotel Manhattan, leaving there to become assistant manager of the Onondaga Hotel at Syracuse. Later he became manager of the New Fontenelle in Omaha.

HARRY W. JONES, 52 years old, a member of the New Jersey Board of Prison Inspectors, died at his home in Franklinville, Gloucester County, yesterday. While attending a meeting of the inspectors in Trenton two weeks ago Mr. Jones contracted pneumonia.

Colonel BENJAMIN B. MARTIN, Postmaster of Warren, R. I., for thirty-two years, died there yesterday. He was a veteran of the civil war, and commanded the Second Battalion of the Rhode Island Militia.

Women who manage their affairs—

William P. Bonbright & Co
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York

Announce the establishment of a Woman's Department in charge of Miss Alice Carpenter.

Correspondence solicited from women interested in securing safe investments.

MGR. M'MAHON DIES; ILLNESS A SHORT ONE

Noted Priest Was Stricken with Hemorrhage of the Brain at a Meeting on Thursday.

A LEADER IN CHARITY WORK

Warm Friend of Cardinal Farley—Advocated Many Labor Reforms, Particularly for Girls.

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. Denis J. McMahon, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany and General Supervisor of Catholic Charities of the Diocese of New York, died at noon yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital.

He was stricken on Thursday afternoon at the Berkeley Lyceum while he was introducing the speaker at the annual meeting of the Federation of Catholic Charities, an organization in which he was a leader. He was carried to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a hemorrhage of the brain. His condition was so serious that on Friday the last rites were administered by Cardinal Farley.

At the hospital he was visited constantly by Cardinal Farley, Bishop Hayes and a number of the Monsignori. Cardinal Farley, who was a very close friend of Mgr. McMahon, kept himself informed by telephone also of the priest's condition. Since he was stricken the Monsignor had been unable to recognize his friends.

At the Monsignor's deathbed were his mother, Mrs. Ellen McMahon; his brother, Thomas McMahon, and many friends, including Father James Barry, chaplain of St. Vincent's Hospital; Father Leo E. Ryan, Father Thomas F. Gavin and the Rev. A. J. Bader of the Church of the Epiphany.

Last night the body rested in state in the rectory at 237 East Twenty-first Street, and Mgr. McMahon's parishioners viewed it there.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral it was announced that a solemn requiem mass would be sung at the Church of the Epiphany on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Cardinal Farley will announce the name of the celebrant today. The Monsignor will be buried in Calvary Cemetery.

Mgr. Denis J. McMahon was born in this city 56 years ago. He was prepared for the church in St. Gabriel's School and Manhattan College, and afterward entered the theological school at Montreal, Canada. He was ordained a priest at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Feb. 4, 188[illegible]. Soon after he was made assistant rector at St. Gabriel's Church. In July, 1889, he was appointed priest of the new Church of St. Thomas Aquinas and chaplain of Corpus Christi College at Hunt's Point. He was for several years theological censor of this diocese.

After ten years in the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas he was appointed rector in 1899 of the Church of the Epiphany in Second Avenue, near Twenty-second Street, upon the death of Father P. J. Prendergast. Later he was made Supervisor of Catholic Charities for this diocese.

Mgr. McMahon was one of the most popular priests in this city and was in great demand as a speaker. He was a stanch champion of the Irish and was on occasions a defender of Tammany Hall. In a speech before the Emerald Club on March 16, 1911, he indorsed the statement that American cities were the best-governed in the world and attributed this to the part played in them by the Irish. He continued:

"I want to say in all seriousness that, if there has been any influence which has done the government of this city more good than the Catholic Church it is Tammany Hall. Democracy cannot govern itself. It must be directed by strong and powerful leaders. These leaders catch the best sentiments that float in the air. They bring these sentiments forward as standards with which to lead the people. This is what Tammany Hall has done for New York, in spite of what the newspapers say."

In 1905, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination as a priest, Mgr. McMahon's parishoners raised a purse of $3,250, which they presented to him together with a silver chalice and a loving cup.

As General Supervisor of Catholic Charities, Mgr. McMahon held one of the most important positions in the diocese and was considered an executive of great ability. He was an active advocate of many social reforms, including a minimum wage law for girls employed in factories and stores.

PRIEST DIES SUDDENLY.

Father W. C. Poole Expires While Resting After Mass.

The Rev. William C. Poole, for nearly forty years rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart in Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton, Staten Island, died suddenly at the rectory of the church, in Burgher Avenue, West New Brighton, yesterday afternoon. Father Poole celebrated first and second mass. He then went to his room to rest. One of the servants in the rectory found him dead in bed later. He had not been in good health for a long time.

Father Poole was born in Savannah, Ga., on April 24, 1841. He was educated in Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmitsburg, Md., and studied for the priesthood at the First American College at Rome, and was ordained there. His classmates were Archbishop Corrigan, Dr. McGlynn and Father Burtsell. He came to Staten Island forty years ago.

President Arthur's Sister Dies.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., April 11.—Miss Anne Eliza Arthur, sister of the late President Chester A. Arthur, died at her home here yesterday afternoon, after a short illness. She was 87 years old. In her early life she was an instructress in prominent Southern families before and after the war. Among her pupils were Senator Benjamin F. Tillman and Lieut. Colonel Schuyler. She leaves two sisters, Mrs. John E. McElroy of Albany, and Mrs. Hainsworth of Syracuse.

Pope's Brother Dead.

LONDON, April 12.—The Marquis Jules Della Chiesa, a brother of Pope Benedict, is dead, according to Reuter's Genoa correspondent.

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F. HOPKINSON SMITH BURIED

Colonel Roosevelt Among Noted Men Serving as Pallbearers.

The funeral of F. Hopkinson Smith was held yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The service was conducted by Dean Grosvenor of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and many men prominent in the city's artistic and literary life attended.

Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt headed the twenty-two honorary pallbearers, and the others were George C. Clark, Hamilton Wright Mabie, Robert Bridges, Dr. W. K. Draper, D. Maitland Armstrong, William H. Bliss, Joseph Howland Hunt, Cass Gilbert, Robert Underwood Johnson, Thomas Robins, William V. Thorne, Henry T. Sloane, A. G. Hetherington, D. Thomas Moore, H. V. D. Moore, William Van Deventer, James Barnes, Samuel S. Keyser, Professor William Milligan Sloane, and Charles R. Flint.

The chancel of the church was banked with Spring flowers and wreaths, the gifts of friends and of organizations to which Mr. Smith belonged in this and other cities. Occupying pews in the front were representatives of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the Century Club, American Society of Civil Engineers, the Players and other clubs, including a delegation from the Baltimore Club of Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Smith, the widow, sat with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Smith, and others in nearby pews were Mrs. W. V. Thorne, Mrs. D. T. Moore, Mrs. Scott, Miss Russell, Miss E. Kohlsodt, Burr McIntosh, Francis Wilson, Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education; John B. Pine, Hamlin Garland, and ex-Dean J. Howard Van Amringe of Columbia College.

The Episcopal service was read, the hymns being, "Now the Laborer's Task Is O'er" and "Abide With Me." After the church service the body was taken to Woodlawn Cemetery, where Dean Grosvenor read the burial service.

John S. Shriver.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—John S. Shriver, Washington correspondent of The Baltimore American, and for many years Secretary and one of the active spirits of the Gridiron Club of Washington, died here today. He had been ill for several months. Mr. Shriver was born in 1857, in Baltimore. Early in life he began the publication of a boys' newspaper which attracted the attention of "Oliver Optic," who dedicated one of his books to him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

AARONS.—April 9, 560 West 148th St., to Mr. and Mrs. W. Aarons, a son.

BLOCH.—April 5, 1,275 Union St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Bloch, a daughter.

CAHN.—April 7, 501 West 143d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Cahn, a son.

FRUMBERG.—April 8, 783 Beck St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Frumberg, a son.

HARTOGENSIS.—April 6, 1,818 Avenue P, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hartogensis, a son.

JONES.—April 10, 67 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jones, a son.

KATZENBERG.—April 8, 227 East 87th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Katzenberg, a daughter.

RAINS.—April 4, 540 West 136th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Rains, a son.

ROSENBERG.—April 4, 547 West 147th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenberg, a daughter.

SANDLER.—April 4, 1,429 48th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Sandler, a son.

SMITH.—April 8, 622 West 114th St., to Mr. and Mrs. V. K. Smith, a son.

WEISMAN.—April 4, 385 Edgecomb Av., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Weisman, a daughter.

Engaged

BERLSTON—ROSENCRANTZ.—Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Rosencrantz announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Mr. Fritz Berlston.

ACHSAN—SIEGEL.—Rae Siegel to Maurice Achsan.

AXEL—SAMISCH.—Evelyn Samisch to Jack Axel.

BECK—JACKSON.—Dorothy A. Jackson to Dr. Louis L. Beck.

BESTER—YEDLIN.—Yvette Yedlin to Harry Bester.

BIER—BATTON.—Margaret Batton to Aloysius J. Bier.

BOBBE—DE BEAR.—Carolyn De Bear to Sidney L. Bobbe.

BUXBAUM—STEIGERWALD.—Irene Steigerwald to Gus Buxbaum.

DICK—POMPAN.—Mae Pompan to Max Dick.

FRANKEN—LEWIN.—Rose Lewin to Dr. Sigmund W. A. Franken.

FRANKENTHALER — STEIN. — Helen H. Stein to Alfred L. Frankenthaler.

FRIEDWALD—SCHIFFMAN.—Gladys Schiffman to Paul Friedwald.

GILINSKY — SCHWARZER. — Augusta Schwarzer to Joseph L. Gilinsky.

GOLDSTONE—FLAXMAN.—Gertrude Flaxman to Herman A. Goldstone.

GREENSTEIN—SEELIG.—Bertha Seelig to William Greenstein.

GROSS—ADELSON.—Evelyn Adelson to Abe Gross.

JACOBIUS—MUFFSON.—Elsie Muffson, to Dr. Lawrence Jacobius.

KOHN—VOLLWEILER.—Ruth Vollweiler to Benjamin Kohn.

KURZ—GOOD.—Elsie Good to George M. Kurz.

LASBERG—ENGLANDER.—Augusta Englander to Max Lasberg.

LUFTIG—KOHN.—Lena Kohn to Moe Luftig.

RUBIN—LOCKS.—Bertha Locks to Harry N. Rubin.

SAPER—BOTWEN.—Edythe Botwen to Irving Saper.

SIEGLER—PHILIPS.—Ray Philips to David Siegler.

SIFFERT—RUSOFF.—Sadye Rusoff to Oscar Siffert of Brooklyn.

SIMON—SCHWAB.—Alma Schwab to Leonard H. Simon.

SMITH—SELIGMAN.—Rose Seligman to Herman A. Smith.

Married

KINSOLVING—O'GRADY.—On April 8, at the Chapel of the Intercession, the Very Rev. Walter Ovid Kinsolving to Alma Chapin O'Grady.

WINSTON—KENNEDY.—On Saturday, April 10, at St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I., by the Rev. Sidney Ussher, assisted by the Rev. Charles Snedeker, Maud Arden, daughter of Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, to Eric S Winston.

LILIENTHAL—GOLDSTEIN.—April 7, Selma G. Goldstein to Felix F. Lilienthal.

Brooklyn.

DAUCHY—HERKIMER. — April 10, Olivia Herkimer to Theodore H. Dauchy.

HUTTON—CORBETT.—April 7, Rosalee Corbett to John J. Hutton.

SCHELLING — WENNEIS. — April 10, Adrienne Wenneis to William L. Schelling.

Long Island.

HALEY—CAFFREY.—April 7, Morris Park, Alice Caffrey to Louis E. Haley.

Died.

BACON.—Co. K., 7th Inf., N. G. N. Y. Order No. 4: April 10, 1915. It is with great regret that the death is announced of former Lieut. Horace Bacon. Members of this command are notified that the funeral will be held at Grace Church Chantry, Monday, April 12th, at 10 A. M.
J. AUGUSTUS BARNARD, Captain.

BITTER.—Suddenly, on April 10, Karl Bitter, beloved husband of Marie Bitter, in his 48th year. Funeral private. Announcement of memorial service later.

BOELL.—At Morristown, N. J., April 9, 1915, Victor E. Boell. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 8 Wetmore Av., on Tuesday, the 13th, at 2:30 P. M. California papers please copy.

BURT.—On Sunday, April 11, 1915, Sarah Prentice, widow of the late Albert L. Burt. Services at her late residence, 178 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 13, at 2 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—On Sunday, April 11, 1915, Annie, widow of Fred C. Campbell. Funeral services at 195 Hopkinson Av., Brooklyn, at 8 P. M., Tuesday, April 13. Interment Coeymans, N. Y.

CAMPBELL.—On Sunday, April 11, at 36 Monroe St., Brooklyn, Elizabeth Blair, age 1 year, daughter of Bessie Bordwell and William Tod Campbell.

CANE.—On April 10, Jacob, beloved husband of Regina, father of Mrs. N. S. Meyer, Mrs. A. L. Richold, Mrs. Monroe Fischer, George, David, and Arthur. Funeral from his late residence, 2,026 7th Av., Monday, April 12, at 1:30 P. M.

CANE.—Officers and members of District Grand Lodge No. 1, Independent Order B'nai B'rith are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Jacob Cane, ex-President of the Board of Governors of the Home for the Aged, Yonkers, from his late residence, 2,026 7th Av., Monday, at 1:30 P. M.
HERMAN ASHER, President.
BERNARD M. KAPLAN, Secretary.

CANE.—Brethren of Centennial Lodge, No. 763, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication to pay our last tribute of respect to our late brother, Jacob Cane, on Monday, April 12, at 1:30 P. M., at 2,026 7th Av. By order
HENRY LIPPMANN, Secretary.
ARNOLD LICHTIG, Master.

CHILDS.—Levi A., New Brighton, Staten Island, died suddenly at noon Sunday. Notice of burial later. Holyoke, Mass., papers please copy.

CLARK.—Dr. James G., at his residence, West New Brighton, S. I., in 91st year of his age, Friday, April 9. Services Tuesday, April 13, 2 o'clock. Church of the Ascension.

Died

CLOSE.—On Friday, April 9, 1915, in Jacksonville, Fla., after a short illness, Stewart B. Close of Brooklyn, aged 87 years 1 month 26 days. Notice of funeral later.

COFFIN.—At her residence, Pine Spring Farm, near Jennerstown, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, on Easter morning, April 4, 1915, Flora Esther Coffin, daughter of the late James Gardiner and Isabella Anderson Coffin, formerly of Pittsburgh, and sister of William A. Coffin of New York. Funeral services were held at the residence and at Pittsburgh. The burial was in the Allegheny Cemetery on Wednesday, April 7.

DARE.—At his residence, 362 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, April 11, 1915, Frederick V., beloved husband of Laura A. Dare, in his 65th year. Funeral services at Marcy Av. Baptist Church, Marcy, corner Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 13, at 8 P. M.

DURBIN.—Sunday, April 11, 1915, Alexander Cook Durbin, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral service at Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., near 5th Av., at 11 A. M.

HALSEY.—At Morristown, N. J., April 9, 1915, Mary Darcy Halsey, widow of Edmund Drake Halsey, in her 70th year. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 67 Maple Av., Morristown, N. J., on Monday morning, April 12, at 10 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

HARPER.—On Saturday, April 10, 1915, Caroline Sleeper, widow of Joseph W. Harper, of pneumonia, at her late residence, No. 4 Gramercy Park. Funeral service will be held at St. Thomas's Church on Tuesday morning, April 13, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

HOFFMANN.—On April 10, 1915, C. W. Hoffmann passed away. Funeral services to be held at his late residence, 171 Albany Av., Brooklyn, Monday, April 12, 1915, at 2:30 P. M.

HOLLADAY.—Mark, aged 55. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Bldg.,) Monday, 8 o'clock.

HUMPHREY.—Suddenly, April 10, at his residence, in the City of New York, William Henderson Humphrey, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral private.

IDEN.—After a short illness, on Saturday, April 10, 1915, John H. Iden, in his 65th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 228 West 130th St., on Monday, April 12, at 8 P. M. Please omit flowers.

JARVIS.—At Boston, April 9, 1915, Lucy Cushing, widow of the Rev. Samuel Fermour Jarvis, D. D. Services at St. Paul's Cathedral, Monday, April 12, at 8:45 A. M. Burial in Old Trinity Churchyard, New York City, at 4 P. M.

LEHWALD.—Moses J. Lehwald, suddenly Sunday, April 11, beloved husband of Mabel Pike. Notice of funeral later.

LOUNSBURY.—Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury, Emeritus Professor of English in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, died in New Haven Friday, April 9, of angina pectoris. Funeral services in Battell Chapel, Yale University, Tuesday afternoon, April 13, at quarter past two.

LLOYD.—At New Canaan, Conn., Sunday, April 11, 1915, Frank C. Lloyd, son of the late Rev. William Lloyd, in his 47th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 31 Mead St., New Canaan, Tuesday evening, April 13, at 8 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 6:01 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

McCREADY.—On April 9 at his residence, 329 West 42d St., the Right Rev. Monsignor Charles McCready, LL. D., rector of Holy Cross Church. Solemn pontifical mass of requiem Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Divine office will be chanted at 10 o'clock.

McKAY.—On April 10, 1915, Elizabeth McKay, in her 37th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 758 Greene Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, April 12, at 8 P. M. Interment Tuesday, April 13, at Huntington, L. I., on the arrival of 11 A. M. train from Flatbush Av. Station, Brooklyn.

McMAHON.—Members of the Holy Name Society of the Church of the Epiphany are requested to attend special meeting in basement of church Tuesday, April 13, 1915, at 7:30 P. M., for special service in memory of its late moderator, the Right Reverend Monsignor Denis J. McMahon, D. D. Charles J. Dunn, President.

McMICHAEL.—Entered into rest at her residence, 3 West 92d St., Saturday, April 10, 1915, Maria Hyland, beloved wife of Dr. David A. McMichael. Funeral at Oshawa, Ontario, Canada.

MEYERS.—On Sunday, April 11, 1915, at his residence, 112 Riverside Drive, John G. H. Meyers, in his 67th year. Funeral services from the Central Presbyterian Church, 212 West 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av., on Tuesday morning, April 13, at 10 o'clock.

MONTGOMERY.—Entered into rest on Sunday, April 11, 1915, Amelia N. Montgomery, (nee Popham.) Services at the residence of her son-in-law, C. Fred Richards, 13 East 31st St., Tuesday, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Philadelphia papers copy.

NEWMAN.—On April 10, 1915, Sarah C., widow of the late A. G. Newman, in her 88th year. Funeral from her late residence, Garrison-on-Hudson, Tuesday, April 13, at 10 A. M. Interment at Tarrytown, N. Y., 3 P. M.

NUGENT.—On Saturday, April 10, 1915, Sabery Dorsell Nugent, beloved wife of John B. Nugent. Funeral services at the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St., on Tuesday the 13th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

O'KEEFE.—On April 11, 1915, Ellen O'Keefe, (nee Bresnahan,) beloved wife of the late Daniel O'Keefe. Funeral Wednesday, 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 470 West 153d St., thence to St. Catharine's Church. Mass 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

OWEN.—At White Plains Hospital, White Plains, N. Y., April 10, Sarah L., wife of the late Edward H. Owen of this city, aged 89 years. Funeral services will be held in the Chapel of the Fifth Av. Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 55th St., Tuesday, April 13, at 2 P. M.

PECK.—On Friday, April 9, 1915, Clara Adelaide Ray, wife of Theodore Darius Peck, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ray of Milwaukee, Wis. Funeral service at her late residence, 12 Farragut Place, Morristown, N. J., on Monday, April 12, at 3:30 P. M.

QUINLAN.—James, of 205 West 85th St., beloved son of the late John and Margaret Quinlan, on Saturday, April 10. Funeral from Church of the Holy Trinity, 82d St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., on Tuesday, April 13, at 8 A. M., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated. Interment, Dover, N. J.

RACT.—April 11, John B., beloved husband of A. Bousson, in his 67th year, at his residence, 143 W. 16th St. Funeral Tuesday, private.

REQUA.—At her residence, 15 East 61st St., on Thursday, April 8, 1915, Catherine A. Requa, widow of Henry M. Requa. Funeral Monday morning, April 12, at 10 o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church, 44th St. and Madison Av.

SAVENBERG.—Julius, age 21, at Plattekill, N. Y., April 10, son of Jacob and Mary Savenberg. Funeral services April 13, at 10 A. M., from 341 East 86th. Hartford papers please copy.

SMITH.—Emma, beloved mother of Grace and Albert Smith, died April 10. Funeral service Monday, 8 P. M., at her late residence, 432 Hudson St., N. Y. C. Funeral Tuesday, 2 P. M.

STEEB.—Clara Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Frederick and Sarah D. Steeb, April 9, 1915, at Westfield, N. J. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. D. Taylor, 250 Walnut St., Westfield, N. J., Monday, April 12, 1915, at 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—On April 10, Thomas F. Taylor, 73 years of age. Services will be held at his late residence, 62 Rush St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

YOUNG.—At Philadelphia, Penn., April 11, 1915, Norman Thatcher, son of William P. and Jane L. Young, aged 4 years, 7 months. Services at the residence of his grandparents, 3,406 Hamilton St., Philadelphia, Tuesday, April 13, at 4 P. M., precisely. Interment private.

VIELE.—On April 10, 1915, Maurice Augustus, eldest son of Augustus Hamilton Viele and the late Mary Stuart Viele. Funeral service will be held from Ascension Memorial Church, 241 West 43d St., between Broadway and 8th Av., Monday, April 12, at 3 o'clock.

WAECHTER.—On April 10, 1915, Dr. Adolph L. Waechter, dearly beloved husband of Elise Paalzow. Funeral services Monday, morning at 10 o'clock, at his late residence, 116 East 29th St.

BELLMER.—Henry F., 78 West 103d St., April 10, aged 55. Funeral, tomorrow, private.

BERGHORN.—Henry E., 2,330 1st Av., April 10, aged 29.

BLOSS.—Margaretha, 405 Amsterdam Av., April 9, aged 81.

BOLL.—Louis, 136 East 12th St., aged 9. Funeral, today, 10 A. M.

BROWN.—Annie, 789 East 180th St., April 9. Funeral, today, 9 A. M.

CLARK.—Catherine, 421 East 74th St., April 9. Funeral, today, 2:30 P. M.

DALY.—Mary E., 1,669 2d Av., April 10. Funeral, tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DANN.—Addelia, 292 West 142d St., April 9, aged 56. Funeral, today, 1 P. M.

DICKSON.—Clarence W., April 10, aged 62. Funeral, 171 8th Av.

FALKNER.—John, 525 West 51st St., April 9, aged 39. Funeral, today, 2 P. M.

GAFFNEY.—Sarah, 1,741 Avenue A, April 10. Funeral, today, 9:30 A.M.

GIER.—Elizabeth, 268 Avenue A, April 9. Funeral, today, 1:30 P. M.

GROSS.—Gustav, 2,283 Bathgate Av., Bronx, April 9. Funeral, today, 10 A. M.

GROVINS.—George, 1,787 1st Av., April 9. Funeral, tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HIRSCH.—Nathan, 1,117 Tinton Av., Bronx, April 10, aged 80. Funeral, today, 10 A. M.

KEIMLENG.—Otto H., 56 West 98th St., April 9.

KLEINE.—Sophie M., April 10. Funeral, 311 East 84th St., tomorrow.

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Died.

LOTZ.—Caroline, 532 West 49th St., April 10, aged 2.

MARTIN.—Christian, 870 East 175th St., April 9, aged 66. Funeral, today, 1 P. M.

MELI.—Carmelia, 2,294 2d Av., April 10. Funeral, today, 10 A. M.

MOSHER.—John T., 780 Elton Av., April 9.

PAULSEN.—Edith M., 522 West 45th St., April 9, aged 1.

PAYNE.—Catherine, 1,027 1st Av., April 10. Funeral, tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PENDERGRASS.—Lottie, 488 St. Nicholas Av., April 9, aged 66.

PORGES.—Adelia, Harlem Hospital, April 10. Funeral, tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

RATHERS.—Annie, 281 West 11th St., April 10. Funeral, tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ROEDER.—Philippina, 1,632 2d Av., April 10, aged 53.

RYAN.—Elizabeth, 1,332 Herschell St., Westchester, April 10. Funeral, tomorrow, 11 A. M.

SCHWENK.—Gen. Samuel K., 600 West 186th St., April 10. Funeral private.

SMITH.—Tobias, 1,382 5th Av., April 9.

STRASSER.—Adolf, 313 East 92d St., April 10. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WALLACE.—Mary, 325 West 19th St., April 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WALSH.—Peter, 446 11th Av., April 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WENNEMER.—Franz, 2,136 Honeywell Av., Bronx, April 9. Funeral private.

Brooklyn.

BEARY.—Eleanor, 273 Windsor Place, April 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BREEN.—James, 256 Maple St., April 9.

CLARK.—Catherine, 216 5th Av., April 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CLAY.—John, 59 Newell St., April 9. Funeral tomorrow.

CROGAN.—William C., 1,473 Pacific St., April 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DECKNER.—Anna, 79 Lee Av., April 10, aged 73. Funeral private.

GALLAGHER.—Francis T., 1,354 Hancock St., April 9. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

GEBELE.—Frank, 890 Rogers Av., April 9, aged 69.

GETSHOW.—Elizabeth, 67 Sedgwick Place, April 10, aged 75.

GRIFFITH.—Harriet E., 98 McDonough St., April 9, aged 81. Funeral private.

HEWITT.—Agnes L., 230 President St., April 9, aged 35.

JUNG.—Charles P., 152 Chauncey St., April 9, aged 52.

KELLY.—Henry, 477 Macon St., April 10.

KRAMER.—Henry E., 253 Woodbine St., April 9, aged 68. Funeral private.

LANE.—Harold, 15 Gunther Place, April 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LINGHAM.—Margaret, 359 South 4th St., April 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

LOVE.—Thomas, 807 Seneca Av., April 10. Funeral tomorrow.

McCAULEY.—Owen A., 107 Greenpoint Av., April 9, aged 22.

McGRAIL.—Thomas, 315 100th St., April 9.

McKINNEY.—Margaret E., 237 Martense St., April 10, aged 9. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

McMAHON.—Mary, 808 Myrtle Av., April 9, aged 55.

MARRINAN.—William F., 208 Hull St., April 9.

MILLER.—Anna C., 829 3d Av., April 9, aged 71.

MILLIGAN.—Barbara, 779 Woodward Av., April 10, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MOSLEY.—Margaret, 433 Wythe Av., April 9, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

NYE.—Sheldon, 154 Court St., April 10. Funeral private.

O'NEILL.—Mary A., 170 12th St., April 10, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

REEBER.—Frederick, 8th Av. and 6th St., April 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ROCHE.—Anna, 48 4th St., April 9.

SAHLER.—Mary T., 15 Raleigh Place, April 10. Funeral notice later.

SCHROEDER.—Henry, 599 Lawrence St., April 10, aged 46. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SEEBECK.—Ernest A., 5,910 14th Av., April 9. Funeral today, private.

SHIELDS.—George A., 104 Bleecker St., April 9, aged 59.

TOOMEY.—Michael, 515 Ocean Parkway, April 10. Funeral notice later.

VAN RANST.—Jane A., 2,063 Eastern Parkway, April 9.

WALTMAN.—Minnie L., 7 Vermont Court, April 9, aged 25.

WHALEN.—Mary, 188 Conover St., April 9, aged 38. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WHITMAN.—Helen M., 49 Wilton St., April 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WYETH.—Elizabeth A., 5,712 17th Av., April 10.

YOUNG.—Charles E., 412 Ocean Av., April 10. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ABELES.—Joshua, 27 South 12th St., Newark, April 10.

DENEHY.—Mary, 647 Grove St., Jersey City, April 9.

DONNELLY.—Hugh, Newark, April 9, aged 62.

HEALY.—Catherine, 83 Jefferson St. Jersey City, April 9. Funeral today.

HEAVEY.—Frank, Newark, April 10.

HOUSE.—Gertrude, 133 Pennsylvania Av., Newark, April 10.

KNARBE.—William, 926 Hill St., West Hoboken, April 9, aged 59.

MARRAN.—Thomas, 444 John St., East Newark, April 10.

PASTOCK.—Julia, Newark, April 9, aged 2[illegible].

PHILLIPS.—Margaret, 435 15th Av., Newark, April 10. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

SIEMS.—William, 415 14th St., Hoboken, April 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—Emma, Newark, April 10. Funeral notice later.

Long Island.

BURNS.—Robert H., Queens, April 10, aged 73. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DONOVAN.—Paul P. J., Stony Brook, April 10.

GREEN.—Harry, Hempstead, April 10, aged 56. Funeral private.

LANDAU.—Jacob, Amityville, April 10. Funeral today, noon.

In Memoriam

AHERN.—Michael J., mass, St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn, April 14, 9:30 A. M.

BERNHARD.—Emma, memorial service, Mount Hope Cemetery, April 18, 3 P. M.

BLUMENTHAL.—Pauline, unveiling monument, Machpelah Cemetery, April 18, 2:30 P. M.

BODENHEIMER.—Fanny, in memory of; died April 12, 1909.

BORIS.—Emile, unveiling monument, Salem Fields Cemetery, April 18, 3:30 P. M.

COHEN.—Harry, in memory of; died April 12, 1908.

FALKENBERG.—Max, in memory of; died April 14, 1913.

FARRELL.—Ellena, mass St. Aloysius's Church, today, 9 A. M.

FARRELL.—Margaret, in memory of; died April 12, 1914.

FINKENBERG.—Adolph, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, April 18, 3 P. M.

FINNEGAN.—Mark, mass All Saints' Church, April 15, 9 A. M.

GOLDBERG.—Henriette, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, April 18, 2:30 P. M.

GOLDSMITH.—Solomon, in memory of; died April 15, 1909.

KERNS.—James, mass Our Lady of Mercy Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

LAFFIN.—Matthew F., mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

LEON.—Morris, unveiling monument, Cypress Hills Cemetery, April 18, 2 P. M.

LESSNER.—Henrietta, unveiling monument, Mount Pleasant Cemetery, April 18.

LITTMAN.—Morris, in memory of; died April 13, 1907.

McDEVITT.—George H., mass St. Francis of Assisi Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

McGONIGLE.—Mary, in memory of; died April 12, 1913.

McMANUS.—Thomas J., mass Church of the Assumption, April 15, 9 A. M.

MORRES.—Alfred, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, April 18, 3 P. M.

OPPENHEIMER.—Hattye, in memory of; died April 15, 1907.

OSBORNE.—George P., Sr., in memory of; died April 12, 1909.

SILBERSTEIN.—Adolph, in memory of; died April 15, 1913.

STERN.—Celia, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, April 18, 3 P. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL 241-3 W. 23d St.

JohnW. Lyon Oldest Established. Economical. 69 E. 125th St. Phone 1835 Harlem

CEMETERIES.

KENSICO CEMETERY
Telephone Murray Hill 1842 and have complete information placed before you. City Office, 103 Park Avenue.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Sam H. Richmond, Inc., Auct. & Com. Mer. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Greene. Sp. 889.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

A. R. Gross Co., Inc., Auction & Commission Merch. Liberal advances on consigned mdse.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard, F'n 4343. Cash buyers of mdse.; advances on consignments; settlement 24 hrs. after sale.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1362 Broadway.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Jersey, in the matter of DAVID A. DOYLE, Bankrupt.

D. HARTMANN, Auct.,

Will sell tomorrow, Tuesday, April 13, 1915
Commencing at 10:30 A. M., at
15-17 MERCER STREET,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
Certain Assets of the Above Bankrupt,
Consisting of
AN EXTRA LARGE LINE OF HIGH-GRADE

TRUNKS and BAGS

COMPRISING

Wardrobe Trunks, Dress Trunks, Steamer Trunks, Shoe and Hat Trunks, All Leather and Leather Lined Traveling Bags, Dress Suit Cases and Fittted Bags, made of Walrus, Seal, Alligator and Sole Leather Hand Bags, a large line of Pocket Books, Coin Purses, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Bill Books, Toilet Sets, Music and Manuscript Rolls, Jewel Cases, Manicure Sets, Umbrellas, etc.

Also all the FIXTURES

Consisting of One Safe, Silent Salesman and Jewel Cases, Umbrella Case, Display Stands, Cashier's Desk, One Franklin Typewriter, Chairs, etc.

Open for Inspection Today
From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
KAUFMAN & KAUFMAN, Trustees.
LEVY & FRANKENTHALER, Attorneys for Trustees, 37 Liberty Street, N. Y. C.
For information telephone Spring 4299.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS SALE

THURSDAY, APRIL 15TH, 1915,
at 10:30 A. M. at our salesroom,
23 WALKER ST., CITY,

will sell at public auction for account of whom it may concern, entire salvage stock of B. S. KAHN, (wholesale jobber,) 158 Canal St., City, inventorying about $15,000.00, consisting of

Jobbers' Stock

in original boxes and packages.

LADIES' MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, SWEATER COATS, BATHING SUITS, CORSETS, SHIRTS, GLOVES, OVERALLS AND JUMPERS, SUSPENDERS, HDKFS., UMBRELLAS, NOTIONS, Etc., Etc., COMFORTABLES. Also RAIN COATS.

95% of the stock in perfect condition, 5% damaged. Stock worthy of attention of the jobbing and retail trade. Stock arranged for sale by

LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY

ADVANCE NOTICE.
One of the highest grade stocks of

LACES,

Embroideries, Allovers, Medallions, Collars, Crepe Chiffons, Voiles, Lawns, Batiste, Cambrics, Notions, etc.; also all the

MACHINERY,
OFFICE & SHOWROOM FIXTURES,
Formerly of Frankenthal Bros. Co.,
located at 16-18 West 22d St., occupying 3 floors,
Makers of the Famous Geisha Waists
(retiring from business.)
Inventoried at over $65,000.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
Sells Thursday and Friday, Apr. 15th & 16th, 1915, commencing at 10:30 A. M. each day on the above premises. For further information telephone Spring 4299.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.
520-522 BROADWAY,
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, (Near Spring St.,)
Today, Monday, April 12, 10:30 A. M.,
Special peremptory auction sale
Large and seasonable offering
Ladies, Misses' and Children's

Wearing Apparel

consisting of
10,000 Ladies' Dresses,
10,000 Children's Dresses,
3,000 dozen Shirt Waists,
5,000 Skirts, 500 Ladies' Raincoats,
Muslin Underwear, Satin and Taffeta Petticoats, Ladies' Suits and Coats.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell **Tomor'w, Tuesday, Apr. 13, '15, 10:30 A.M.,** At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., **Large High-Grade Stock of**

Haberdashery

Ladies' Furnishings and Dry Goods, 5,000 Men's Manhattan, Arrow, Cluett, Emperor and Lion Brand Negligee Silk and Pleated Shirts, Arrow and Silver Brand Collars, Men's Silk Merino Balbriggan and B. V. D. Underwear and Union Suits. Elegant assortment of Silk Neckwear, Silk and Lisle Hosiery, Pajamas, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Belts, Suspenders, and everything pertaining to a fashionable haberdashery establishment. Also line of **LADIES' FURNISHINGS & DRY GOODS, Ladies' Waists, Underwear, Kimonos, Skirts, Laces and Embroideries.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSIGNEE SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment of ABRAHAM FISHER to SAUL H. IMMERGLUCK for the benefit of creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, through Daniel Greenwald, Auctioneer, the real and personal property of the Assignor, as follows:

The real property, consisting of a house and lot, said house being a rebuilt tenement, with dance halls, meeting rooms, cafe, &c., and being all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and being twenty-five (25) feet in width and eighty-seven (87) feet six (6) inches in depth, the easterly side of said lot being 122 feet, 2 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Clinton Street and the southerly side of East Broadway, said property being known as No. 209 E. Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to be sold at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

The personal property of the said assignor, consisting of wines, liquors, cigars, bar fixtures, utensils, glasses, tables, chairs, safe, etc., to be sold at the premises, No. 209 E. Broadway, New York City, on the said 12th day of April, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Terms and conditions to be stated at time of sale.

SAUL H. IMMERGLUCK, Assignee.
SAMUEL BLUMBERG, Atty. for Assignee, 27 Cedar Street, N. Y. C.

LIQUIDATION SALE
of the entire stock of
Merchandise and Machinery
Formerly of S. Brooks, 113 West 17th St.
J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer, Sells
Tomorrow, Tuesday, April 13, 1915,
at 10:30 A. M. on above premises.

The above stock consists of 50,000 yds. Piece Goods, 750 doz. Ladies' Waists in crepe de chine, voile, lawn, etc.; a large line of Embroideries, Laces, Allovers, and Trimmings. Fixtures consist of 75 Singer Sewing Machines, 10 Special Machines, one 10 H. P. Vreeland Gas Engine, Cutting Tables, Safes, Desks, etc. Telephone 2438 Franklin.

ALASKA NORTHERN NOT A MORGAN ROAD

Henry P. Davison Says Firm Has No Interest in Government's Purchase.

G. W. PERKINS LIKES ROUTE

Says It's Best to Get Coal to Battleships—Denial That Morgan Controls Sovereign Bank.

Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. denied yesterday that the firm had any material interest in the Alaska Northern Railroad which, it was announced in Washington on Saturday, the Government has decided to buy for use as a part of the Government's Alaskan railroad.

It was announced in Washington that $1,150,000 would be paid for the road and that another line, owned by the combined Morgan and Guggenheim interests and known as the Copper River & Northwestern, had been rejected. This road was previously under consideration by the Government and either it or the Alaska Northern would have served as the first link in the 471-mile road for which $35,000,000 was appropriated last year.

While there appeared to be some uncertainty about the actual holders of the Alaska Northern's stock, it was shown in Washington that the Sovereign Bank of Toronto had advanced considerable money to build the road. It was stated also by an Alaskan Delegate in the House that J. P. Morgan & Co. owned one-sixth of the Sovereign Bank, and that the Alaska Northern was in effect a Morgan road. This made it appear that the Morgan line had been selected at the expense of the Morgan-Guggenheim line.

"J. P. Morgan & Co. has practically no interest in the Sovereign Bank; that was a misstatement," Mr. Davison said at his home yesterday. "We once had a very small interest in the bank, but I don't believe we retain that any longer. At any rate, we have no interest in the sale of the railroad. In fact, I do not know whether the Sovereign Bank has any interest whatsoever in the road itself at the present time."

Morgan Didn't Figure in Sale.

Mr. Davison would not state the figure at which the Morgan-Guggenheim line had been offered to the Government, but said the figure was "very much greater than the price of the Alaska Northern line." Besides being considerably longer than the accepted line, he said, the Copper River road was in far better condition.

"It is a first-class railroad today," he said, "and of course its operating and other expenses are far greater than those of the Alaska Northern."

The road was built and was being used particularly for the removal of ore from the mines, and would continue in use for this purpose, Mr. Davison added.

It was also stated on good authority yesterday that the Morgan-Guggenheim interests probably would extend their line into the agricultural district of Alaska within a few years, thereby bringing it, to a certain extent, into competition with the Government's railroad.

Mr. Davison said that he was not so familiar with the merits of the two roads that had been under consideration by the Government as was Mr. Morgan himself, but that he understood the Copper River Railroad would have proved a more direct route to Fairbanks, the terminus of the Government line, than the Alaska Northern route. It was stated that the improvements the Government would have to make on the line selected would bring its cost up to a figure far higher than the original price.

Neither Mr. Guggenheim nor William Loeb, Jr., would make any statement concerning the Government's selection. Mr. Morgan is in Europe.

G. W. Perkins Approves Route.

"President Wilson and the Administration are to be congratulated; they have made a splendid choice," said George W. Perkins last night in commenting upon the President's announcement that the Government would build a railroad from Seward, on Resurrection Bay, to Fairbanks, in Alaska.

"And, of course," Mr. Perkins added, "I will not be accused of being a partisan of the Administration when I say this. But I am compelled to say it, because I have been over almost every inch of the ground covered by the route chosen, and I know the possibilities of the other routes.

"If the aim of the railroad were to serve industrial rather than Governmental needs perhaps I would not consider the President's choice as being so wisely made. As you know, I am interested in an Alaskan railroad, and so, in answering a question as to what I think of the President's decision, I am not altogether a disinterested party. The railroad in which I am interested is the Copper River Railroad. That is located too far away from the proposed Government line to be a competitor of it, but I believe it is a better line than the Government's from an industrial standpoint. I am not sorry it was rejected, and we will develop it, of course, for future business.

"The Government's primary aim was to get a direct route from the coal mines to the nearest point where battleships could be coaled. For this purpose the route chosen is the best one. Resurrection Bay contains splendid facilities for building docks and for making a harbor for battleships. There is an excellent anchorage there. The road runs back from Seward, at the head of the bay, in the most direct line practicable to the coal fields.

"I am not only glad to see that the Government chose the right route for a Government-owned road, but I am also glad that it has settled the question of having a road at all. I learned while I was in Alaska that the settlers there were very anxious over the situation and that much development was held back pending settlement on some grounds or other."

Morgan Not in Sovereign Bank.

Mr. Perkins, in answer to questions about the interest of J. P. Morgan & Co. in the Sovereign Bank of Toronto, which financed the Alaska Northern road, said that Delegate Wickersham of Alaska was not correct in charging that Morgan & Co. owned a one-sixth interest in the Canadian bank.

"The late J. P. Morgan once helped a friend out personally who was connected with that bank," he said. "But Mr. Morgan did this as a personal matter and his personal loan never became part of the business of J. P. Morgan & Co. The loan was not a big one and it certainly did not give the firm of Morgan & Co. any one-sixth interest in the bank."

Mr. Perkins denied that when he went to Alaska he held any commission from governmental or other authority to make an official investigation. He said he went with his family on what was mostly a pleasure trip, and that all the investigating he did was to look over the situation from the standpoint of his own business interests.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

WOOLENS

Large Stock of Original Pieces of Woolens, Linings and Trimmings.
KARP BROS., Auctioneers,
Will Sell Today, Monday, April 12, 1915,
At 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms,
477 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

Above stock consists of 2,000 Original Pieces of Woolens, in double and single widths; in Serges, Worsteds, Khaki, etc., mostly for manufacturing boys' suits and knee pants; 1,500 Original Pieces Linings, Canvas, Buckrams, etc., in Serges, Alpacas, Sateens, etc. For further information 'phone Spring 4197.

Inspection Today (Monday)
Wholesale Jobbers' Stock; About 20,000 Yds.

Silks, Velvets,

Plushes and Dress Goods

Consisting of Satins, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Jap, Bengaline, Poplin, Gabardines, Plain and Brocaded Velvet and Plushes, Corduroys, Golfeens, Duvetynes and fancy cloth.

Tomorrow, Tuesday, April 13, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 23 Lispenard St., N. Y. C.
Greenwald & Co., Auctioneers.
Phone 1264 Franklin.

IRRIGATION FRAUD CHARGED.

Prominent Bankers Said to be Named in Chicago Indictments.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Federal officials in this city are authority for the statement that indictments have been returned against four bankers and brokers, prominent in the East as well as in the West, as a result of a Western irrigation scheme. No arrests have as yet been made.

In Denver, where the inquiry is said to have started, William M. Henry, postal inspector in charge, confirmed the return of the indictments, saying: "Those concerned are some of the biggest irrigation men in the State. They are men of such standing and of such varied interests in Colorado that we do not fear their leaving the State or trying to escape their indictments."

The project involved in the indictments, it is said, had to do with land along the Laramie River, in Colorado and Wyoming. It was represented in literature sent through the mails, according to reports, that litigation over this land had been settled and that there was no bar to completion of the work. This is said to be the basis of the Government charge.

The statute of limitations in the case expired on Friday. The indictments were returned on Wednesday by the Federal Grand Jury before Federal Judge K. M. Landis.

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

Karp Bros., 477 Broadway—Woolens, trimmings, linings, &c.

Jacob Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—Cloaks and suits, dresses, women's and men's furnishings; also Tuesday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sales: World Skirt and Dress Co., 77 Greene St., 10:30 A. M.—Skirts, dresses, piece goods, trimmings, machinery and fixtures; Max Margoles, 1,010 Intervale Av., Bronx, 10:30 A. M.—Cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, candy, stationery, showcases, fixtures, &c.; Milton Dress Co., Inc., 34 West 15th St., 2 P. M.—Dresses, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: Maisel Silverman Co., Inc., 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Skirts, machinery, fixtures, &c.; Louis Sisenevein, 35 West 3d St., 2 P. M.—Clothing piece goods, and fixtures.

Charles Shongood, assignee sales: Walter Markoff, 182 Fulton St., 10:30 A. M.—Jewelry and fixtures; Milton Dress Co., 34 West 15th St., 2 P. M.—Dresses, machinery, &c.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

D. Greenwald & Co., assignee sale: 209 East Broadway, 2 P. M.—Wines, liquors, glassware, &c.

Tuesday.

Samuel Mark, 106 East 19th St.—Assignee sale, desks, tables, &c.; also prospective contracts and use of name, Bankers' Building Bureau.

Samuel Mark, 2,006 and 2,008 Second Av.—Hardware, household goods, agate ware, crockery, &c.; also machinery and fixtures.

J. Frenkel, 113 West 17th St.—Liquidation sale of S. Brooks, waists, embroideries, allovers, trimmings, piece goods, and machinery.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—For Wanskuck Co. and other manufacturers, Spring worsted suitings, serges, coatings, &c.; also sample ends and remnants.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise.

J. W. and W. H. Reid, 68 34th St., Brooklyn.—Stock, machinery, and other equipment of paperbox factory.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's furnishings.

A. R. Gross Co., 29 Greene St.—Cloaks and suits; also Friday.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sales.—Raskin Brothers, 424 West 33d St., 10:30 A. M., bookbinding, machinery, &c.; William Vail, 3 East 12th St., 2 P. M., plumbing supplies, &c.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sale—Jacques Langman, 446 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, 10:30 A. M., dresses, waists.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale—Salls Mfg. Co., Inc., 11 West 25th St., 11 A. M., skirts, coats, piece goods, machinery, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., 33 Lispenard St.—Silks and velvets.

Harry M. Moses, 342 Cooper St., Brooklyn—Concrete stone building materials.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Assets of David A. Doyle, trunks, bags, leather goods, fixtures, &c.; also Friday.

Wednesday.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Rubbers, rubber boots, shoes, &c.; also Friday.

H. Perelmutter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway.—Retail stock of men's, youths', and children's clothing.

D. Greenwald & Co., 74 5th Av.—Woolens, &c.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale Manhattan Underwear Co., 137 West 29th St., 10:30 A. M.—Women's muslin underwear, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales.—Caillier & Co., Inc., 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., empty barrels and cans, office furniture, &c.; Frank Weiss, 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., liquors, bottles, and barrels; A. Nestler, 126 1st Av., 10:30 A. M., household furniture; New Centre Co., 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., office furniture, &c.

Thursday.

Charles Shongood, assignee sales.—Berlin & Goodkind, 636 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., millinery, machinery, &c.; Tanenbaum & Kaplan, 34 Market St., 10:30 A. M., household furniture.

Greenwald & Co., assignee sale, 117 Ludlow St., 10:30 A. M.—Stationery, toys, novelties, &c.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale.—Intercollegiate Pennant & Novelty Co., 23 Lispenard St., 2 P. M., pennant felt, patterns, machinery, &c.

D. Hartmann, 15 West 22d St.—Embroideries, laces, collars, allovers, chiffons, voiles, &c.; also machinery and fixtures of Frankenthal Brothers.

Friday.

David H. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale—Clark & Zugalla, Inc., 41 Warren St., 2 P. M., stationery, cutting machine, fixtures, &c.

S. Richmond, 27 Greene St.—Women's and misses' suits, kimonos, silk, taffeta, and crepe de chine dresses, &c.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Worsteds, serges, suitings, &c.

Saturday.

Samuel Marx, 324 Church St. — Picture frames and outstanding accounts.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale—John S. Rafferty, 58th St. and 12th Av., 10 A. M.; immediately thereafter at 624 West 52d St., and then at 631 West 45th St., horses, wagons, harness, blankets, &c.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Ancient and modern books, including important items of Incunabula and part of the Library of S. K. Cleven, 2:30 P. M.; also Tuesday afternoon.

American Art Association, Madison Square South—Continuation sale of art and literary treasures of late General Brayton Ives; also Tuesday and Wednesday, 2:30 and 8:15 P. M.

Samuel Kreiser, Broadway and 24th St.—Continuation sale of furnishings of Hotel Albemarle-Hoffman.

Tuesday.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Household furniture, sterling silver, bric-a-brac, &c.; also Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Keeler's Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Household furnishings.

Wednesday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 333 4th Av.—Diamonds, watches, rings, &c., collateral of the Provident Loan Society of New York.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Carved ivories, enamel boxes, clocks, fans, &c., property of C. A. Hirschfelder; also rare laces from a private owner; continues Thursday.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Color prints, etchings, and engravings from W. T. Gooch, E. T. Postlethwaite, and estate of Seth Rich; also Thursday; 8:15 each evening.

Thursday.

Darling & Co., 6 East 33d St.—Turkish rugs, furniture, pianos, draperies, diamond and gold jewelry, &c.; also Friday and Saturday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av.—Persian potteries, manuscripts, miniatures, Venetian glass, &c., property of Mirza Lazar Raffy; also ancient and modern oil paintings, 8:15 P. M.; continues Friday and Saturday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place.—General household furniture and effects; also Friday.

Augustus W. Clarke, 8 West 44th St.—Cabinet-made furniture and art objects.

Friday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av.—Valuable books.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.—Household furniture.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Collection of bibliography and books about authors and their work, 2:30.

PRENDERGAST FINDS POLITICS IN ATTACKS

Defends the Legislature and Questions Motives of His Colleagues.

MUST QUALIFY IN ECONOMY

Says Municipal Officers Are Partisan and Use Sophistry and City's Name as a Cloak.

Controller Prendergast issued a statement yesterday indorsing the financial policy of Gov. Whitman and the Republican Legislature, and criticising the attacks made upon it by "some of our municipal officials, who seem to think that they have been endowed with a special mission to act as the censors of the appropriating power of the State Legislature."

The Controller intimates that attacks upon the State Administration have not been primarily for the benefit of the city, but to discredit the Republican administration.

"It seems to me," the Republican Controller says, "that such procedure is still more reprehensible when it attempts to bring discredit upon one branch of government by the use of sophistry too adroit to be penetrated by the person who ordinarily hurries through the discussion of such subjects as these in the public press."

The Controller says of the municipal officials whom he criticises that "it is important that before they set themselves up as experts in State economy they should have at least qualified as experts in municipal economy.

"This last requirement," he says, "may give them considerable difficulty. It is all very well for people like my distinguished friend, Mr. McAneny, to assert that the Legislature can cut down its appropriations for this, that, or the other purpose. Why not practice what is preached? Let me give an example."

Asks McAneny About Economy.

He continues:

Last Fall when the budget for this year was being prepared it was proposed to give the Department of Education over $1,800,000 more than it had during 1914. I proposed to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that the appropriation for this year should be fixed at the same figure as that of last year, $38,000,000, with the exception that we would allow $236,000 for the introduction of vocational training. The adoption of this motion would have resulted in the city's saving $1,677,000 in this year's budget.

I was told that the schools could not get along with any less. My answer to that was that if the Board of Education could not run the schools of the City of New York on $38,000,000 it was incompetent to perform its duties. When a vote was taken upon this proposition it received my own vote and no other. It seems to me that this is the kind of a test to which to put a man's ideas of economy.

Let me give another example. For the last six weeks a resolution proposed by me has been before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, calling upon heads of departments not to fill any vacancies except when absolutely required, and then only with the consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Those who have studied the question know that this would result in a very great saving each year, but for six weeks the board has been talking about this matter, and each and every week it is passed over to the next calendar.

If people are really out for economy, why do they not take advantage of these opportunities to economize in the city government? The cases I have cited are only samples of many other suggestions that have been made from time to time.

Questions Colleagues' Motives.

The Controller says that, in the controversy relative to the financial situation in the State, his share has been limited to statements of fact, and that he will continue the same policy in the future, but that others who have contributed to the discussion "have carefully avoided facts."

"They have based their calculations and deductions for the greater part upon hypotheses of their own creation," he says, "or upon unconfirmed rumors or empty suggestions which have been brought to them by partisans of the last administration. I do not object to any person seeking to gain a reputation in public life through a defense of the municipality or the State or the National Administration, but I do not believe that any person should attempt to use that defense as the cloak for partisan or political attack.

"I have been and am now even more strongly of the opinion that these attacks upon the State administration have not been primarily for the benefit of the City of New York, but for the benefit of Tammany Hall, through such discredit as may be cast upon the Republican State administration."

In his defense of this year's appropriations at Albany the Controller says:

There has been a great outcry raised because the Republican administration at Albany has approved an appropriation of $3,934,277.01 for the maintenance of the State highways for the present year. Together with that has been the allegation that part of this money is to be used for pavements within villages or towns of the State, or even in cities of the third class where those communities are crossed by a State highway. Attempt is made to give the impression that this program is a new and wasteful device of the present State administration. The fact is carefully concealed that the statutes under which this work is proposed to be done were passed during a Democratic administration, and that work of a similar character to a very large amount has been done in the past Democratic administrations, so that the worst that could be said of the present Republican program is that it contemplates no change from the preceding Democratic program.

Defends Highway Appropriation.

The estimates upon which this appropriation is based were prepared by Democrats, and the bills which have been approved by the Republican Legislature were prepared, as required by law, by the Democratic Commissioner, who has recently retired from the control of the Highway Department of the State.

Now as to the amount of the appropriation recently approved by the State administration. By the use of the half truth to which I have referred, a comparison is made with the amount of the appropriation for the same purpose last year and nothing said about the expenditures last year, nor the reason for the amount appropriated.

The appropriation last year was $2,243,228.52, as against $3,934,277.01, making a difference on the surface in favor of last year of $1,691,048.49. But the critics of the State administration failed to tell you that at the close of business Dec. 31, 1913, there was on hand in the County Treasurers' offices and in the State Controller's office $2,554,203.86, which, together with the appropriation of 1914, made available for that year $4,797,432.38. For the present year the unexpended balance, together with the appropriation, aggregates $5,167,991.86, or a difference between the amounts available for the two years of less than $400,000, while, as compared with the work to be done, the mileage to be cared for in 1914 was approximately 4,800, and in 1915 was 6,000 miles, or an increase in the work to be done of 25 per cent, as against an increase in available appropriations of less than 8 per cent.

Approves the State Budget.

The present criticism of the highway appropriation applies equally well to the canals, to the provisions necessary to be made for the sinking funds, to the care of State property, and to other large items in the State budget. So far as I have not done so I shall take these up at a later date.

Controller Prendergast says if the facts justify a charge of extravagance against the State administration he will be one of the first to make that criticism, but that nothing has been adduced as yet to show that the State administration is not performing its duties intelligently and conscientiously.

BURLESON RENEWS ATTACK.

Says Railroads Failed to Disprove Rate Charges.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Postmaster General Burleson issued tonight a statement defending the demand of his department for reduced rates for the transportation of mails. The statement deals chiefly with rate comparisons on express parcel business.

"The Railroads Committee," says the statement, "has wholly failed to disprove the recent charge of the Post Office Department that rates on merchandise articles handled by express companies are one-half lower than those charged the Government parcels carried as mail."

The Postmaster General asserts that if he could send by express the competitive through mails carried by one system alone between New York and Chicago the railroad would receive for practically the same service it now performs in carrying them as mail $450,000 a year less.

FREDERICK SEEKS QUIET.

Accused St. Louis Man Defers a Promised Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—August H. Frederick, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen, who, it is alleged, pledged spurious deeds of trust, left his home last night without making the statement promised on his return from Milwaukee. Mr. Frederick reached his home at 7 A. M. and conferred with members of his family, his lawyer, and his physician during the day.

At 5 P. M. an automobile carried him away. He was accompanied by his lawyer, his physician, his wife, and his son-in-law. His attorney, Henry Kortjohn, Jr., said tonight that he would not reveal Mr. Frederick's whereabouts. His physician said he was in no condition to make a statement, but one probably would make tomorrow.

Mr. Frederick was elected last Tuesday on the Republican ticket at the first election held under the new city charter. Leading Republicans assert that they will oppose any effort on the part of Mr. Frederick to assume office.

TRANSFER OF ACCOUNTS.

Merchants' Association Approves Principle of Horton Bill.

The Merchants' Association has approved of the principle of the bill introduced in the New York State Legislature by Assemblyman Horton to regulate the transfer of accounts receivable. This action was taken after a report on the bill had been received from the Committee on Commercial law, which is headed by E. D. Page.

The Horton bill provides that the transfer of such accounts must be registered in the office of the County Clerk and that secret transfers shall not be made within sixty days prior to proceedings for administration of the transferer's property by order of assignment for the benefit of creditors, bill in equity, or petition in bankruptcy without written notice to at least 50 per cent. in number and amount of creditors.

Takes $674,635 Cargo to War Zone.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 11.—The British steamer Napierian sailed today for Liverpool, via Newport News, with 12,400 bales of cotton, valued at $589,000, and 40,000 bushels of what, valued at $65,200, also 406 bales Mexican cotton, valued at $19,285, and 3,791 pieces of staves, valued at $1,350.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 5	$1.56½	$1.54	$1.24¾	$1.22⅞
April 7	1.56¼	1.54	1.24¼	1.22⅜
April 8	1.53⅜	1.52½	1.22⅛	1.21⅛
April 9	1.55¼	1.51½	1.23⅛	1.21
April 10	1.56	1.54	1.23⅜	1.22
Week's range	1.56½	1.51½	1.24⅝	1.21

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
April 5	$1.11⅝	$1.10⅝	$1.56¾	$1.55¾
April 7	1.11⅛	1.09⅞	1.56⅛	1.55⅜
April 8	1.09⅝	1.08⅜	1.55⅛	1.54½
April 9	1.10⅜	1.08⅜	1.54	1.54
April 10	1.10⅜	1.09⅞	..	..
Week's range	1.11⅝	1.08⅜	1.56⅛	1.54

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 5	.73⅝	73	76⅛	75¼
April 7	.73⅝	72¾	75⅞	75¼
April 8	.72⅞	72¼	75⅞	75
April 9	.73⅞	72⅛	76⅛	75⅛
April 10	.74	73⅜	76⅛	75⅝
Week's range	.73⅞	72¼	76⅛	75

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 5	.57½	56¾	54⅝	53⅝
April 7	.57¼	56⅝	54¼	53½
April 8	.57⅝	56⅞	54⅝	53⅝
April 9	.57⅝	57	54½	53⅞
April 10	.58	57⅛	54½	54⅛
Week's range	.58⅜	56⅝	54⅝	53½

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash, Stan'ds. High.	Cash, Stan'ds. Low.
April 5	.47	46½	57½	57¼
April 7	.46⅝	46⅛	57¼	57¼
April 8	.46½	46¼	57¼	57¼
April 9	.46⅝	46⅛	58	58
April 10	.46⅝	46⅛	58	58
Week's range	.47	46⅛	58	57¼

Provisions.

LARD.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 5	$10.10	$10.05	$10.40	$10.32
April 7	10.05	10.02	10.30	10.30
April 8	10.15	10.10	10.40	10.32
April 9	10.22	10.15	10.50	10.32
April 10	10.30	10.25	10.57	10.50
Week's range	10.30	10.02	10.57	10.30

RIBS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 5	$9.95	$9.92	$10.27	$10.22
April 7	9.92	9.92	10.25	10.22
April 8	10.02	9.95	10.35	10.30
April 9	10.10	10.10	10.42	10.40
April 10	10.20	10.12	10.50	10.45
Week's range	10.20	9.92	10.50	10.22

PORK.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 5	17.10	16.97	17.62	17.47
April 7	17.05	16.90	17.60	17.45
April 8	17.20	16.97	17.72	17.50
April 9	17.35	17.22	17.87	17.72
April 10	17.60	17.40	18.05	17.90
Week's range	17.60	16.90	18.05	17.45

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 5	9.82	9.74	10.12	10.03
April 6	9.94	9.85	10.24	10.14
April 7	9.92	9.73	10.21	10.01
April 8	9.69	9.56	9.99	9.85
April 9	9.79	9.46	10.08	9.77
April 10	9.94	9.82	10.24	10.13
Week's range	9.94	9.46	10.24	9.77

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
April 5	10.46	10.38	10.64	10.56	10.70	10.64
April 6	10.58	10.48	10.77	10.67	10.84	10.73
April 7	10.57	10.40	10.76	10.57	10.82	10.66
April 8	10.39	10.21	10.54	10.41	10.61	10.49
April 9	10.48	10.16	10.65	10.34	10.72	10.42
April 10	10.65	10.52	10.83	10.70	10.88	10.77
W'ks rge.	10.65	10.16	10.83	10.34	10.88	10.42

	March. High.	March. Low.
April 5	10.91	10.85
April 6	11.05	11.00
April 7	11.00	10.90
April 8	10.83	10.72
April 9	10.75	10.66
April 10	11.06	10.97
Week's range	11.06	10.66

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Cloudy and cooler Mon.; Tues. fair, moderate w. winds.

S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., and East. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tuesday.; light to moderate variable winds.

West. Tex., Utah, Ark., Neb., Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Tenn., Ky., Iowa and Mo.—Fair and cooler Mon.; Tues. fair.

Ind.—Cloudy and cooler Mon.; Tues. fair.

Ohio.—Cloudy and cooler Mon.; Tues. fair; strong n. w. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy and cooler Mon.; Tues. fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and continued cool Mon.; Tues. fair and warmer, strong n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and cooler Mon.; Tues. fair and warmer.

Wis.—Cloudy and cooler Mon.; Tues. fair and warmer; fresh n. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair, continued cool Mon., and Tues. fair and warmer.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

GERMANY'S LOAN BIGGEST YET RAISED

Subscriptions of $2,140,000,000 Include Those of Servant Girls.

MONEY MARKET IS EASY

Banks Have Large Supplies of Cash—January Savings Deposits Over $90,000,000.

BERLIN, March 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The subscription of the second German war loan, which was completed March 19, denotes another high water mark in the records of finance. When the first loan of Sept. 19 called out a total of $1,060,000,000, it was said this was the biggest thing the world had ever seen in the way of public loans. Within a month or two, however, Great Britain eclipsed the German operation by floating a loan of $1,750,000,000. Now Germany has just established a new record, the amount of subscriptions to its latest loan having reached the stupendous total of $2,140,000,000.

To get the full significance of these figures it must be borne in mind that every dollar of this sum is to be actually paid in. Each subscriber put in his offer with the clear understanding that there were no speculative possibilities that might save him from paying the exact amount of his subscription.

The great success of the subscription is attributed to various factors. In the first place, the German people have few other channels of investment just now and re able to put nearly all their savings and income from other investments into the Imperial loans. The time for floating the loan was well chosen, falling just after most of the dividends for 1914 had been announced and when the April coupons on bonds of all kinds were about to be paid. Thus people were in a position to invest money. The payments are to be made over a period of four months, running from April 14 to Aug. 20, and many subscribers will be able to finish their payments with money that comes in from investments in the middle of the year.

The great ease of the money market has also facilitated the flotation of the loan. Call money is now quoted at 1 to 1⅓ per cent., and the rates never go lower than that in Berlin. The banks, particularly the savings banks, have unusually large supplies of cash. Since the beginning of the year deposits in the savings banks have run unusually high, amounting in January alone to more than $90,000,000.

Foreign subscriptions to the loans, although they were not solicited, were sent here in moderate amounts.

The loan is regarded as a great patriotic demonstration by the German people. All classes shared in the determination to make it a success. Servant girls with $50 to $100 to their credit in savings banks subscribed for the loan. As the lowest denomination of bond was fixed at 100 marks ($25,) the smallest capitalists were able to help make the issue a success.

BIG COPPER OUTPUT GOES ON

Lake Superior Mines Produce About 850,000 Pounds a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

CALUMET, Mich., April 11.—April will see fully as large a production of copper from the mines of Lake Superior as did March, when nearly 23,000,000 pounds were manufactured by the several companies. At present the production of copper is about 850,000 pounds daily, worth more than $125,000 at prices now being offered in the market but bringing considerably less because it is being delivered on contracts made weeks ago, when the price was 14 cents a pound or under.

Fifty million pounds of copper have been set as a low figure for the total output of the last three months. Every mine in the district is producing at a normal rate.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
ALBANY, GA.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; P. Hofmayer, sweaters, underwear; 43 Leonard.
ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; S. M. Herrman, millinery; 315 4th Av.; Gregorian.
AMSTERDAM—A. Marks, Sons; Chas. Marks, cloaks, suits, waists; Flanders.
ATLANTA—J. P. Allen & Co.; J. P. Allen, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,261 Bwy.; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dieterle, dry goods; F. E. Stern, hats, caps; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefur'g goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, china; 354 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; L. B. Joseph, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; B. B. Conrad, women's ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; F. M. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; 116 West 32d.
CHATTANOOGA — Schwartz Bros.; S. Schwartz, ladies' ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d; Collingwood.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. J. Jones, silks, dress goods; C. J. Ray, women's furn. goods, hosiery; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Berlin Cloak & Suit Co.; J. Fleisher, coats, suits, skirts, waists; 1,161 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Clement, waists; Miss Weathered, costumes; Mrs. Tepe, Misses' cloaks, suits; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—H. M. Lindenthal & Son; H. M. Lindenthal, clothing; 941 B'way.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss E. McNeilly, skirts; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; B. J. Ryan, domestics, white goods; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—S. Siegel & Bro.; J. T. Havland, Fall coats, suits; 7 W. 22d.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; Mr. Mayer, clothing; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—The Fair; P. C. Fleer, upholstery goods, curtains; 225 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss H. Tyroler, waists; Miss La Rue, coats, wash skirts; Miss A. Feihn, dresses; Mrs. Moscovics, suits; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. A. Smith, men's, boys' hats, caps; J. L. Young, furniture; Miss M. Cohn, ready-to-wear; 71 W 23d.
CLEVELAND—Sterns Co.; Miss E. M. Bishop, misses, children's, infants' ready-to-wear; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sproul, jobs coats, suits; Miss Arthur, Summer dresses; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; B. H. Sisholz, cloaks, suits, costumes; 220 5th Av.
DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs D. G. & Carpet Co.; T. J. Livesey, women's coats, suits, dresses; 31 Union Sq.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—The Fashion; H. Stout, coats, suits, waists, dresses; M. Shapiro, muslin underwear, middy blouses, children's coats, dresses; W. Gottlieb, wedding, evening dresses; 1,161 B'way.
FORT WAYNE.—John Stillman, coats, dresses; 72 Madison Av.
HARTFORD.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; H. L. Eisenberg, millinery; 621 B'way.
HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; E. Ferber, cloth, silk, suits, coats; 18 W. 27.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; C. P. Walmsley, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,270 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss N. Honan, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss C. Grauman, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss N. Horan, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 71 W. 23d.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros. Co.; Edward E. Cohen, mdse. manager; W. K. Warren, men's clothing and furnishings; J. J. Delaney, toys and sporting goods; Miss M. L. Cabaniss, ladies' ready-to-wear; R. R. Wilkinson, ladies' shoes; S. Goldberg, fancy goods; Mrs. M. Bowers, infants' wear, muslin underwear; G. B. Yenawine, linens, white goods; M. E. Morrow, dress goods, silks; 225 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Spalding Cloak Co.; R. S. Fink, jobs coats, suits, waists, dresses; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY — Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; H. J. Koenig, cloaks, suits, skirts; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; J. W. Sherlock, cloaks, waists, skirts, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—M. M. Cohn Co.; A. D. Cohn, general mdse.; 114 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE—Herman Straus's Sons Co.; Albert I. Straus, wash skirts, waists; 12 East 32d.
LOUISVILLE—Carter D G. Co.; G. Krozeise, notions, fancy goods; V. M. Smith, linens, laces, ladies' furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE—Gordon H. Gordon, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 1,161 B'way.
MEMPHIS—Bry Block Merc. Co.; H. G. Landres, ready-to-wear; I. H. Weil, waists; 353 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; E. Engle, domestics; 19 E. 26th.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; L. Lurie, cloth, silk suits, coats; 18 West 27th.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; J. Bussey, wash goods; 75 Spring.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss G. I. Kinnon; Miss L. D. Huntington, millinery; 75 Spring.
PADUCAH, Ky.—E. Guthrie Co.; R. R. Guthrie, coats, suits, wash dresses; 31 Union Square.
PHILADELPHIA.—N. Snellinberg & Co.; L. Englander, jobs, Summer dresses; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; J. Bibro, suits; Miss B. Lavine, dresses; Miss C. Jones, coats; 116 W 32d.
PITTSBURGH.—Lewin Neiman Co.; H. H. Koch, waists; 470 4th Av.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Marting Bros. Co.; P. Davidson, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.
POTTSTOWN, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. A. Brandt, notions, ladies' garments, millinery; 2 Walker.
PROVIDENCE—C. Misch, C. E. Cohen, women's ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss Mansfield, muslin underwear, petticoats; 432 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; Miss L. Gerstfacher, waists 50 Union Square.
SAN FRANCISCO—Marks Bros.; A. Aucker, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
SCRANTON.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; F. W. Conklin, millinery; 621 B'way.
SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—H. C. Pronge Co.; Miss Eliza Pronge, hosiery, gloves, underwear; Miss E. Pronge, millinery; 353 4th Av.; Park Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; M. T. Cummings, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; H. P. Folk, hats; W. Wise, millinery; 621 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. L. Wolfert, ladies' suits, waists, skirts; 72 Leonard; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Trorlicht & Duncker Carpet Co.; H. H. Wilson, carpets; 11 E. 17th.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; R. E. Lagrane, silks, dress goods; Miss J. Baumann, house dresses; Mrs. Thornton, waists; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS.—L. Herzog & Bro. Dry Goods Co.; F. F. Miller, raincoats; 72 Leonard St.
ST. LOUIS.—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; H. R. Kurtz, wash goods; 258 Church.
ST. PAUL—Novelty Cloak & Suit Co.; S. Silverstein, jobs coats, suits, dresses, skirts; Room 509, 1,161 Broadway.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. & Co.; Miss N. Cushing, millinery; Miss M. W. Supple, millinery; 220 5th Av.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner Co.; F. A. Gerdes, domestics, white goods, linens; Miss M. E. La Hue, women's waists, kimonos, house dresses, petticoats; J. C. McIlhaney, carpets, rugs, curtains, floor coverings, draperies, grille work, shades, shirtwaist boxes; J. H. Tyroler, women's cloaks, suits, dresses; G. W. Schwager, books, stationery, jewelry, silverware, notions, leather goods; W. H. Gerber, embroideries, laces, gloves, neckwear, ribbons, art needlework, handkerchiefs, optical goods; B. M. Morris, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 20 W. 22d.
TORONTO—McKinnon Co.; J. Brazier, S. Kromek, millinery; Broztell.
VICKSBURG—Valley D. G. Co.; L. L. Switzer, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; 116 W. 32d.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; Miss K. E. Miller, corsets, ladies', infants' wear; 15 W. 26th.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—Goodman Bros.; A. Goodman, women's, misses' wear; Imperial.
ZANESVILLE—A. E. Starr Co.; A. E. Starr, coats, suits, dresses; 200 5th Av.

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WAISTS.

BLOOM & MILLMAN
WALDORF B'LD'G.
2-16 WEST 33rd ST.
$9.00 WAISTS & MIDDIES

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

Buyers' Wants

Where Manufacturer and Buyer Meet. Telephone Bryant 1000. 45c per agate line. Count six words to the line.

EXPORT—EUROPE.—Anglo-German Agency, established 15 years in London, with large European connection, opening Branch Office at Hamburg on peace-declaration, desires to arrange with American Manufacturers European agency. Only few important lines with good prospects of big sales accepted. Principals have large experience in European countries and are good organizers of big business. Highest Banking and Trade references. Representative now in New York could give considerable time to studying and preparing business to be represented. Please reply to Y 281, Times Annex.

SPECIAL OFFERING
OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
SHANTUNGS;
ALSO POLO DOTS.
SILK CLEARING HOUSE OF AMERICA,
114 EAST 23D ST.

SALESMAN wanted who travels Middle West, to handle small side line of crackerjack numbers; 50c retailers ladies' leather handbags; commission only; state line and territory covered. Apply Box C, 52 Times Annex.

WILL BUY a quantity of heavy-grade satin striped crepe de chine; also a quantity of heavy quality of plain crepe de chine. Wear Well Waist Co., 15 West 24th. Telephone Faragut 9619.

A WELL-KNOWN Canadian manufacturers' agent is open for a good line of ladies' and gents' cotton toweling bathrobes for the entire Dominion; strictly commission basis. N 24 Times.

Jobber looking at Fall coats of cloth and pile fabrics all week, from 9 until 12 A. M. World Waist Co., 547 Broadway.

WILL DISPOSE OF 10,000 pounds white cotton yarn, 3½-2 and 5-2 ply. Best offer. Kaim Brothers & Co., 467 Broadway, New York City.

WILL LOOK AT coats and suits Monday morning from 8 until 11. Rubin & Seiss, Inc., 39 West 32d St., Rooms 1,201, 1,203.

Wanted.—For special sales, for cash, any quantity ladies', misses', and children's dresses, suits, waists, kimonos, underwear, &c.; will also buy jobs. Y 258 Times Annex.

Open for snappy styles; popular priced Palm Beach and silk suits. 118 W. 27th St., 5th floor.

REGULAR & BALMACCAN MODEL $3-$5.00; all wool cloth; nice looking garments. Andrews, 172 5th Ave.

WILL SELL AT COST 50 PIECES "JULLIARDS, 4037" silk poplin, 40-inch, in black and blue. M 153 Times.

Manufacturer making silk knitted coats wants jobber to take entire outfit. W 140 Times.

Jobber looking at infants', children's, ladies', and juniors' pile fabric coats; all week from 9 A. M. to 12. 5 W. 17th St., 9th floor.

Buyer for general stores desires jobs for cash in ladies' and misses' wearing apparel. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Tel. Spring 358.

Manufacturer making silk knitted coats wants jobber to take entire output. W 140 Times.

For immediate delivery, some very snappy Spring suits; misses', ladies'. Pinto and Neigler, 15 West 18th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, some very snappy Spring suits; misses', ladies'. Pinto & Neigler, 15 West 18th St.

WILL BUY JOBS cheap men's, women's underwear, corset covers, hosiery. M 105 Times.

JOBBER looking at new styles of silk and Palm Beach suits and coats. 22 West 26th St., 6th floor.

JOBBER looking at Summer dresses; $2 to $5. Philip Swartz, 9 University Place.

CONTRACTORS.—Wash skirts; bring samples. Afternoons, 112 E. 19th St., R. 1,003.

WILL LOOK at Palm Beach suits and silk coats. 39 West 29th St., 5th floor.

Wanted Resident Buyer.—Notions, buttons, leather goods. Address, Y 323 Times Annex.

WE ARE LOOKING at Fall cloth coats, snappy styles. Fourth floor, 40 West 17th St.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs, all kinds of merchandise for basement.

MANUFACTURERS

No matter what you manufacture you should have our complete line at your permanent exhibition and show rooms. A few cents a day will pay your rent. No commission charged for the orders we send you.
We are rendering this service to nearly 100 Manufacturers. Why not you?
GET READY FOR A BIG FALL SEASON
Our space is limited, so investigate NOW.

WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION
28-30 West 23rd Street,
9-19 West 22nd Street.
NEW YORK CITY.

THIS AD. is WORTH $1
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
OVER $2 WORTH
SPECIAL OFFER TO-DAY.
VICTOR 5 IN 1 INKSTAND. Reg. $1.50.
& 1,000 FLAT-ER CLIPS. Reg. 80c.
W. Reid Gould Co. 141 Nassau; 111 B'way
A. H. Sohl, 243 W. 42d & 147 E. 42d

HALF-PRICE CLEARING SALE
Silks, Neckwear, Ribbons, Chiffons, Veilings, Laces, Hoods.
PAUL [illegible] MFG. CO., 29 West 17th Street.

Our new Telephone Numbers are Chelsea 3143-4.
R. KRAUSE & SON,
22 West 19th Street.

ALBUM of WAR PICTURES

consisting of the ten earliest available issues of THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, bound in full cloth, now obtainable at book stores and department stores.

PRICE—$1.00

The New York Times MID-WEEK PICTORIAL Bound Volumes may be purchased at the following stores in New York and nearby cities:

MANHATTAN.

R. H. Macy & Co.	34th Street and Broadway
Gimbel Brothers	33rd Street and Broadway
John Wanamaker	8th Street and Broadway
J. B. Greenhut Company	18th Street and 6th Avenue
Bloomingdale Brothers	59th Street and 3rd Avenue
Chas. Scribner's Sons	597 Fifth Avenue
Brentano's	5th Avenue and 27th Street
G. P. Putnam's Sons	2 West 45th Street
Fleming H. Revell Company	158 Fifth Avenue
E. P. Dutton & Co.	681 Fifth Avenue
Henry Malkan	42 Broadway
C. S. Hammond & Co.	30 Church Street
W. R. Jenkins Company	851 Sixth Avenue
Lemcke & Buechner	30 West 27th Street

BROOKLYN.

Abraham & Straus	420 Fulton Street
Frederick Loeser & Co.	482 Fulton Street

NEWARK.

L. Bamberger & Co.	Market Street
Hahne & Co.	609 Broad Street

The NEW YORK TIMES
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

RAILROADS' BURDENS CITED BY L. F. LOREE

Full Crew Laws and System of Payment for Mails Affect Delaware & Hudson.

DECREASE IN NET INCOME

Keener Competition of Lines with States and Cities in Bond Issues Told in Report.

The Delaware & Hudson Company, like other railroad companies which have issued their annual reports, showed decrease in revenue for the year ended Dec. 31. The net income available for dividends in 1914 from combined operation of the coal mining properties and the railroad properties was $4,607,862, compared with $6,174,735 in 1913. The net income for 1914 was equivalent to 10.84 per cent. on the capital stock of $42,503,000, compared with 14.53 per cent. in 1913. Despite the decrease the usual 9 per cent. dividend was paid.

Gross revenues in the railroad department amounted to $22,595,028, a decrease of $1,558,466. The net revenue was $7,546,576, a decrease of $1,396,611. The falling off in coal freight traffic was $592,867 and in merchandise freight traffic $641,342. Passenger traffic fell off $331,263. The only department which showed an increase in revenue was the mail transportation, due to the increased carrying of parcel post packages.

Gross revenues in the coal mining department were $15,517,041, compared with $16,045,508 in 1913. The net revenue was $963,989, compared with $1,296,692.

The full crew law of New York State cost the Delaware & Hudson $117,790 in 1914. The total cost to the company since the law went into effect on Sept. 1, 1913, has been $158,501. L. F. Loree, President of the road, in the report to the stockholders, refers to this item as "a wholly unnecessary expense which does not in the slightest measure contribute to safety." The cost to the company of the full crew law as operated in Pennsylvania amounted to $37,351 in 1914, compared with $40,194 in 1913.

The present system of fixing the payment for carrying the mails also is attacked in the report. The diverting to the mail bags of large packages which formerly were carried and paid for as express, Mr. Loree argues, should be accompanied by increased pay to the railroads.

Referring to the Interstate Commerce Commission's attempt to value the railways, Mr. Loree states that the estimates of the cost of this work which were made when the legislation providing for the valuation was under consideration were only a small part of the amount which the Government alone actually must stand. The Government's expense has been estimated lately at $18,000,000 to $20,000,000, amounting in some instances to $100 a mile. The cost to the railroads, according to these estimates, will be even greater.

Emphasis is placed by Mr. Loree on the competition which railroads are forced to meet in raising money to carry on their development projects. He says:

> So far as this competition is with States and municipalities, it has recently become more intense by reason of the advancing rates offered and the freedom of such investments from the Federal income tax and the inquisitorial features attending its enforcement, while, so far as it is with manufacturing or industrial corporations, the same effect has sprung from the longer establishment and enhanced stability of the issuing corporations. The public offerings of State and municipal bonds, exclusive of those taken for the sinking fund of New York City, increased from $143,590,868 in 1902 to $383,150,828 in 1912, and the aggregate annual issue of such bonds paying 4 per cent. or higher increased during the same period from less than $60,000,000 to substantially $380,000,000.
>
> Not only do these issues compete with those of railways for the share of the limited investment fund required by the latter, but the augmented governmental activities that they suggest tend to increase the general burdens of taxation, of which so disproportionately large a share is invariably imposed upon the railways.
>
> It is not surprising, therefore, that from 1902 to 1914 the annual taxes paid by American railways increased from $54,465,487 to $157,371,100. Many, however, may not have realized that in 1914 the various taxing authorities demanded and collected $38.26 out of every $100 which the railways had left out of their operating gross receipts after the payment of wages, other operating expenses and interest on indebtedness, as against $15.92 out of every $100 in 1902, or that in the later year the railways paid $2.39 in taxes for every dollar which they paid twelve years earlier.
>
> Especially in view of the drain upon the world's resources that is attending the great European war and that is likely to continue long after that war has closed, these facts ought to receive earnest thought. They indicate a great necessity and a great opportunity for unselfish, unprejudiced and constructive statemanship.

The report of the Delaware & Hudson Company will be submitted to the stockholders at the annual meeting on May 11.

FOR FINANCIAL CONGRESS.

Sixteen Latin-American Republics Have Now Accepted Invitations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—With the acceptances received today from the Governments of Colombia, Paraguay, Costa Rica, and Venezuela, sixteen republics of Central and South America have agreed to participate in the Pan-American Financial Congress which is to meet in Washington on May 24. The purpose of the meeting is to establish stronger financial and trade relations among the American nations.

In addition to the Ministers of Finance, bankers, and other distinguished representatives coming direct from Latin America, the Chilean Ambassador to the United States and the Ministers of Bolivia, Guatemala, Colombia, Honduras, Cuba, and Venezuela accredited to Washington have announced their intention of attending the conferences. Remaining members of the Central and South American diplomatic corps are expected to accept also.

WANT CANNERY BILL VETOED

Women's Organizations Telegraph Protests to Whitman.

The passage of the Bewley Cannery bill by both houses at Albany, permitting owners of canneries to work women and children seventy-two hours a week instead of making them comply with the fifty-hour law provided for other industries by the labor law, has aroused a storm of protest among women's organizations in this city. At a meeting of the New York County Woman Suffrage Association Saturday night a resolution was passed, unanimously, appealing to the Governor to veto the bill. A copy of the resolution was forwarded to the Governor yesterday. It says in part:

"Criminals and degenerates are increasing; to prevent this we must remove the causes. That a farmer's wife can work twelve hours a day and live is no argument in favor of a twelve-hour day for women and children in the canneries. The farmer's wife plans her own work, conserves her forces, has no one to 'speed her up,' has changing duties, ample, wholesome, and nourishing food. The cannery woman is under the 'speed-up' impetus. The poor little children are also being coined into cash in their part of the desperate struggle, are being molded into defectives unfit for parenthood, and at a time when they need their strength for education and development."

Action in regard to the bill was taken Saturday by eighty women employes of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, who also sent a message to the Governor asking him to veto the measure.

STATE PAYS MUCH IN RENT.

Offices Here Cost $150,000—Auditor Deplores Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—The State pays rent to 125 landlords yearly, according to a report of Executive Auditor George A. Glynn to Governor Whitman.

"Departments rent offices at will," Mr. Glynn reports, "and as a result in New York City there are more than thirty offices occupied by State bureaus. In some of the up-State cities there are as many as eight State offices. Little effort has been made to have the offices in proximity and persons having business with a number of departments are greatly inconvenienced.

"The total rental in New York City reaches $150,000. This would pay the interest on the several million dollars it would cost to erect a suitable State building in New York City. The rent in Albany is $75,000. This would pay the interest on the cost of a building which would not only house the departments now outside of the Capitol but would provide room for the future."

Accompanying the Glynn report is a report by William A. Orr, Private Secretary to the Governor, in which he says that the law requiring the use of prison-made furniture by State departments is entirely disregarded and contracts for expensive fittings are given to private contractors.

To meet the excuse commonly made that prison furniture is not good, Warden Osborne of Sing Sing is to have built in the prison the furniture for the new Legislative Library, to be the show room of the Capitol.

Mr. Glynn also says in his report that while the State is the largest user of typewriters within the Commonwealth, it pays a flat price of $81 for standard makes, while private corporations can buy the machines for a flat rate of $72. The State buys $125,000 worth of furniture annually.

Banks and Money.

The President says money is not instituted for the purpose of adorning bank vaults. Still, it is well enough for the vaults to have a sufficient quantity of the ornament to permit a fellow's check to swell with the grand thought, "I know that my redeemer liveth"—Houston Post.

ROOT PICKING COMMITTEES.

"It's a Big Job," Says Constitutional Convention President.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—Ex-United States Senator Elihu Root, President of the Constitutional Convention, is anxious that all proposals for changes in the Constitution shall be submitted to the convention the first few weeks after it reconvenes, on April 26. The Senator has been hard at work for the last three days arranging the membership of the committees, in whose work he believes the success or failure of the convention rests.

"I find it a big job," he said today, "to place more than 150 men in thirty committees so that the best results may be obtained."

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 10, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El......	$9,500,000	..	..	....	13	15
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	....	43	45
Albany So. 5s	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	89	91
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1¼	Q	Feb 1, 15	47½	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	Feb 1, 15	319	324
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	108	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jan 1, 15	62½	63
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	80½	82
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	64	68
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	..	6⅞	7¼
Do 1st pf. 7% cum....	5,000,000	..	..	..	64	66
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	..	17	19
Am. W.W. & E. 5s, '34..	8,997,400	2½	S	A. & O.	68½	70
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.& P. 1sts.f. 5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96½	99
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57....	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	94½	..
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102½	103
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	71	75
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 15	93	95
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47..	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	103⅞	104
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas.Con R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	....	45	50
Do 5s, '99...	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	95
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101½
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	....	17½	18½
Do 7% pf..	425,000	1¾	Q	Mar 15,15	88	90
Do 5s, '53..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	83	86
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	92
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 15	52	55
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	80	82
Com. Power 1st 5s, 24..	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	18,360,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	88⅛	88½
C. T. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,15	73½	74½
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¼	102
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	90½
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,492,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Dt. Ed. Co..	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jan 15,15	114½	115¾
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	50	60
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf..	1,003,900	..	..	....	50	60
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	....	70	75
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18..	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	89
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Ex. Sg. W., G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	17	20
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 14	58	62
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96½
G. & El. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	....	65	75
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	....	..	80
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '16..	763,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100½
Gr. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16..	3,085,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	100½
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	81
Harwood El. 5s, '39....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	63
Int. El. Corp. 1st ln. 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	96½
J.C., H.& P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76¾	77½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	92½
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	17	22
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	41	42
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	83	85
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K.C. E. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	72	77
K.C.Met.S.R. cn.1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	93
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	95	99
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100½	..
L.A.G.& E.5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref.5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	95½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	88	91
Mobile E. 1st 5s	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	89
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,15	85	90
Do 1st 5s,'26	1,036,000	..	..	....	85	90
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 31,15	69	72
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	98¼
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	87
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	81
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	10	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	50	55
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	24½	26
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,15	81	83
N. T. Tr. 5s.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	..
N. Y., West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79½	80½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	8,967,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
O.&C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	98
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 15	60	65
Ont. Power 1st 5s, '43..	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94¾	96
Do deb.5s,'21	2,965,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	95
Ore. El. Ry.5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	15	20
Pot. El. Pwr 1st 5s, '29..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105¼	..
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100⅝	100⅞
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	9,900,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	98
Por. G. El.5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	106½	107
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	17	20
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	70	74
Roch.R&L5s tax ex.N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock.L&P5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	91
St.Jo.(Mo.)R., L.,H.& P.5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	98½
Sgn.Val.Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	98¼
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
		..	..	....	60	..
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,060,200	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	62	70
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15,15	99½	101¼
Do con.5s,'32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Scran. El. 5s.	4,363,000					
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Sea. Ltg. 5s..	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Sierra & S.F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85½
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Feb 15,15	73	75
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	89	91
Do gen. 5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
So. Power 5s	5,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	..
So. W. Pwr. & Lt. pf...	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	95	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	85	85¾
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15,15	$21	$22½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	77	79½
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100½
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	845,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	6	7
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	27	28
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82¾
Un. Util. Co. cv. 6s, '43.	700,000	3	S	J. & J.	95	100
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	....	44	46
Do 1st pf...	7,707,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	69	71
Do 2d pf....	2,120,200	¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	67	70
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	94
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	....	13	14
Do 6s, '22..	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	79½	80½
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	88	88½
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 15	84	84½
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81⅛	81¼
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	13½	15
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	....	58½	59½
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 14	$48	$50
Do db.6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	95

*Ex dividend.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 15	550	565
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	208	215
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	*6	Q	Feb 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Century	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	160	175
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	560	600
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	176	182
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	120	135
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 15	395	405
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	164	170
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	362	368
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	147	152
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	164	167
Corn Exch..	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 15	300	310
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 2, 15	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 2, 14	140	155
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	†7	Q	Apr 1, 15	830	845
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,15	195	210
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 15	390	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 2, 14	425	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	265	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	620	645
Har'm Nat.	500,000	..	..	....	280	300
Imp.& T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 15	500	510
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	170	175
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	570	590
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	‡8	S	Jan 2, 15	310	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	240	245
Mec. & Met..	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 9, 15	245	250
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	180	190
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	170	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 15	300	340
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	165	175
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 15	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 15	375	385
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 2, 15	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15,14	155	165
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 14	200	220
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 15	385	395
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	220	230
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	415	430
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	..	90
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	130	145
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,14	133	138
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Mar 31,15	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 15	400	450
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,14	475	550

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. Oct. 1. *Including 3% extra. †Quarterly dividend 3% paid on First Security Co. same date. ‡Including 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Nwk($5)	$1,000,000	7	Q	J,A,J,O	510	525
Am. Surety..	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Mar 31,15	125	150
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,15	277	283
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	150	175
Colonial L. I.	250,000	..	..	....	300	325
Commer. Cas.	375,000	2½	S	M. & S.	190	200
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 15	300	325
Continental..	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	825	850
Eagle F. I.	200,000	..	..	....	132	142
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	250	..
Firemen's In. ($50)	1,000,000	6	Q	J,A,J,O	470	490
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	245	270
Ger.-Amer...	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	490	500
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	305	315
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	155	175
Home Fire..	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,15	388	393
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	187	191
Mfrs. Liabil.	200,000	10	A	....	120	150
Mtg.Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	109	115
Nat. Surety.	2,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	165	170
Nwk. F.I.($5)	500,000	7	S	J. & J.	280	290
N. Brun. F.I.	400,000	3	Q	J,A,J,O	180	200
N.J.F.& P.G.	300,000	3½	S	J. & J.	135	140
N. J. Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	....	94	112
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.....	1,500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	130	138
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	50	60
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	305	325
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Oct 10, 14	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire).	400,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	80	90
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 15	490	520
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 15	140	175

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Cities Serv..	15,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	45	48
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	..	July 1, 14	54½	56½
C. G. of N.J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30	1,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	81	86
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
Houston Gas 1st 5s	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99¼
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 14	129	132
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	10	11
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	50	55
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
N. Y. & Q.C. Co. 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1½	S	Jul 15, 14	49½	50
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,15	82	84
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	103	104
Port.G.& C.5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	96
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '16..	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '28..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Feb, 1915	70	72
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	103⅜	103¼

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
Bway&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,15	160	175
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,15	173	177
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	125	160
2d Av. stock.	2,000,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	F,M,A,N	115	120

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 15	350	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	402	407
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	470	485
Columbia	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,15	450	465
Central	3,000,000	10c	Q	Apr 1, 15	960	980
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	....	..	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,15	295	305
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,15	400	410
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 15	1075	1100
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	200	205
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,14	255	265
Fulton	500,000	*7	S	Jan 2, 15	275	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,15	560	570
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Feb 1, 15	595	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co..	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 15	110	116
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	108
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 15	137	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,15	395	405
New York..	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,15	580	590
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10,14	950	975
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Apr 1, 15	280	295
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,15	365	375
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 15	350	360
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,15	390	400
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 15	1040	1055

*Including 2% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	$4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	32	34
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	48	50
Am. Brass...	15,000,000	1½	Q	Feb, 1915	139	142
Am. Chicle..	3,000,000	†1	M	Mar 20,15	159	163
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	91	94
Am. Dist. Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jan 20,15	62	65
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	..	..	....	79½	80½
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	91½	92
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 10,15	127	130
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	97	99
Bliss, E.W.Co	1,500,000	‡2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	225	..
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	85	95
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	110	110¾
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,15	104	105
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	....	8⅜	8½
Bush Term..	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	60	70
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,15	133	136
Childs	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 10,14	72	76
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Mar 10,15	93	95
Com'ing-Tabulating Rec.	10,457,200	1	Q	Oct 10,13	30	32
Do 6s	6,868,000	3	S	J. & J.	75½	76½
Em. S. & I.pf	2,500,000	..	..	....	17	25
Gen. Baking.	3,400,000	..	..	....	..	10
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	Apr 1, 15	37	41
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	107½	108½
Houston Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	....	12	13
Int. Nickel.	38,031,500	2½	Q	Mar 1, 15	126	127
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	103½	105
Int. Silver..	9,944,700	..	..	....	60	80
Do pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	106½	108½
Int. Textbook	8,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	80	84
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	..	70
L.V.C.S. ($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jan 16,15	168	170
Marc. of A. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	2⅝	2⅞
Merg. Lino..	12,799,600	2½	Q	Mar 31,15	173¾	174
Otis Elevator	6,875,300	1¼	Q	Jan 15,15	71½	73
Do pf.	6,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15,15	90	91
Pierce Oil C.	10,500,000	..	..	....	15	15½
Proc. & Gam.	12,480,000	4	Q	Feb 15,15	550	570
Pr. & Gam.pf	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15,15	188	..
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	..	..	....	11	12¼
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 14	63	67
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct 7, 14	42	45
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,14	152	157
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,14	103¼	104
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	99½	101
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	230	233
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	3⅜	3½
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	89	91
Temple Coal 1st col.tr.5s	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 11,15	105	106½

*Ex div. †Including 1% extra. ‡Including 1¼% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. O.	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	18¾	19
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	..	Mar 15,15	578	583
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,14	275	285
Buck. P. L..	10,000,000	$2	Q	Mar 15,15	111	113
Chese. Mfg..	500,000	$10g	Q	Mar 20,15	685	695
Colonial Oil..	250,000	..	..	....	120	130
Contin. Oil...	3,000,000	3	Q	Mar 16,15	240	244
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Mar 15,15	37	39
Cumb. P. L..	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,13	45	48
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 15	227	230
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,15	159	161
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	$2	Q	Mar 31,15	138	142
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	..	..	....	138	140
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Feb 12,15	101	103
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Mar 15,15	32	34
N. Y. Tran..	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 15,15	215	220
Nor. Pipe L..	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 2, 15	92	94
Ohio Oil.....	15,000,000	$2½b	Q	Mar 20,15	144	145
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	255	259
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	....	144	147
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 21,14	240	245
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Mar 1, 15	207	210
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	3	Q	Mar 31,15	275	278
S.W. P. P. L	3,500,000	$3	Q	Mar 31,15	110	113
St. Oil (Cal.).	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Mar 15,15	298	300
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Feb 27,15	415	420
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	..	Feb 27,15	355	365
St. Oil (Ky.).	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 15	254	256
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,14	330	340
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Mar 15,15	399	401
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Mar 15,15	197	198
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Apr 1, 15	430	433
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 21,13	123	130
Union T. L..	12,000,000	2½	S	Mar 25,15	86	88
Vacuum Oil..	15,000,000	$3	..	Oct 31, 14	208	212
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 14	34	37

b—Including $1.25 extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Conley Foil..	825,000	5	Q	Jan 15,15	300	320
John. T. & M.	300,000	3	Q	Jan 20,15	130	160
J. S. Young..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	150	160
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar, 1915	108½	110½
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,15	185	195
Do pf.	2,965,800	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	99	101
P. R.-A. T.	1,999,400	*5	Q	Mar 4, 15	200	210
R. J. Rey'lds	7,525,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	300	310

*Payable in scrip.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Y'd.
Am. Bank Note Co.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	..
American Locomotive	5	July, 1915	100¼	..	2.65
Am. Power & Light	6	Aug., 1921	97	98	..
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100¾	4.20
Am. Tobacco scrip	6	Sept., 1915	100⅞	..	2.75
Anaconda Copper	5	Mar., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.15
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '15	100⅝	100⅞	4.90
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '16	100⅛	100⅜	5.75
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '17	100⅛	100⅜	5.85
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.70
Bethlehem Steel	5	June 11,'15	100¼	..	2.00
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.00
Canadian Pacific Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	103¼	103⅝	5.45
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June, 1919	91¾	92	7.30
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100¼	4.00
Chicago Elevated	5	July, 1916	95½	96¼	7.55
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	Nov., 1918	99	100	6.00
City of Mon.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98¼	98½	5.40
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	..	2.90
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99	99¼	5.85
General Motor	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	..	2.90
General Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100⅛	..	2.80
Gov. of Switzerland	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Gov. of Switzerland	5	Mar., 1918	97⅛	97⅜	5.95
Gov. of Switzerland	5	Mar., 1920	95¾	96	5.95
Har. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	100	100⅛	2.25
Hocking Valley Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	101½	..	3.65
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15, '15	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar., 1915	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Sept., 1915	100½	100⅝	3.35
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅝	101	3.60
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Oct., 1918	97	98¼	6.55
Michigan Railway	6	1919	98	99	6.26
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	100	100¼	5.80
Missouri Pacific	6	June, 1915	92	92½	55.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	99¼	6.40
N. E. Navigation	6	May, 1917	94½	94¾	8.75
N. Y. Central & Hud.	4½	May, 1915	100	..	2.50
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅜	..	3.50
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.80
New York City	6	Sept., 1915	..	101⅛	3.00
New York City	6	Sept., 1916	102¼	102½	3.90
New York City	6	Sept., 1917	104⅜	104⅝	4.00
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	100	100⅛	2.25
Pacific G. & E.	5	Mar. 25,15	100¼	100½	4.25
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.95
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19,16	100⅛	100⅜	4.70
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.70
Southern Railway	5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	..	5.15
Southern Railway	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98	6.05
Sulzberger & S.	6	June, 1916	99¾	99⅞	6.20
U. S. S. R. M.	5	June, 1918	94½	..	6.50
Union Typewriter	5	Jan., 1916	..	97½	8.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101½	101¾	5.20
United Fruit	6	May, 1918	98¼	98⅝	5.45
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97½	..	6.50
Western Penn. Trac.	5	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
Western Power	6	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	5.50
West. States G. & El.	6	1917	97	98½	6.75

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, April 10, follow:

Sales.	INDUSTRIALS.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
84	Am. Grapho...	82½	80	81	+ 9½
200	Am. Thrift So-pf., w. i.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
20,170	Am. Zinc	31	29⅝	30⅝	+ 1⅝
1,100	Brit.-Am. Tob. ordinary ...	18	17¼	17½	+ ¼
1,000	Brit.-Am. Tob. ord., bearer..	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅝
5,500	Electric Boat.	66	60	64	+ 1
1,020	Elec. Boat pf.	86½	83	85	+23
1,200	Int. Mer. Mar. ctfs	1¼	1	1¼	+ ¼
2,200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. ctfs	6¼	5½	6	+ ¼
41,100	Int. Motors ..	16½	6	14½	+ 6⅜
4,610	Int. Motors pf.	38	20	33	+13
153	Inter. Rubber Trust ctfs ..	7½	7	7½	+ 1⅛
1,237	Kelly Spgfld.T.	139	133	138	+ 6
730	Kelly Springf'd T.1st pf.,new	85	84	85	..
205	Kelly Springf'd T.2d pf.,new	140	134	139	+ 6
25	L. Val. Coal S.	165	165	165	+ 5
300	Marconi of A.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5,050	Man. Transit.	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
4,750	N. Y. Transp.	12⅝	12	12½	+ ⅜
1,410	Pyme Mfg. Co.	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
6,800	Rik. & H. n'w	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
46,600	Rik. & H. Cor	8½	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
11,370	Ster. G., w. i.	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
2,300	Tob. Prod....	58	54½	58	+ 2½
1,710	Tob. Prod. pf.	101	99½	100	— 1
5,350	U.C.S.Co.of A.	114½	109	112	+ ½
134,000	U. C. S., new.	11⅜	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜
1,400	U. C. S. pf.nw	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
40,900	U. P. S., new.	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
100	Way. O. & G.	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
1,550	World's Film.	4⅝	4¼	4½	..
	STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.				
14,940	An.-Am. Oil..	18⅝	15⅞	18⅝	+ 2½
44	Atl. Refining.	584	570	585	— 3
237	Buck. Pipe L.	112	107	111	+ 2
2	Ches. Mf. Co.	685	685	685	+15
1	Colonial Oil.	100	100	100	..
180	Continent. Oil.	246	229	245	+15
25	Cres. Pipe L.	38½	37½	38	..
15	Eureka P. L.	228	226	227	+ 2
45	Gal. Sig. Oil.	160	155½	160	+ 6
10	Gal. S. O. pf.	135	135	135	— 3
1,125	Ill. P. L., w.i.	142	131	140	+ 9
102	Ind. P. Line.	104	101	104	+ 4
1,350	Nat. Transit.	33	28	33	+ 5
3	N. Y. Transit.	216	215	215	— 1
825	Ohio Oil	144½	141½	144	+ 2
2,435	Pierce Oil, n'w	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
267	P. P. L., w.i.	146	142	146	+ 3
265	P. O. & G.	260	250	260	+10
60	Solar Refin.	247	233	245	+ 6
18	So. Pen. Oil.	279	275	275	— 5
179	So. Pipe Line.	215	206	210	— 3
358	S. O. of Cal.	301	290	300	+ 9
247	S. O. of Ind.	423	410	422	+ 8
2	S. O. of Kan.	354	351	354	— 1
12	S. O. of Ky.	257	254	257	— 1
20	S. O. of Neb.	343	330	330	+15
331	S. O. of N. J.	401	395	399	+ 4
1,160	S. O. of N. Y.	200	185	198	+14
18	S. O. of Ohio.	428	425	428	..
885	Union Tank.	90	82	87	+ 6
198	Vacuum Oil.	214	198	213	+15
10	Wash. Oil.....	36	36	36	..
	MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.				
13,668	N. Y. C. rts.	[illegible]	⅛	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
	MINING.				
95,100	*Atlanta	44	38½	43	+ 2½
43,100	Alta C. M. Co.	91	71	91	+11
24,800	Braden Cop.	8½	7⅝	8½	+ ⅝
200	Butte-N. Y.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
5,300	*Caribou Cob.	60	55	60	..
5,500	Cashboy	8	8	8	+ ½
10,500	*C. O. D.	6¼	4½	6	+ ¾
79,000	C. Ariz. Sm.	1	[illegible]	1	+ [illegible]
10,300	Con. Nev.-U.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,100	*Dia. B. Butte	3	2	3	+ 1
3,950	Dome Mines.	13½	12	12⅞	+ ⅜
50	El Paso Con.	1	1	1	..
10,900	Emma Cop.	33	33	33	— 2
3,300	*Florence	65	57	65	+ 9
2,615	Gold. Cons.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
36,850	*Gold. Merger	27½	24	27	+ 1
625	Gr.-Can. new.	30⅝	29¼	30⅝	+ ¼
11,350	Hal. Tono	40	38	40	..
3,000	*In. M. D. Co.	21	18	21	— 2
84,200	Jumbo Ext.	21	1	1⅛	+ [illegible]
510	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	..
13,300	*Kewanas	21	18	20	+ 2
950	La R. Con.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
100	Mason Valley.	2	2	2	— [illegible]
5,065	*McK.-Dar.	37	35	35	— 2
3,500	*Nevada Hills	28	25	27	+ 3
900	*New U. Bing.	75	67	75	+10
1,600	Nip. Mns. Co.	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
45,900	*Oro	12½	11	12	+ ½
7,900	Stm. Kendall	11	8	10	..
15,500	*Silver Pick	11½	9	11½	+ 1
68,500	Super. C. M.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
400	So. Utah Mns.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
16,100	St. Silver-Ld.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ [illegible]
11,350	Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
21,050	*Ton. Merger.	44	39	43	+ 3½
9,200	Tono. Exten.	3½	2⅞	3½	+ ½
360	Ton. M. of N.	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ [illegible]
7,400	Tularosa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
7,200	Tri-Bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
20,400	*Tuolumne C.	40	28	38	+ 8
4,590	*W. E. Con.	67	60	67	+ 4
49,300	*W. E. Ext.	8	5	7	..
100	Yukon G. M.	2¾	2¾	2¾	..

*Cents per share.

Sales.	BONDS.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$8,500	Braden C. 6s..	161	159	160	+ 8½
20,000	P. & Sask. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	..
5,000	Un. L. deb. 5s	74	71	74	..
35,000	West. Pac. 5s	37	36	36⅝	..

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PHILLIP LEICHTER and ABRAHAM LEICHTER, individually and as copartners, trading in business under the firm name and style of LEICHTER BROS., Bankrupts.—No. 20,538.

Notice is hereby given that Phillip Leichter and Abraham Leichter, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 8th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 17th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, April 10th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH FISCHER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Fischer bankrupt has filed his petition, dated April 9th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 17th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 10th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21064.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY M. HORTON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Harry M. Horton are hereby given notice that on January 15th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, April 22nd, 1915, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, April 10th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21,080.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH RACHMIL, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Joseph Rachmil are hereby given notice that on February 11th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 22, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21,469.—In Bankruptcy.—ALCAN MOSS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Alcan Moss are hereby given notice that on April 2nd, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 22, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21505.—In Bankruptcy.—CLAIRE A. ROSSMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Claire A. Rossman are hereby given notice that on April 9th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, April 22nd, 1915, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, April 10th, 1915.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21485.—In Bankruptcy.—ALEXANDER DENES, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Alexander Denes are hereby given notice that on April 6th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 22, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

INSTRUCTION.

The Berlitz School of Languages
Now at
30 WEST 34TH STREET
(Between 5th Ave. and Broadway.)

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20,244.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. S. LASCELLES & CO., Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1914, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the above named alleged bankrupt, and that said alleged bankrupt has filed schedules of its property and a list of its creditors as required by law, which schedules may be examined at this office.

And you are further notified that after the alleged bankrupt has been examined in open court the said alleged bankrupt proposes to offer terms of composition to its creditors of 50 per cent., payable in notes maturing in 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, and that a meeting of the creditors herein will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, act upon the composition proposed by the alleged bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, April 10th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21148.—In Bankruptcy.—BENJAMIN SHAPIRO, ELIAS SILVERMAN, and ISRAEL WEZEKEVITCH, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name of SHAPIRO-SILVERMAN CLOAK CO., Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Benjamin Shapiro, Elias Silverman, and Israel Wezekevitch, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name of Shapiro-Silverman Cloak Co., are hereby given notice that on February 11th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, April 22nd, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, April 10th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21,293.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH GOLDBERG, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Joseph Goldberg are hereby given notice that on April 2nd, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 22, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OWEGO CAR COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 20,953.

Notice is hereby given that Asa B. Kellogg, trustee, in bankruptcy of the Owego Car Company, offers for sale the property and assets of said bankrupt which is now situated at the former place of business of the said bankrupt at Owego, New York. The property to be sold consists of machinery, fixtures, automobile parts and accessories, etc.

The above property may be inspected on the premises on the 7th and 8th days of April, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Sealed bids for the above described property, assets and effects as an entirety or separate sealed bids for the machinery and fixtures and for the automobile parts may be submitted to the trustee at his office, 115 Broadway, New York City, on or before April 12th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place bids will be opened by him and the creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid.

The trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises by F. G. Thurston, Auctioneer, on April 15th, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, New York, March 29th, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

OSCAR LOWENSTEIN, Attorney for Trustee, Office and P. O. Address, 31 Liberty Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHNSTON, ELLIOTT & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, April 19th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at Lawrence Son & Gerrish, Inc., 206-9 South St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 18 bbls. Peters Cocoa containing 3600 lbs., 17 bbls. Royal Cocoa containing 2975 lbs., 150 bundles 1 M-20, 75 bundles 2 M-12, 24 bundles 2 M-10, 38 bundles 4 M-4, 74 bundles 2 M-7, 29 bundles 2 M-4.

STANLEY M. ISAACS, Trustee.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee, Woolworth Bldg., City.

J. GARFIELD MOSES, Attorney for Trustee, 52 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY BISCHOFF & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, April 23rd, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 21 Pearl St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stools, flat top desks, letter files, filing cabinets, typewriter, safe, &c.

MAURICE DEICHES,
LOUIS HOFFMAN,
EDWIN C. DUSENBURY,
Trustees.

OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Trustees, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER MARKOFF, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 12th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 182 Fulton St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gold and plated jewelry, diamonds, clocks, fixtures, wall cases, silent salesman showcases, large safe, etc.

DAVID WARONOCK, Assignee.

WILLIAM JASIE, Attorney for Assignee, 20 Vesey St., New York.

MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAISEL SILBERMAN CO., INC., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 21,339.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at his place of business, No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on this day, the 12th day of April, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., personal property of the bankrupt, consisting of skirts and machinery and fixtures, including cutting machines, cutting tables, chairs, desks, typewriters, etc.

ASA B. KELLOGG, Receiver.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of MILTON DRESS CO.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 12th day of April, 1915, at 2 P. M., at 34 West 15th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of dresses, trimmings, silks, lining, laces, desks, chairs, Singer heads, tables, rugs, motor and starting box, power table, fixtures, etc.

MORRIS QUASHA, Assignee.

KAUFMAN & GISNET, Attorneys for Assignee, 271 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SISENWEIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 12th, 1915, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 35 West 3rd St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of clothing, piece goods, machinery, fixtures, etc.

HENRY H. KAUFMAN, Receiver.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment of HENRY HERZOG to JOSEPH ELIAS DAVIDSON, Assignee. Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, sells at Public Auction this day, Monday, April 12th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, No. 295 Church St., cor. White St., assets of the above, consisting of a jobber's stock of hosiery, underwear, gloves, sweaters, hats, yarns, etc.

Also a bale of Cotton; fixtures, consisting of office partitions, desks, safe, chairs, typewriter, shelving, etc.

JOSEPH ELIAS DAVIDSON, Esq., Assignee.

MARK M. SCHLESINGER, Esq., Attorney for Assignee, 20 Broad Street, City.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
Woolworth Building,
Suite 2,120-2,126,
New York City.
Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H., MARCH 15, 1915.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing Forage and Straw (three months' and a year's supply) and FUEL, GASOLINE, MINERAL OIL, BEEF and MUTTON, required in Eastern Department during year commencing July 1, 1915, will be received here until 11 A. M., April 14, 1915. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

WEST POINT, N. Y., MARCH 15, 1915.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, April 15, 1915, for furnishing and delivering charcoal, smithing and gas coal, gasoline, mineral oil, forage and straw, required at this post for the fiscal year 1916. For further information address Quartermaster.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, Plaintiff, against CLARENCE E. ANDERSON, individually and as executor and trustee under the last Will and Testament of Eva Roxana Anderson, deceased, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1914, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of May, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, distant two hundred and forty-three feet nine inches easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and which point is opposite the centre of a party wall; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street eighteen feet nine inches; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said line eighteen feet nine inches to a point opposite the centre of the first mentioned party wall, and thence northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said first mentioned party wall one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street at the point of beginning.

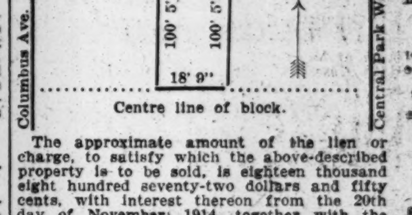
Said premises being now known as Number Fifty-four West Sixty-eighth Street."

Dated New York, April 9th, 1915.

EDGAR H. ROSENSTOCK, Referee.

ROSENDALE, HESSBERG & HAINES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 57 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 54 West Sixty-eighth Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is eighteen thousand eight hundred seventy-two dollars and fifty cents, with interest thereon from the 20th day of November, 1914, together with the costs and allowances amounting to four hundred eleven dollars and forty-four cents, with interest from November 30th, 1914, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is ten hundred thirty-six dollars and ninety-five cents and interest.

Dated New York, April 9th, 1915.

EDGAR H. ROSENSTOCK, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ANNA R. CROSSIN, Plaintiff, against VERONA SCHMUTZ, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of MARTIN SCHMUTZ, deceased; Adolph Schmutz, Albert Schmutz, Minnie Schmutz, Ida Konrad, Elizabeth Studerus, if living; Jules Bourry, if living; and all devisees and heirs at law of the said Elizabeth Studerus, if she be deceased, and all executors, administrators, personal representatives and next of kin of said Jules Bourry, if he be deceased, and also all persons who may by purchase or inheritance, or otherwise, claim to have an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, derived through the said Elizabeth Studerus or Jules Bourry or either of them, or their devisees or heirs at law, or executors, administrators, or next of kin, or through any of them, which heirs, devisees, executors, administrators, next of kin and other persons, if any there be, and their names are unknown to the plaintiff, and all persons who are or make any claim whatever as executors or administrators of any person who may be deceased and who, if living, would have claimed any interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, derived through the said Elizabeth Studerus or Jules Bourry, or either of them, or their devisees or heirs at law, or executors or administrators or next of kin, which persons, if any there be, and their names are unknown to the plaintiff; Defendants.—Summons.

To each of the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated February 11, 1913.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To each of the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward J. Gavegan, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated March 8, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of New York County at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated March 12, 1915.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, BRONX COUNTY.—IN the matter of the general assignment of SOLOMON SOBOL, to MAX CEDERBAUM for the benefit of creditors.

By order of the Court the assets herein will be sold at public auction by Henry Klinger, auctioneer, on the 12th day of April, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.

The assets consist of paints, varnishes, oils, shellacs, wall paper, brushes, and a complete and varied assortment of painters' and wall paper hangers' supplies, fixtures, safe, desks, cash register, &c.

The sale will take place in the following order:

10:30 A. M., at the premises, 2,986 Third Avenue; thereafter will continue at 330 E. 153d Street, then at 365 E. 153d Street, and then 838 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx.

Property will be open for inspection two days before the sale by applying first at 2,986 Third Avenue.

Dated New York, April 5th, 1915.

MAX CEDERBAUM, Assignee.

J. NATHAN HELFAT, Attorney for Assignee, 233 Broadway, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the Assignment of BANKERS BUILDING BUREAU to Herman B. Goodstein, Assignee, Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, sells Tuesday, April 13th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, No. 106 East 19th Street, the entire assets of the above, consisting of: Plans, specifications and drawings of prospective jobs. Contracts now in operation. Prospective contracts for various buildings. Sets of pictures used in obtaining contracts. A complete card index of prospective building operations. Also all office fixtures and complete plant consisting of: Blue print photograph machine making electric prints, filing cabinets, typewriters, safe, desks, chairs, tables, partition, etc. etc. Inspection any day between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. For further particulars apply to MAX BERG, Esq., Attorney for Assignee, 53 East 21st St., N. Y. City. Tel. 3635 Gramercy.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Bldg. Suite 2,120-2,126. Tel. 6911-6912 Barclay.

An Analysis of the Income Tax Returns Discloses Many Interesting Facts—

Among others the apparent mystery of there being more people with big incomes than smaller ones. The report has been prepared with care for this week's issue of The Annalist.

Other Contents:

"The Open Market for Unlisted Securities"—A department that has grown to be an invaluable aid to investors.

The Prospect for Business—Study of fundamental conditions.

Indemnities—Suggestions made in England that the victors in the European war will not be able advantageously to impose indemnities on conquered countries.

Railway Mail Pay—The unscientific basis from which the present system of paying the railroads has developed.

The Cummins Law—Its effect on railroad rates.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

No ordinary market influences suffice to explain what occurred on the Stock Exchange toward the close of last week. To find adequate explanation for that one has to fall back on the fact that there developed a great appetite for speculation, in which the public participated on a very large scale. Very little that was new was brought to bear on the market position save only the cumulative effect of a growing belief in the popular mind that new opportunities of vast import were opening to the country. Such was the view of the market summarized in a statement issued by officials of the Stock Exchange last week, and it seems to have fairly judged what was going on in the market.

The violence of the movement was distasteful to many of those more conservatively minded than the average, but that feeling may well take second place to the satisfaction to be gained from the thought that such movements could not occur, or at all events are not likely to occur, without solid reasons underlying them. This is not to say that the violence of the movement is justified, but only that the tendency, possibly carried to extreme, is justified by the facts which underlie the situation. A market which rises ten points in as many months, or even in as many weeks, is in a much stronger position than a market which advances as much as that in one or two days, which was what some of the leading issues did last week. And it is because so rapidly built a structure is likely to be weakly built that violent advances in the stock market are deprecated by those who take a detached view of them. Yet under the conditions under which our market operates there is perhaps no way of avoiding the excesses into which the market falls in a period when optimism has taken a strong hold on the popular imagination.

The conditions underlying intrinsic values in the earlier stages of development after a period of restraint are less exposed to the danger of moving too rapidly, and it may be that even should the pace on the Stock Exchange be shown to be too violent that fact will not stand in the way of the continued broadening of trade, of which there are many signs, although some of these, as is natural, are being exaggerated. It is to the upbuilding of trade, through the strengthening of the forces favoring increased production and increased consumption, that we must look for the growth in underlying values, which eventually furnish the only solid ground for enhancing market values. Trade has for some time been improving, although it must be clear that it has not been improving and could hardly be expected to improve at the rate at which the stock market has recently been advancing. The distinction is drawn that the stock market looks not so much to what has already been accomplished as to what is likely to be accomplished. Therein did the extraordinary forward movement on the Stock Exchange last week, which recalled some of the days of 1901 more closely than it did anything which had occurred in the stock market since then, reflect public confidence in the business future. It is a fact, however, that such markets as we have now run into are not the product of a calm weighing of all the favorable and unfavorable factors in the situation, but rather of the unrestrained acceptance of the favorable to the practical exclusion of consideration of offsetting influences. The public is impatient of too judicial a consideration of the situation, and often prefers—though that may solely be caused by the impatience which goes with the sort of optimism which is characteristic of every progressive people—to move rapidly, whenever conditions permit, even though experience teaches that part of the ground so gained must be retraced before it can be permanently held. That is not the fault of optimism, but rather of impetuosity, and the latter may well be put up with as an alternative to putting restraint on the former.

If we look about for the things which seem to go furthest toward making possible the outburst of speculation on the Stock Exchange one finds clearly defined, although perhaps not prominently displayed, the fact that expansion has been greatly facilitated by the change which we lately made in our banking system. The effect of that upon the stock market might have been exerted still earlier had it not been for the restraining influences which stood in the way. Foremost among those were the conditions brought about by the war. But now the very war, after having exerted its adverse influence upon securities, is among the things which goes to explain the present popular attitude toward our own stock market, and this in a twofold manner. For one thing talk of peace is in the air, and that is an event so devoutedly wished for the world over that the hope of its early coming inevitably lightens the heart and increases the effect of all other influences which make for betterment. For another the thought has gained strength that this war in Europe has brought about a situation which holds new promise for the endeavors of this, the only one of the great industrial nations which has remained at peace. The extraordinary strides which we have made in exports to other countries and the great credit trade balance which these exports have created for us are clearly before the eyes of the nation. That wars have to be paid for after peace comes is clearly realized, or at least admitted, but the feeling prevails that somehow or other this country will not only escape any ill effect of the war, but will ride on the opportunities which it creates into a position of still greater strength and of new and enlarged achievement. In certain directions all of that seems likely, and yet some reservation must be made in favor of the view that this war in Europe so long as it lasts necessarily puts the whole world under caution. Peace is near at hand, it is said, and it may well be so, but it is not yet here. Until peace really comes the possibility of more weary months of the awful struggle in Europe holds forth a signal of restraint. But the stock market is almost certain to discount peace in advance, as it usually discounts all expected events, and that may very well prove to be one of the things which it is doing now. If it is doing it too far in advance it will have to renew its effort at some later date, but that again brings us to a question which only the future can answer.

TONE FIRM IN LONDON.

Belief That Agreement Has Been Reached for Credit Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 11.—The week's business was moderately active, the transactions on Friday being the largest on any day since the reopening of the Stock Exchange. The general tone was firm at the outset, but merely steady at the close. American shares were active early in the week, but less so at its close. Friday's rise in New York made possible more sales here yesterday in liquidation of pre-war speculative accounts. The market here, except for Canadian Pacific, merely follows your prices.

Two-thirds of the prominent American shares are now above London's July 27 prices, and pre-war accounts have mostly been closed out. Aside from Americans, the only stocks to show life were plantation rubber and South African gold shares.

The returns of Great Britain's foreign trade for March, despite the submarine attacks, show record imports amounting to £76,000,000, an increase of 12.8 per cent. over March a year ago. The exports, not including the Government's shipments, amounted to £30,000,000, a decrease of 32.2 per cent. Re-exports were £8,000,000, a decrease of 15.4 per cent. All of these figures are the best recorded since the outbreak of the war.

London is watching with much interest the effect of higher money rates here on the position at New York. Three months' discounts reacted yesterday to 3 per cent., but the tendency is upward, with the Government aiding bankers to reduce the money plethora by fresh issues of Treasury bills. The establishment of a British credit in New York, to be used in installments, is regarded here as settled, excepting details. We are ready to pay a good rate, realizing that higher price is necessary to obtain money abroad.

Mercantile marine developments caused little interest. The only concern is that the interest of the constituent British companies should be safeguarded, and this is regarded as certain. The Central Argentine Railway is issuing £2,000,000 five-year 5 per cent. notes at 98. It is evident that in order to maintain British interests in South America the Treasury restrictions on fresh capital issues were relaxed in this case.

TRADE WIDENS ON BOURSE.

Paris Shows Increasing Interest in Stock Transactions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 11.—The Bourse's discussion of political topics last week was mostly about the Balkan imbroglio, Venizelos's insistence upon retirement to private life, and of the internment of the Eitel Friedrich as a satisfactory escape from possible complications with the United States. The financial feature was the Bank of France's new policy of intervening in the market to reduce sterling exchange rates. The bank sold freely against credits abroad, which item amounted on April 1 to 623,000,000 francs, showing an increase of 40,000,000 francs.

After a continuous advance for a month the rise in prices on the Bourse slackened. French rentes lost half a point. The rise was maintained, however, in the leading French Railway investment issues and in City of Paris issues. The Spanish external loan was in demand on Spanish account. Utah, Chino, and Ray, all recovered their pre-war prices, and American rails, with the exception of Frisco issues, were in demand. The market as a whole is widening under the influence of increasing public interest.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended April 10.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
560	Alaska G. M.	35¼	36½	35	36¼
160	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	13¼	13¼	12⅝	12⅝
100	A.-C. Mfg. pf	48⅛	51	48⅛	51
17,150	Amal. Copper.	63½	69	63⅛	68¼
1,790	Am. B. Sugar	45¾	47¾	45	46⅞
9,830	Am. Can.	32⅛	36¼	30⅞	36
130	Am. C. & Fdy.	49¼	49¾	48¼	49¾
590	Am. Cot Oil.	48½	49⅞	48	49¾
40	Am. H. & L.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
80	A. H. & L. pf.	29⅞	31¼	29⅞	31¼
1,870	Am. Ice Sec.	31⅛	32¼	30¼	32¼
70	Am. Linseed	11½	11½	11½	11½
420	Am. Loco.	34½	34½	31¼	32¾
6,350	Am. S. & Ref.	67¾	70½	66⅝	70
120	Am. Sug. Ref.	108	108⅞	106¾	108½
20	Am. T. & T.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
1,560	Ana. Cop. Co.	29¼	35½	29⅛	35¼
350	A., T. & S. F.	100	103⅞	100	102⅞
770	Balt. & Ohio.	73	76⅞	72½	76⅞
8,940	Beth. Steel.	89⅜	116	84¾	109
1,390	Brooklyn R. T.	91	91⅝	89¾	91
900	Calif. Petrol.	13¾	17	13¼	15½
50	Cal. Petrol. pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
590	Can. Pacific.	164⅛	170	163¼	169⅛
2,190	C. Leather Co.	35¼	37¾	35⅛	37
770	Ches. & Ohio.	45⅝	47	44¼	46¼
20	C. Gt. W. pf.	32⅝	34⅞	32⅝	34⅞
420	C., M. & St. P.	89⅝	93	89½	92⅝
2,890	C., R. I & P.	29⅞	38	27⅝	35½
490	Chino Cop.	39⅞	41½	39⅝	41½
1,560	Col. F. & I.	28½	33¼	28	32
120	Con. Gas.	121⅝	122	120¾	122
1,030	C. Prod. Ref.	12	13¼	11⅝	13⅛
10	C.-Am. Sugar	55	55	55	55
195	Dist. Secur.	7	7½	6¾	7½
5,020	Erie	27⅞	28⅞	36¾	28⅛
960	Erie 1st pf.	45	45¼	43	45
30	Gen. Motors.	126¾	127	126¾	127
10,510	Goodrich, (B. F.,) Co.	43½	53½	48¼	51⅝
400	Gt. North. pf.	119⅝	120⅝	117¾	120
290	Gt. Nor. Crts. for O. Prop.	35⅝	36⅜	34¾	35¼
330	Gug'h'm Exp.	53⅞	55⅝	53⅞	55⅝
1,390	Insp. Cop.	29⅝	30	28⅛	30
1,850	Inter.-Met. V. Tr. ctfs.	16⅞	16⅞	15½	16¼
1,568	Int.-Met. pf.	69⅝	70½	67⅝	68⅛
10	Int. Paper.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
155	K. C. South'n	25	25¼	25	25
900	Lehigh Valley.	138	144	136⅞	141½
450	Max. Motors.	46½	48½	46	47¾
10	M. M. 1st pf.	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
130	M. M. 2d pf.	39½	41½	39½	40
980	Mex. Petrol.	71½	75⅝	67⅜	74⅜
410	Miami Cop.	24⅝	25	24⅛	24⅝
610	M., K. & T.	14	14⅜	12	13¼
30	M., K. & T. pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
6,150	Mo. Pacific.	14¾	15⅛	12½	14½
10	Nat. C. & S.	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
10	Nat. Enam. & Stamp. Co.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
530	Nat. Lead Co.	64¼	64¼	61⅞	63⅝
190	Nev. Con. Cop.	13¼	14⅛	13¼	14
690	N. Y. Central	85¾	89	85½	88¼
1,520	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61¾	62¾	59½	61¾
610	Nor. Pacific.	107	110	106½	110
260	Pacific Mail.	20½	21½	20½	21½
360	Penn. R. R.	107⅛	110	106⅞	109¼
270	Pitts. Coal.	22½	22⅝	22	22
40	Pr. St. Car.	34⅜	34¾	34⅜	34¾
1,080	Ray Con. Cop.	20¼	21⅜	20	21⅜
47,880	Reading	146⅜	152¾	145⅞	152⅜
800	Rep. I. & S.	23¼	27⅛	23¼	26⅝
100	R. Island Co.	1	1	1	1
70	R. Isl. Co. pf.	1	1	1	1
340	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	4¼	5	4¼	4¾
20	Sea. A. L. pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
4,520	So. Pacific.	87⅞	92⅞	87⅝	92
530	Southern Ry.	17⅞	19½	17⅝	19
1,850	S'baker Co.	60⅜	68¼	60⅝	68¼
440	Tenn. Copper.	30½	32⅞	30	32¾
20	Texas & Pac.	15	15	15	15
920	Third Av.	54¼	55	53	53½
110	U. B. & P. Co.	7	7¼	6	7
26,210	Un. Pacific.	126⅝	131¼	126⅜	130½
110	Un. Rys. Inv.	8	10⅜	8	10⅜
2,865	U. S. Rubber	65¼	74½	64⅞	72
72,150	U. S. Steel.	49¼	58⅛	49	56¼
50	U. S. Steel pf.	107⅛	107⅛	106¾	106¾
770	Utah Copper.	57⅜	60½	57	59
50	V.-C. Chem.	23¾	25	23¾	23¾
20	W. Maryland.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
110	W. U. Tel.	66	66	65½	65½
3,580	W. E. & M.	74	77¾	73¾	77¼
100	W'lworth, (F. W.,) Co.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
269,413					

OPPOSE FULL CREW LAWS.

Firemen and Engineers Sign Petitions Asking for Repeal.

The Committee of the Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which is attempting to have full crew laws repealed, has made public figures showing the attitude of employes toward the statutes.

"All along it has been known that a large number of the men were convinced that the proposition urged by the railroads for a repeal of the laws," says a statement by the committee, "with power given to the Public Service Commissions to determine the proper manning of trains, was right and fair.

"The specific report which has just come affords the most certain evidence of the loyalty and independence of mind of the great majority of railroad employes. This report is for one of the important divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It shows that of 195 engineers, 127 signed letters or petitions to members of the Legislatures urging repeal of the full crew laws on the basis proposed by the railroads. Of these men, two subsequently withdrew from this position, but that left 64 per cent. of the engineers on this division taking a definite stand.

"On the same division there are 203 firemen. Of these, 116 took action similar to that taken by the engineers. Three of them subsequently reconsidered what they had done. That left 57 per cent of the firemen taking an active position in the matter. Of the firemen and engineers together, 61 per cent. of the men on this division stand with the company on the train crew proposition.

"Boards of trade, chambers of commerce, grange organizations, clubs, business and other associations to the number of 261 in Pennsylvania and New Jersey are now on record in resolutions calling for repeal of the excess man crew laws."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended April 10, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$17,393,500	$186,066,500
Same period last year	10,530,000	239,581,500

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	84.00	83.68	84.00	81.51
Same period last year	88.27	88.18	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	71½	71½	71½	1
A. G. M. cv. deb. 6s	130	129	130	40
Am. Ag. Chem. cv.5s	101½	100¾	101½	16
Am. Ag. Chem. deb.5s	92	92	92	1
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	34
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	9
Am. Hide & L. 6s	102½	102½	102½	2
Am. Ice Securities 6s	88	88	88	9
Am. Smelters Sec. 6s	105	104¼	105	11½
Am. Spirits Mfg. 6s	92½	92½	92½	8
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100⅛	99	100	374
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88⅛	87¾	88	45
Am. Tobacco 4s	97	97	97	1
Am. Writing Paper 5s	66	65	66	11
Ann Arbor 4s	70	59½	70	5
Armour & Co. 4½s	91⅞	91⅝	91¾	29
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94½	93¼	94½	128½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	85½	84½	85½	15
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	85½	84¾	85½	19
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	102½	100½	102⅜	195
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	102¼	100	102¼	16
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & A. 4½s	95½	95½	95½	2
At. & Charlotte, A. L. 4½s	94	94	94	5
At. Coast Line 4s	91	90½	91	4
At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	84¾	84¼	84¼	9
Austin & N. W. 5s	102½	102½	102½	3
Balt. & Ohio pr. l'n 3½s	91¾	91¼	91¾	21½
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	89¾	89½	89½	38½
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	87	86	86⅞	243½
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. 4s	79	79	79	7
B. & O. Southw'n 3½s	88⅝	88¼	88¼	20
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100½	100⅛	100¼	61
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	89½	88⅞	89¼	354
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	100	100	100	3
B'klyn City R. R. 5s	100½	100¼	100½	2
B'klyn R. T. ref.cv.4s	84	84	84	1
B'klyn R. T. gold 5s	101¾	101¼	101¼	37
B'klyn R. T. 5s, 1918	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	60
B'klyn Union Elev.5s	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	6
B'klyn Un. El. 5s,sta.	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	3
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	104	103¾	104	2
Brunswick & West. 4s	92¼	92⅛	92¼	3
Bush Terminal 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
Bush Terminal 5s	86	86	86	3
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	93	93	93	9
Can. So. cn. 5s, Ser.A	102⅝	102½	102⅝	19
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	101	101	101	2
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	1
Central Leather 5s	99¼	98⅞	99	183
Central of N. J. 5s	114⅞	114⅝	114⅞	15
C. R. R. of B'k'g Co. of Ga. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	4
Central Pacific 1st 4s	88	87⅝	87⅞	226
Central Pacific 3½s	88¼	88¼	88¼	34
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	103⅞	103¼	103⅞	8
Ches. & Ohio gn. 4½s	88½	88	88½	3
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	75¾	74	75½	101
C. & O., R. & A. 2d con. 4s	77	77	77	2
Chicago & Alton 3s	57½	56½	57¼	11
Chicago & Alton 3½s	45	45	45	1
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96½	96¼	96⅜	253
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	10
C., B. & Q. Ill. Dv.4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91½	91¼	91½	29
C., B. & Q., Ia. Dv. 4s	99	99	99	5
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	84½	83½	83½	13
C., B. & Q. Nb. ext.4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	10
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	66	61½	66	105
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, reg	64	64	64	25
Chi. & E. I. ref. 4s	21½	20½	21⅛	3
Chi. & E. I. con. 6s	99	97	99	26
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	103	103	103	2
Chi. Gas Lt. & C. 5s	102½	102½	102½	5
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	70½	70½	70½	25
C., M. & St. P. rf. 4½s	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝	141
C., M. & St. P.cv. 4½s	97¼	96⅝	97¼	66½
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full paid	102⅛	101⅝	102	850½
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Series A	90½	90⅜	90½	6
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	88½	88½	88½	2
C., M. & St. P. g. 3½s, Series B	79¾	79¾	79¾	8
C., M. & St. P. g.4½s	100	99⅞	100	31
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	28
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. R. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
C., M. & P. Sound 4s	88½	88¼	88¼	31
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	94	93½	93¾	16
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s	110⅞	110½	110⅞	22
C. & N. W. gn. 4s,sta	92	92	92	2
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81	80½	80⅞	15
C. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	105	104⅝	104⅝	2
Chicago Rys. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	1
C., R. I. & P. 6s	101¾	101⅜	101¾	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85	83⅝	85	15
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s, reg	82	82	82	5
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	70¼	69¼	70¼	301
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	67	62½	66½	980
Chi & W. Ind. cn. 4s	79¼	79	79	13
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	70	70	70	26
Cleve. Short Line 4½s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	5
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	90	90	90	5
Col. Industrial 5s	71¾	71	71	10
Col. & South'n 1st 4s	89¾	89⅝	89½	10
Col.& South'n ref.4½s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	3
Con. Gas deb. 6s	114½	113⅞	114⅝	162½
Corn Prod. Ref. 5s,'34	93	93	93	3
Con. Gas, Chi., 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Cumberland Tel. 5s	96¾	96½	96¾	15
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	96¾	96¾	96¾	19
Del. & Hud. 1st and ref. 4s	94½	93¾	94¼	6
Del. & Hud. deb.4s,'16	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	6
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	78	77¾	78	4
Den. & R. G. con.4½s	83	83	83	1
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	47	46⅞	47	26
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	75¼	74¾	75	42
Detroit Edison 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	9
Detroit United 4½s	78	75	75½	43
Distillers Sec. 5s	50½	46⅛	50½	227
Dul., M.& Nor.gen.5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	3
Du Pont Powder 4½s	88¾	88½	88½	21
Erie 1st con. 7s	109½	109½	109½	1
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. A	66	64½	65⅝	168
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	69¼	67½	69¼	383
Erie gen. 4s	71	70½	70½	18
Erie-Penn. col. 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	2
Erie con. 4s	82	81¾	82	15
Evans. & T. H.con.6s	87	86¾	87	21
Fla. East Coast 4½s	88½	88½	88½	1
Gen. Electric 3½s	74¾	74¾	74¾	1
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	104	103½	103½	18
General Motors 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	3
Georgia Pacific 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Granby Con. cv. 6s	101¼	100½	100½	63
Gt. Northern ref. 4½s	98½	98⅛	98½	24
Green Bay deb. B	12⅛	11½	12¼	26
Hocking Valley 4½s	94	94	94	10
Houston & T.C.1st 5s	106	106	106	3
Hudson & Man. ref.5s	74½	74¼	74½	43
Hudson & Man. adj. inc. 5s	27	26¾	26¾	66
Ill. Central 4s, 1952	86	86	86	20
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3½s	79	79	79	1
Ill. Central ref. 4s	86⅞	86¾	86¾	3
I. C., C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞	12
Illinois Steel 4½s	84	83¾	83⅛	12
Indiana Steel 5s	99¾	99½	99⅝	49
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1919	124	119	123¼	414½
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1922	124½	119	123½	647½
Interborough-Met. 4½s	78¾	78	78	257
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	98	97⅞	98	93
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	40	38½	40	17
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	37½	37½	37½	3
Int. Navigation 5s	37¼	37¼	37¼	3
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	100	99½	99½	6
Internat'l Paper 6s	101	100¼	100⅛	6
Int. Paper cv. 5s	80	80	80	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	2
Iowa Cen. ref. 4s	55	52½	54¾	121
Jamestown F. & C. 4s	89	88½	89	8
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	73	72½	72⅝	12
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
Kan. City Southern 5s	91	90⅝	91	1
Kan. City Southern 3s	67¾	67½	67½	8
Kings Co. E. L. & P. p. m. 6s	113	113	113	1
K. Co. E. L. & P. 5s	104	104	104	3
Kentucky Cen. 4s	87½	87½	87½	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	5
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	91	90⅞	90⅞	6
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	70	69	69	19
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92⅜	91¾	92¼	25
Lake Shore 4s, 1921	91⅞	91½	91½	30
Lake Shore 3½s	83	83	83	2
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	101	101	101	2
Liggett & Myers 7s	122⅞	122½	122⅞	26
Liggett & Myers 5s	101	100½	100⅝	39
Long Island gen. 4s	85	85	85	1
Lorillard 7s	122¾	122¼	122¾	14
Lorillard 5s	100¼	99¾	100¼	28
Louis. & Nash. un. 4s	93½	93	93¼	12
L. & N. St. L. Div. 6s	107	106⅞	107	17
Manhattan 4s	90	89¾	90	15
Man. 4s, tax ex	89¾	89¾	89¾	1
Mex. Petroleum cv. 6s	99¼	98¾	99¼	6
Mich. Central deb. 4s	81½	78	81½	16
Mich. State Tel. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	1
Milwaukee Gas 4s	91½	91¼	91½	24
Mil., Sp. & N. W. 5s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	57⅞	55	57⅛	46
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	80¼	79½	79½	19
M., K. & T., 2d 4s	62½	62½	62½	1
M., K. & T., ref 4s	55½	54½	55½	16
M., K. & T., ext. 5s	88	87½	88	6
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	70¼	70¼	70¼	2
Mo. Pac. con. 6s	100⅜	100½	100¾	26
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917	96	95⅞	95⅞	8
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	92½	92	92½	5
Mo. Pac. 4s	50½	48	50½	251½
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s	47	45⅝	46⅞	273
Mont. Pow. 5s, Ser. A	92¼	91¾	91¾	34
Morris & Essex 3½s	85	85	85	2
Nat. En. & Sta. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	12
N., C. & St. L. cn 5s	105½	105½	105½	1
Nat. Starch deb. 5s	85	85	85	10
National Tube 5s	99	99	99	1
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	95⅛	94	95	10
N. Y. Cen. gen 3½s	80½	79¾	80	24
N. Y. C. deb. 4s 1934	85	84	85	3
N. Y. Central deb. 6s, w. i.	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	1,493
N. Y. C., r. & i. 4½s	88¼	87⅞	88⅛	67
N. Y. C., M. C. cl 3½s	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	3
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s, reg	69½	69½	69½	1
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	72¾	72¼	72¾	69
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	25
N. Y. & Erie 2d ext. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
N. Y. & Erie 4th ext. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
N. Y. & Erie 3d ext 4½s	98¾	98¾	98¾	3
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	6
N. Y. G., E. L., H. H. & P. 4s	83½	83⅛	83⅛	8
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	108¼	108¼	108¼	7
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	110½	108⅞	108⅞	24
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	66⅜	66¼	66¼	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s, 1956	75	75	75	7
N. Y., O. & W. ref 4s	81⅞	81¾	81¾	10
N. Y., O. & W. gen. 4s	80	80	80	5
N. Y. Railys ref. 4s	72¾	71¾	72¾	39
N. Y. Railys adj. 5	51¾	50	50¾	267
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	96½	95¾	96¼	40
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	75½	73½	74	33
Nia. Falls Po. 1st 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
Nia., L. & O. 1st 5s	90	90	90	1
Nor. & So. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	2
Nor. & West. con 4s	92½	92	92½	6
Norf. & W. div. 4s	88½	88⅜	88½	21
Norf. & W. 10-20 yr. cv. 4s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	5
Norf. & W. 10-25 yr. cv. 4s	103	102⅜	103	7
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	103½	103½	103½	34
Norf. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	88	88	88	3
Northern Pacific 4s	92¾	92⅜	92¾	217½
Northern Pac. 4s, reg	92	92	92	20
Northern Pacific 3s	64¾	64⅜	64¾	152½
Oregon & Cal. 1st 5s	100⅜	100	100¾	33
Oregon Short Line 6s	109½	109½	109½	3
Ore. Short L. ref. 4s	90¼	90	90	9
Ore. R. R. & Nav. con. 4s	90⅜	90¼	90¼	15
Ore.-W. R. & N. 4s	86½	86½	86½	6
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	95½	95½	95½	7
Pacific of Mo. 1st 4s	87½	87½	87½	8
Pacific T. & T. 5s	96⅞	96¼	96⅞	24
Penn. gtd. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	1
Penn. con. 4s, 1948	97⅞	97	97	16
Penn. 3½s, 1915	100⅛	100	100⅛	116
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs. full paid	104	103¾	104	425
People's Gas, Chi., con. 6s	114½	114½	114½	2
People's Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	101⅜	101	101¼	7
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	62½	62½	62½	4
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 3½s, Series E	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	10
Pocahontas Col'r's 5s	87	87	87	10
Providence Sec. deb.4s	56	56	56	1
Public Service 5s	88½	87⅝	88½	16
Ry. St. Spr.,Int.-Oc.5s	91½	91¼	91¼	2
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	115	110½	112¼	71
Reading gen. 4s	94⅛	93⅝	93⅝	47
Reading gen. 4s, reg	92	92	92	1
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	93¾	93	93¾	17
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	72⅞	72⅝	72⅝	9
Rome, W. & O.con.5s	103	103	103	26
St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	99⅛	98⅝	98¾	18
St. L., I. M. & S. u. and r. 4s	67	66	67	2
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	67	67	67	1
St. L., R. M. & P. 5s, tr. r.	81¾	81¾	81¾	3
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	108½	108½	108½	1
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	100	99⅞	100	13
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	71½	70½	70½	3
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., sta	67⅞	66	67	54
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	50½	50	50½	20
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 5s, t. r.	51	47¾	50⅞	90
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 5s, t. r., stamped	48	47	48	5
St. Louis S. W. 1st 4s	75½	75¼	75½	9
St. Louis S. W. cn. 4s	61	58¾	61	15
St. P. & K. C. Short Line 4½s	65	65	65	7
St. P., M. & M. cn.6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	3
St. P., M. & M. ex. 4s	93	93	93	1
San An. & A. P. 4s	73½	73½	73½	1
St. Paul & N. P. 6s	110½	110½	110½	3
San Fran. & N. P. 5s	100	100	100	16
Sea. A. L. g. 4s, sta	81	80	80½	14
Sea. Air Line ref. 4s	69½	69	69	5
Sea. Air Line adj. 5s	67½	65¼	67½	185
South. Bell Tel. 5s	97¾	97⅜	97½	20
South. Pac. col. 4s	84½	84¾	84⅜	12½
South. Pac. cv. 4s	83½	81⅞	83⅛	336
South. Pac. cv. 5s	100	98¼	99¾	541
South. Pac. ref. 4s	86	85⅝	85¾	257½
So. P., San F. T. 4s	81¼	80⅝	81¼	103½
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	99¼	98¾	99¼	63
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	67	66⅛	66⅞	113
S. Ry., M. & O. cl. 4s	72	72	72	1
So. Ry., Mem., Div. 4½s-5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Stand. Milling 1st 5s	91½	91	91½	5
Tenn. C. & I. gen. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
T. C. & I. Birm. 6s	101¾	101¼	101¾	4
Texas Co. cv. 6s	100	99¼	99¾	103
Third Avenue ref. 4s	81¾	81½	81½	52
Third Avenue adj. 5s	79	77¾	78	123
Tol., St. L. & W. p. l. 3½s	76	76	76	7
T., St. L. & W. 1st 4s	50½	49	50	6
Tri-City 5s	97	96½	96½	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	95½	95	95⅜	72
Union Pacific ref. 4s	90	89¾	89¾	49½
Union Pacific cv. 4s	91	89⅝	90¾	81
Un. R. R. of San F.4s	47	45	45	108
U. S. Rlty. & I. 5s	76	76	76	4
U. S. Rubber 6s	102½	102	102⅜	44
U. S. Steel 5s	101⅞	101½	101¾	359
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	102	101¼	101⅝	10
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	96	95⅝	96	9
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	93	92½	93	17
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	85	85	85	13
Wabash 1st 5s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	41
Wabash 2d 5s	90	90	90	1
Wabash ref. 4s	29¼	28	28¼	115
Wab. ref. 4s, Cent. tr. r., sta	22½	22½	22½	1
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. tr. rcts., sta	25⅛	24⅛	24½	77
Wab., Det. & Chi. 5s	100	100	100	5
Wab., P. Term. 1st 4s, C. t. r	8½	7½	8½	12
Western Electric 5s	101	101	101	8
West. Maryland 4s	70⅜	69⅞	69⅞	10
W'h'se E. & M. cv. 5s	93¼	92⅝	93¼	34
West'house E. & M. 5 p. c. notes	99¾	99½	99¾	13
W. N. Y. & Penn. 1st 5s	102	102	102	5
W. N. Y. & Penn. gen. 4s	76¼	75¾	76¼	9
West. Union Tel. r. e. 4½s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	6
West Shore 4s	92	92	92	22
West Shore 4s, reg	88½	88⅛	88⅛	3½
W.-Salem So. B. 4s	84	84	84	2
Wis. Central gen. 4s	86½	86¼	86⅜	7
Wilkes-Barre & E. 5s	86	86	86	1

Total sales $16,964,000

Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 2s, reg	98¼	98¼	98¼	25
U. S. 3s, reg	101½	101½	101½	4
U. S. 4s, reg	109½	109½	109½	1
Panama 3s, reg	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Japanese 4½s	80	78	80	15
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser.	78½	78	78½	3
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser., Ger. sta	77	76⅛	77	64
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	96	96	96	4½
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	94	94	94	10

Total sales $127,500

State Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4¼s, '65	104¼	104¼	104¼	2
N. Y. Canal 4½s	109	108⅞	109	8
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1960	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	3
N. Y. State 4½s	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	17
N. Y. State 4¼s, '65	104¼	104¼	104¼	3
Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs	56½	56½	56½	2

Total sales $35,000

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, Nov., 1954	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	10
3½s, 1955	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	1
4s, 1957	95¼	95¼	95¼	6
4s, 1958	95¼	95¼	95¼	4
4s, 1959	95¼	95¼	95¼	77
4½s, 1960	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	33
4½s, 1964	99¾	99⅝	99¾	98
4½s, 1963	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞	22
4½s, Nov., 1957	104⅞	104½	104⅞	8
4½s, May, 1957	104⅞	104½	104⅝	8

Total sales $267,000

Grand total $17,393,500

$1,500,000
City of Elmira, New York
Registered 4½% Water Bonds, dated April 1, 1915

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, and accepted as security for Postal Savings deposits.

Exempt from Federal Income Tax, and Tax Exempt in New York State

The Bonds Are Issued in Two Series, A and B

$900,000 Series B, mature in various amounts, April 1, 1916-1935
$600,000 Series A, mature $60,000 per annum, April 1, 1936-1945

Having sold a large part of the above we offer the unsold balance as follows:

BONDS maturing 1916 and 1917 at prices to yield 4.05%
" " 1918 and 1919 " " " " 4.10%
" " 1920 and 1921 " " " " 4.15%
" " 1922 and 1945 " " " " 4.20%

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51 Wall Street, New York

Series No. 1

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Company	*Gross Earnings*
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	$17,200,000
Federal Light & Traction Co.	2,416,000
Southern California Edison Co.	4,855,000
United Railways of St. Louis	12,450,000
Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis	4,629,000
The Consolidated Gas Co. of New York	14 185,000
Detroit Edison Co., Detroit	6,495,000
Commonwealth Power Ry. & Light Co.	14,006,000
United Light & Railway Co.	6,132,000

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company's enormous business is efficiently managed. Its net earnings are large and create an ample margin over bond interest. The profit available for its first preferred stock places that issue in a strong investment position. The magnitude of the Company's business, the future of its territory, the large physical value, and the increasing earnings, comprise factors that should make an ideal investment.

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Augusta Aiken Ry. & Elec. 5s, 1935
Bell Tel. of Canada 5s, 1925
Buffalo & Susq. Corp. 4s, 1963
Cinn. Gas Transp. Double Guar. 5s, 1933
Columbia Gas & Elec. Deb. 5s, 1927
General Baking 6s, 1936
Havana Tobacco 5s, 1922
Montreal Lt., H. & P. 4½s, 1932
Montreal Lt., H. & P. 5s, (Lachine,) 1933
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s, 1962
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Week Ended April 10, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,562,846	22,720,908
Same period last year	832,680	23,681,538

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	69.07	65.47	69.07	58.99
Same period last year	70.21	68.89	73.30	67.50

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
91½	Apr. 8	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	91½	89⅞	91½	+ 6¼	825
36½	Apr. 10	26⅛	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold Mines..	36½	34¾	36½	+ 1⅝	36,520
14⅛	Apr. 10	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalm. Mfg...	14⅛	11¼	13⅝	+ 2¼	24,210
56	Apr. 9	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	56	43	51⅛	+ 6⅛	17,320
69⅛	Apr. 10	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop...	69⅛	62½	68	+ 5	193,100
52¾	Jan. 19	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical.	52	50½	52	+ 2⅛	2,450
91½	Feb. 16	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	..	..	90	..	....
47¼	Apr. 10	38¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar....	47¼	44⅞	46¼	+ 1⅜	18,925
86¾	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	85	85	85	..	100
92¼	Mar. 22	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	91	91	91	+ 1	100
137¾	Jan. 22	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	135¼	135¼	135¼	..	30
36¼	Apr. 10	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	36¼	31	36	+ 4¼	145,545
98½	Apr. 10	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.	98½	95½	98½	+ 3	4,000
50¼	Apr. 10	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	50¼	47⅝	49	+ 1½	8,010
115	Jan. 20	112	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	113½	113½	113½	− ½	100
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.......	46¼	46¼	46¼	− 2¼	100
101⅞	Apr. 9	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	101⅞	93½	101	+ 9¼	4,077
109	Apr. 8	109	Apr. 8	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	109	109	109	..	165
50	Apr. 9	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	50	46½	49½	+ 2½	24,800
97⅞	Apr. 10	97½	Jan. 8	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ ¼	100
95	Jan. 20	88	Mar. 1	Am. Express	94	93	94	+ 1	200
6¼	Apr. 10	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	6¼	5	6	+ 1	5,412
31⅝	Apr. 8	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf...	31⅝	27½	31¼	+ 4	13,605
32¼	Apr. 10	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	32¼	30¼	32¼	+ 2	16,770
11½	Jan. 16	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	11⅛	10	11¼	+ 1	2,600
31	Apr. 9	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.....	31	29	31	+ 1	1,600
36¼	Apr. 5	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive....	36¼	30¼	33	+ 2¼	20,225
96¼	Jan. 9	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	93¾	89	89	− 1¼	850
6	Jan. 22	4	Jan. 6	Am. Malt	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛	210
32½	Mar. 31	28½	Jan. 30	Am. Malt. pf......	29¼	29	29¼	− 2¼	200
70½	Apr. 10	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt & Ref...	70½	66⅜	70	+ 2½	84,300
105	Apr. 10	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & R. pf...	105	103½	105	+ ¾	894
78¾	Feb. 3	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	78	78	78	..	100
155	Jan. 29	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	154	154	154	+ 3	200
106	Feb. 1	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf......	104	104	104	..	108
33	Apr. 10	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	33	30	33	+ 5½	2,591
111½	Jan. 29	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	109	106½	109	+ 1½	8,300
114½	Jan. 29	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	112	112	112	+ 1	120
60¾	Apr. 9	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable...	60¾	60	60¾	+ 1¾	400
122¼	Mar. 26	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	120¾	118⅞	120¾	+ 1⅜	7,165
234¾	Jan. 29	220	Jan. 4	Am. Tobacco	233	225	230	+ 5⅞	2,625
108	Mar. 8	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new..	107⅞	107¼	107¼	− ⅛	508
18¾	Apr. 10	15¾	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	18¾	16	18¾	+ 2⅝	1,900
84¾	Mar. 18	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	82⅝	80	82½	+ 3	750
10	Apr. 6	7	Feb. 18	Am. Writing P. pf..	10	8½	10	+ 1½	450
36	Apr. 10	24¾	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper...	36	29	34¾	+ 5⅝	49,950
9	Apr. 10	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	9	9	9	+ 1	100
104	Apr. 10	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F....	104	100	102⅞	+ 3	34,900
99⅞	Apr. 9	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99⅞	98½	99	+ ½	1,220
107	Jan. 22	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	106	105	106	+ 2	400
40	Jan. 11	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO...	39¼	36	38¾	+ 3¾	2,800
103½	Jan. 15	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf...	100	100	100	+ 4	100
76½	Apr. 10	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio...	76½	72⅞	75⅞	+ 3½	32,134
73¼	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71½	70	71½	+ 1⅛	2,735
⅞	Jan. 9	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining...	¾	¾	¾	..	100
117	Apr. 8	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel ...	117	85½	108	+20⅝	184,960
113	Apr. 8	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	113	105½	109⅞	+ 5⅝	2,920
91¾	Apr. 10	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	91¾	89⅝	91	+ ⅝	21,300
129	Jan. 22	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	128¼	127	128¼	+ 2⅛	200
*39	Jan. 19	*39	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	*39	..	....
6	Apr. 6	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term. ...	6	6	6	+ 1¾	100
*90	Apr. 1	*90	Apr. 1	Buff., R. & Pitts...	..	..	*90	..	....
30	Feb. 23	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	30	28¾	30	..	400
21⅝	Feb. 8	12¾	Apr. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	17	13⅝	16	+ 2⅛	8,125
54¾	Feb. 8	38	Apr. 6	Cal. Petroleum pf...	43¼	38	43¼	+ 2¼	2,510
*56½	Feb. 13	*56½	Feb. 13	Canada Southern...	..	..	*56½	..	....
170	Apr. 10	153¼	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific....	170	163	169⅝	+ 5⅝	22,547
80	Mar. 19	77	Mar. 1	Case (J. I.) Co. pf...	..	..	80	..	....
39¼	Jan. 8	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co...	37¾	35¼	37	+ 2	34,060
104	Jan. 27	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	103	102½	103	+ ⅞	950
325	Jan. 22	324	Jan. 22	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	325	..	....
*118	Mar. 10	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel...	..	..	*118	..	....
47⅛	Apr. 10	40	Feb. 23	Ches. & Ohio.......	47⅛	44⅝	46	+ 1	15,500
9⅝	Jan. 27	9	Apr. 10	Chicago & Alton....	9	9	9	− ⅝	100
11⅛	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11⅛	..	....
13	Apr. 10	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	13	12	12¾	+ ½	7,150
35½	Apr. 10	27	Jan. 11	Chi. Gt. West. pf...	35½	32½	34⅝	+ 2⅛	6,900
93½	Jan. 22	83¼	Feb. 24	Chi., Mil. & St. P...	92¾	89	92¼	+ 2¾	19,205
130	Jan. 22	123	Feb. 25	C., M. & St. P. pf...	127¼	125	126⅞	+ 1⅞	1,700
129½	Jan. 22	121	Mar. 3	Chi. & Northwest...	129	127⅜	129	+ 2	1,300
*175	Jan. 30	*166	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf	..	..	*170	..	....
39	Apr. 10	18¼	Mar. 1	Chi., R. I. & P.....	39	27½	35¼	+ 6⅛	212,750
*114	Apr. 8	*114	Apr. 8	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	114	114	114	..	50
41¾	Apr. 10	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	41¾	39¼	40½	+ 1	30,530
31	Apr. 9	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L....	31	30	31	+ 1	400
65	Apr. 1	53⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	60	60	60	− 5	500
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	101	98½	101	+ 1½	750
33¼	Apr. 9	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I..	33¼	28	32⅝	+ 4⅝	28,050
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern....	32	30	32	+ 2½	2,800
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf...	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ 1½	200
49½	Apr. 3	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf....	48	48	48	− 1½	100
123	Apr. 10	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas....	123	120¾	121¾	+ ¼	5,900
65½	Apr. 5	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can ...	65½	62	63⅜	− 1½	4,285
97	Apr. 6	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf..	97	96	96⅝	+ ⅝	1,150
13⅜	Apr. 9	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref..	13⅜	11½	13⅛	+ 1⅛	24,350
74⅝	Apr. 9	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	74⅝	73	74	+ ½	2,000
*45	Feb. 24	*45	Feb. 24	Crex Carpet	..	..	*45	..	....
70	Apr. 5	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar...	70	55	60	− 8	6,200
95	Mar. 24	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	95	95	95	..	100
89	Feb. 11	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf...	86¾	86	86¾	− ½	300
152	Jan. 18	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson......	151	149⅞	151	+ 2	1,184
429¾	Apr. 10	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	429¾	425	429¾	+12¼	200
8	Apr. 9	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	8	7¾	8	+ 1	400
15	Mar. 31	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf...	15	13	14¾	+ ¼	855
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ 1	100
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf.	37	37	37	..	30
114¼	Mar. 10	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	115	114¾	114¾	..	120
60½	Mar. 19	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry..	..	..	52¼	..	....
13¾	Jan. 25	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	9⅝	6⅞	9¼	+ 2¼	6,610
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	3¾	3¾	3¾	..	100
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	8½	8½	8½	+ 1	100
91	Apr. 7	91	Apr. 7	Du Pont Powder pf.	91	91	91	..	100
28⅞	Apr. 5	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	28⅞	26⅝	28	+ ⅝	121,750
45¼	Apr. 10	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.........	45¼	43	44¾	+ ¾	25,050
35¼	Apr. 5	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf..........	35¼	32¼	35⅛	+ ⅛	2,400
11	Apr. 10	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM..	11	9½	10	+ ¼	1,300
31½	Apr. 8	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	31½	31	31	+ 1	400
192½	Mar. 3	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL..	192	186	192	+12	439
108⅜	Feb. 10	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf...	107½	107	107½	..	400
149¾	Apr. 10	138	Mar. 3	General Electric ...	149¾	145	149¾	+ 4¾	6,100
150	Apr. 10	82	Jan. 2	General Motors.....	150	127	145¼	+19¾	14,340
104⅜	Apr. 8	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf...	104⅜	102½	104	+ 1	3,900
53¾	Apr. 9	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	53¾	43	51½	+ 8⅞	156,990
102¾	Apr. 8	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	102¾	100	102¾	+ 2¾	1,250
120¼	Apr. 6	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf..	120¼	117	119⅞	+ 2⅞	17,450
36¾	Apr. 10	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	36¾	34½	36⅜	+ 1½	41,375
57¼	Apr. 10	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n.	57¼	53¾	56¾	+ 2¾	16,900
*79	Apr. 5	*71	Mar. 13	HAV. EL.RY.,L.&P.	79	79	79	..	10
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf..	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	118	Apr. 10	Hocking Valley	118	118	118	..	200
116	Feb. 24	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining..	116	116	116	..	142
110	Jan. 22	102½	Mar. 11	ILLINOIS CENT...	109⅞	109	109	+ ¾	900
30⅛	Apr. 10	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper..	30⅛	28	30⅛	+ 2¾	112,012
16⅞	Apr. 5	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	16⅞	15½	16⅛	− ⅜	38,000
70⅛	Apr. 6	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.......	70⅛	67⅝	68	− 1⅛	43,120
7⅜	Apr. 3	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural....	7	7	7	− ⅝	100
14	Mar. 30	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	..	..	14	..	....
102	Apr. 10	90½	Mar. 5	Int. Harv., N. J....	102	96½	101½	+ 5½	2,700
117	Jan. 9	112	Mar. 24	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	114	114	114	+ 2	100
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp....	80	70	80	+15	300
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
10¼	Apr. 6	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	10¼	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅝	5,700
39	Apr. 5	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf..	39	37¾	38⅞	+ 1⅞	2,700
2	Mar. 31	⅞	Mar. 3	Int. Steam Pump...	1⅞	1½	1⅞	− ⅛	550
8½	Mar. 31	5	Jan. 4	Int. Steam Pump pf.	8	6½	8	+ 1	300
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	7	7	7	− 2	100
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf....	..	..	18	..	....
65	Feb. 4	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M.pf	..	..	65	..	....
26⅛	Apr. 10	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	26⅛	24½	26	+ 1¼	9,550
60	Apr. 10	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	60	58¾	59¾	+ ¾	1,600
83	Apr. 9	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	83	81¼	83	+ 2	435
108¾	Mar. 25	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	..	300
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M...	..	..	*6½	..	....
*121½	Apr. 7	*120¼	Mar. 22	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	121¼	121	121	..	59
126½	Apr. 7	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co..	126½	123	123	..	1,600
108	Mar. 22	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	108	107½	108	+ 1	250
39	Apr. 9	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL.....	39	34	38	+ 3	3,700
99	Apr. 10	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	99	96	99	+ 2	700
8	Apr. 10	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West..	8	7¼	8	+ 1	500
21⅝	Apr. 5	20	Apr. 5	Lake Erie & W. pf..	21⅝	20	21⅝	..	200
143	Apr. 10	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley	143	136½	142	+ 4¾	28,207
224½	Apr. 7	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers....	224½	220¼	224½	+ 4	400
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	117	116⅞	117	..	400
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island	33	33	33	− 3¾	200
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	22¼	20½	22¼	+ ½	700
105⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	95	..	....
65	Mar. 11	60⅛	Apr. 8	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	65	60⅛	61	− 4	400
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co...	180	180	180	+ 5¾	100
118	Jan. 19	112¾	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	117	..	....
121½	Jan. 22	110	Mar 1	Louis. & Nashville..	121	117½	121	+ 3	2,850
79½	Apr. 9	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS......	79½	75½	79½	+ 5½	800
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.....	69	68	69	+ 1	330
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach...	..	..	2	..	....
128	Jan. 20	127	Mar. 31	Manhattan Elevated	128	127⅛	128	+ 1	400
51	Jan. 29	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt ...	50	50	50	− ½	300
101½	Feb. 4	101½	Feb. 4	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	101½	..	....
48½	Apr. 10	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors.....	48½	45	47	+ 2¾	48,200
87	Apr. 6	43¼	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 1st pf..	87	82¾	85	+ 3	22,835
41½	Apr. 6	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf..	41½	38	40	+ 1½	34,190
56	Mar. 2	42	Apr. 1	May Dept. Stores...	49	42⅞	47½	+ 3½	1,100
98½	Mar. 15	96	Feb. 19	May Dept. Stores pf	96½	96½	96½	+ ½	100
77	Feb. 9	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	76¼	67¼	74½	+ 2⅜	39,700
80⅛	Feb. 11	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf..	..	..	78	..	....
24⅞	Mar. 31	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper	24⅞	23⅞	24⅝	+ ⅛	28,800
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central...	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis...	17¼	14¼	16½	+ 2⅛	6,499
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf...	42¼	40	41	+ 2	1,860
119⅞	Apr. 10	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	119⅞	117	119⅞	+ 3⅞	2,396
128	Jan. 19	126	Jan. 14	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	128	128	128	..	10
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., S.P. & S.S.M. l.l.	..	..	75	..	....
14⅝	Apr. 1	7⅞	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	14⅝	12	13⅞	..	8,471
40	Apr. 5	26	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & T. pf...	40	34	37	− 2	4,200
15¼	Jan. 21	6⅝	Jan. 8	Missouri Pacific ...	15	12½	14⅜	− ¼	90,070
54½	Mar. 29	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	53	51½	52	− 1⅝	3,200
101½	Feb. 16	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf..	101	100½	101	+ ½	700
112½	Apr. 6	112½	Apr. 6	Montgom. W.&Co.pf	112½	112½	112½	..	100
168	Mar. 15	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex	168	168	168	+ ⅝	100
126	Jan. 27	121	Apr. 7	NASH., C. & ST. L.	121	121	121	− 4	100
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit....	125	116	125	+ 9	2,360
126	Jan. 28	120⅛	Feb. 19	National Biscuit pf.	..	..	121¾	..	....
80⅛	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit..	79½	73	78¼	− 5⅝	1,500
103	Apr. 6	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.....	103	102½	102¾	+ ¾	1,080
15	Apr. 10	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S..	15	12½	14⅜	+ 1¾	4,650
80⅛	Mar. 29	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	..	..	79	..	....
65	Mar. 31	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	64½	61⅝	64	+ ¼	23,730
109¾	Jan. 19	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf........	109¾	109	109¾	+ 1¾	747
23	Jan. 5	23	Jan. 5	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	23	..	....
6	Mar. 22	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	..	..	6	..	....
14⅝	Apr. 10	11⅞	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Copper	14⅝	13	14⅛	+ 1¼	16,140
73	Apr. 6	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	73	68¼	71⅛	+ 3⅛	3,350
92¾	Jan. 22	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central.	87⅞	85¼	86¾	+ 2⅞	30,350
36½	Apr. 9	32	Mar. 30	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	36½	35	36½	+ 2½	300
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W...	116	116	116	..	7
63	Apr. 10	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H...	63	59⅝	61½	+ 1	28,235
29¾	Apr. 1	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West...	29½	28	28⅝	− ⅝	4,000
25	Feb. 15	25	Feb. 15	Norfolk Southern...	..	..	25	..	....
105	Apr. 9	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.......	105	102⅞	104½	+ 2¼	2,700
85½	Jan. 26	85	Jan. 27	Norfolk & West. pf.	..	..	85½	..	....
71½	Apr. 5	64	Jan. 19	North America	71½	68	69¾	− 1¼	1,200
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central...	..	..	*84¾	..	....
110	Apr. 10	99½	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific....	110	106½	110	+ 4	34,688
2½	Apr. 8	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SILV. M.	2½	2½	2½	+ ½	230
67	Apr. 1	67	Apr. 1	PACIFIC COAST...	..	..	67	..	....
22½	Jan. 12	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	21⅝	20	21½	+ 1½	2,950
31½	Jan. 16	26⅛	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel & Tel...	28½	27	27¼	+ 1	1,600
*91	Mar. 26	*88	Feb. 15	Pacific T. & T. pf..	..	..	*91	..	....
110	Apr. 10	103⅝	Feb. 24	Pennsylvania R. R..	110	106¾	109¾	+ 3⅛	19,575
123½	Apr. 3	117⅞	Feb. 24	People's Gas, Chi...	123	119⅞	119⅞	− 2⅝	1,925
7¼	Apr. 1	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern...	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛	100
15	Mar. 5	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken..	..	..	15	..	....
81	Apr. 10	71	Apr. 7	Philadelphia Co.	81	71	80	..	4,190
72	Jan. 18	68	Mar. 15	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	..	..	72	..	....
22⅞	Apr. 5	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅞	21⅝	22	− ¼	9,900
98	Feb. 10	81⅝	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf..	96	93¼	94¼	− 1¼	3,000
*158	Jan. 22	*158	Jan. 22	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	..	..	*158	..	....
*75	Feb. 1	*75	Feb. 1	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	..	..	*75	..	....
39	Jan. 11	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car...	34¾	33½	34¼	+ ½	2,200
102¼	Jan. 25	86	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf	96⅝	96	96⅝	+ 3⅜	260
106	Jan. 13	106	Jan. 13	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	..	..	106	..	....
156	Apr. 10	150⅛	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.	156	153⅛	156	+ 2¾	815
1⅞	Jan. 12	¼	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	⅝	½	⅝	..	2,500
2¼	Jan. 22	¾	Mar. 29	Quicksilver pf.	1½	1	1½	+ ½	2,100
27	Apr. 10	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SP'G..	27	24½	26½	+ 2½	3,420
88	Jan. 8	87	Mar. 3	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	87	87	87	+ 1¾	100
21⅝	Apr. 10	15¼	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper....	21⅝	19⅞	21½	+ 2	42,325
153⅞	Jan. 22	140⅛	Feb. 24	Reading	153	145⅞	152¼	+ 6¼	316,640
86½	Jan. 11	85	Mar. 8	Reading 1st pf.....	88	88	88	..	60
85½	Feb. 2	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf......	85	85	85	..	400
27½	Apr. 10	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel...	27½	23	26⅞	+ 4¼	35,250
84½	Apr. 10	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	84½	79⅜	84⅛	+ 5⅜	4,750
1⅛	Apr. 9	⅛	Mar. 25	Rock Island Co.....	1⅛	½	1	+ ⅝	5,200
2½	Apr. 9	⅞	Mar. 23	Rock Island Co. pf..	2½	1	1½	+ ½	20,050
5¼	Apr. 9	⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co....	5¼	2¼	4½	+ 2¼	23,815
16	Jan. 5	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	14	6¾	11	+ 5	11,150
3½	Apr. 10	1¾	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F..	3½	2½	3½	+ ½	5,900
11¾	Mar. 31	10	Jan. 25	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	..	..	10½	..	....
8	Mar. 31	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6	6	6	− 2	300
17⅞	Mar. 30	15	Feb. 15	St. Louis Southw'n.	17	17	17	− ¼	400
37	Jan. 21	33	Mar. 23	St. L. Southw'n pf..	..	..	33	..	....
16¼	Apr. 8	11¼	Jan. 4	Seaboard Air Line..	16¼	14¾	15¼	+ 1	6,325
42	Apr. 10	32	Feb. 25	Seaboard Air L. pf..	42	35¾	40¾	+ 3¾	8,400
209½	Feb. 1	131¾	Mar. 17	Sears, Roe. & Co...	140½	137	139	+ 2	6,775
125½	Feb. 19	121⅜	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	124¼	124¼	124¼	− 1¼	100
35½	Apr. 10	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.Co	35½	30	35	+ 8	3,310
44	Apr. 7	44	Apr. 7	So. Porto Rico Sugar	44	44	44	..	100
89⅜	Feb. 4	89⅜	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf	..	..	89⅜	..	....
93⅝	Apr. 10	81¼	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific ...	93⅝	87½	92	+ 4½	114,190
102⅞	Apr. 9	94⅞	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. c...	102⅞	101½	102⅞	+ 3	1,139
19⅜	Apr. 9	12¾	Feb. 24	Southern Ry.	19⅜	17½	19	+ 1¾	27,909
63	Jan. 26	43	Feb. 25	Southern Ry. pf....	61½	55	61⅜	+ 6⅜	5,600
55⅝	Apr. 6	43½	Feb. 23	Standard Milling...	55⅝	53⅜	55	+ 2	1,275
73	Mar. 22	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf.	70⅞	70¼	70⅞	+ ⅞	570
69¼	Apr. 9	35¾	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	69¼	60	67½	+ 8	72,125
102⅜	Apr. 8	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf..	102⅜	92⅝	101	+ 2	3,875
33¼	Apr. 10	25½	Feb. 24	TENNESSEE COP.	33¼	30⅛	32¾	+ 2¾	12,630
144	Apr. 9	123¾	Feb. 24	Texas Co.	144	136	139½	− ½	6,200
15½	Mar. 31	11	Jan. 11	Texas & Pacific....	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ½	1,100
55⅝	Mar. 26	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	54⅞	53	53¼	− ¾	22,400
2½	Mar. 31	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	2½	2½	2½	..	300
9⅜	Jan. 23	6	Jan. 6	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	7	7	7	..	100
99½	Jan. 14	95⅝	Feb. 25	Twin City R. T.....	97	97	97	..	250
66	Mar. 9	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPE....	66	66	66	..	210
100	Mar. 10	100	Mar. 10	Underwood Type. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
7¼	Apr. 6	4⅜	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper.	7¼	6⅛	7	+ 1	10,800
30⅞	Apr. 6	25¼	Mar. 27	Union Bag & P. pf..	30⅞	27⅜	30	+ 2⅛	1,400
131¼	Apr. 10	115¾	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	131¼	126¼	130½	+ 4¾	259,501
81¾	Feb. 26	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf....	80¾	80¼	80¾	..	2,750
29⅜	Mar. 31	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war..	..	..	29⅜	..	....
47¾	Apr. 1	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs..	47	47	47	− ¾	350
105	Feb. 11	102¼	Feb. 1	United Cigar Mfrs.pf	..	..	103	..	....
60	Feb. 11	48½	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	..	..	56	..	....
14¼	Jan. 20	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest..	14	8	13	+ 4⅛	6,720
35	Jan. 19	21¼	Mar. 15	United Rys. Inv. pf.	33½	23¼	33	+ 8¼	13,550
12½	Apr. 9	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I., P. & F.	12½	10	12½	+ 2⅜	350
43	Apr. 10	32½	Mar. 3	U. S. C. I., P. & F.pf	43	40	43	+ 9	930
73¼	Mar. 9	65	Apr. 10	U. S. Express......	69	65	65	− 5	400
27	Mar. 24	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol..	27	26⅞	27	..	200
80½	Mar. 24	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	80	79	79	+ ¾	300
50	Jan. 12	36	Feb. 11	U. S. Realty & Imp.	..	..	48½	..	....
2¾	Apr. 10	1	Apr. 9	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	2¾	1	2¾	..	600
74½	Apr. 10	51⅞	Jan. 2	U. S. Rubber	74½	64½	72	+ 6⅞	102,640
110	Apr. 9	101⅜	Feb. 24	U. S. Rubber 1st pf..	110	106	108¾	+ 2⅞	4,737
76½	Feb. 1	76½	Feb. 1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf..	..	..	76½	..	....
58	Apr. 10	38	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel	58	49	56	+ 6⅞	627,710
109½	Apr. 9	102	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel pf.......	109½	106	109	+ 3⅛	7,856
60½	Apr. 10	48½	Jan. 6	Utah Copper	60½	56⅞	59⅞	+ 3	62,075
25⅞	Apr. 10	15	Jan. 4	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	25⅞	22½	25⅞	+ 2¾	4,870
91¼	Apr. 1	80	Jan. 6	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	91	90½	91	+ 1⅞	700
44	Mar. 26	36½	Feb. 11	Va. Iron, Coal & C..	43	42	42	..	300
5	Jan. 21	5	Jan. 21	Vulcan Detinning...	..	..	5	..	....
21	Jan. 22	21	Jan. 22	Vulcan Det. pf......	..	..	21	..	....
1⅝	Jan. 22	⅝	Feb. 24	WABASH	1¼	1	1½	+ ½	1,800
3½	Apr. 10	1⅜	Feb. 24	Wabash pf.	3½	2¾	3		1,700
98	Apr. 8	77⅛	Jan. 6	Wells Fargo Exp....	98	94½	97	+ 2½	610
26¾	Mar. 31	9¼	Jan. 4	Western Maryland..	26½	25¾	26¼	+ ¼	1,000
40	Mar. 30	25	Jan. 5	West. Maryland pf.	39	39	39	− 1	200
67	Mar. 31	57	Jan. 2	Western Union Tel.	66⅝	65	66⅝	+ ⅛	8,100
78	Apr. 9	64	Feb. 24	Westing. E. & M...	78	73½	77¼	+ 3¾	77,007
119	Mar. 10	117	Mar. 12	Westinghouse 1st pf	..	..	117	..	....
232½	Apr. 6	232½	Apr. 6	Weyman-Bruton ...	232½	232½	232½	..	100
8¾	Jan. 18	1⅜	Jan. 6	Wheeling & L. E...	3	2⅞	3	− ⅜	200
16	Jan. 18	10	Mar. 24	Wheel & L. E. 1st pf	..	..	12¼	..	....
6	Jan. 18	3	Jan. 4	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	4½	4½	4½	..	100
135	Apr. 8	87	Feb. 23	Willys Overland	135	124	132	+ 8	12,860
103	Apr. 8	95¼	Feb. 17	Willys Overl'd pf...	103	101	101	+ ¾	1,230
39⅞	Jan. 21	30⅝	Feb. 24	Wisconsin Central..	..	..	34⅞	..	....
109⅞	Apr. 7	90¼	Jan. 6	Woolw'h (F. W) Co.	109⅞	108	109¼	+ 1¾	7,000
119	Apr. 6	115	Jan. 8	Woolworth pf.	119	118¼	119	+ ¼	400

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. §Par $20. ¶Par $10. ||Par $5.

MONEY

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
April 5	2¼	1¾	2	2
April 6	2½	2	2¼	2
April 7	2½	2	2	2
April 8	2½	2	2	2
April 9	2½	2	2¼	2¼
April 10	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

	On Call.	Renewal Rates.
Week's range—		
High	2½	2¼
Low	1¾	2
Same week last year—		
High	2	2
Low	1½	1¾
Year to date—		
High	3	2¾
Low	1¾	1¾
Same period last year—		
High	10	4½
Low	1½	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
April 5	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3 @3¼
April 6	2½@2¾	3	3 @3¼
April 7	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3¼@3½
April 8	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3¼@3½
April 9	2½@2¾	3	3¼@3½
April 10	2½@2¾	3	3¼@3½
Week's range—			
High	2¾	3	3½
Low	2½	2¾	3
Same week last year—			
High	2¾	3	3
Low	2¼	2½	2¾
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2½	2½	3
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4½
Low	2¼	2½	2¾

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4½	4½	5	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
April 5	$4.79⅝	$4.79½	$4.79½
April 6	4.79½	4.79$\frac{5}{16}$	4.79$\frac{7}{16}$
April 7	4.79¾	4.79⅜	4.79¾
April 8	4.79$\frac{13}{16}$	4.79$\frac{11}{16}$	4.79$\frac{13}{16}$
April 9	4.80	4.79¾	4.79¾
April 10	4.79⅞	4.79½	4.79½

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
April 5	$4.79⅞	$4.79¾	$4.79¾
April 6	4.79¾	4.79$\frac{5}{8}$	4.79$\frac{11}{16}$
April 7	4.80	4.79⅝	4.79⅞
April 8	4.80⅛	4.79$\frac{15}{16}$	4.80⅛
April 9	4.80$\frac{3}{16}$	4.80$\frac{1}{16}$	4.80⅛
April 10	4.80$\frac{3}{16}$	4.79⅞	4.79⅞

	Demand.	Cable.
Week's range—		
High	$4.80	4.80\frac{3}{16}$
Low	4.79$\frac{5}{16}$	4.79$\frac{5}{8}$
Same week last year—		
High	4.8685	4.87
Low	4.8645	4.8675
Year's range to date—		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.78½	4.78¾
Same period last year—		
High	4.87	4.8735
Low	4.8535	4.8555

	Paris. Dmd.	Cab.	Berlin. Dmd.	Cab.	Switzerland. Dmd.	Cab.
April 5	5.82¼	5.81½	82¼	82⅜	5.38	5.37
April 6	5.82½	5.82	82¼	82⅜	5.38	5.37
April 7	5.82¾	5.82¼	82¼	82$\frac{5}{16}$	5.38¾	5.37¼
April 8	5.82½	5.82	82¼	82⅜	5.38	5.37
April 9	5.82	5.81¾	82¼	82$\frac{5}{16}$	5.38	5.37
April 10	5.82	5.81½	82⅛	82¼	5.38	5.37

	Holland. Dmd.	Cab.	Italy. Dmd.	Cab.
April 5	39$\frac{1}{16}$	39½	5.79	5.78¼
April 6	39$\frac{3}{16}$	39½	5.78½	5.78
April 7	39$\frac{3}{16}$	39½	5.79	5.78¼
April 8	39½	39$\frac{5}{16}$	5.78½	5.78
April 9	39½	39$\frac{5}{16}$	5.78½	5.78
April 10	39½	39$\frac{5}{16}$	5.78½	5.78

	Russia. Cables.	Austria. Cables.
April 5	42¾@43	15.50
April 6	43	15.50
April 7	43	15.50
April 8	43	15.50
April 9	43	15.50
April 10	43	15.50

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	S. L.	San F.
April 5	Par	Par	Par	*60c
April 6	Par	Par	Par	*60c
April 7	Par	Par	Par	*60c
April 8	Par	Par	Par	*60c
April 9	Par	Par	Par	*60c
April 10	Par	*5c	Par	*60c

*Premium.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris. Ex. on Lon.
April 6	1¼	2¾@3	2¾@3	25f 54c
April 7	1¼	3	3	25f 55c
April 8	1¼@1½	3 @3¼	3 @3¼	25f 55c
April 9	1¼@1½	2⅞@3	3 @3¼	25f 55c
April 10	1¼@1½	2⅞@3	3 @3¼	25f 55c

BAR SILVER AND GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Bar Silver. London.	N. Y.	Gold Premiums. Lisbon.
April 6	23$\frac{11}{16}$d	50¼c	47
April 7	23¾d	50¼c	47
April 8	23¾d	50¼c	46
April 9	23¾d	50¼c	46
April 10	23⅜d	50¼c	46

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	Rentes, Paris.
April 6	66½	73f ..
April 7	66½	72f 85c
April 8	66½	72f 75c
April 9	66½	72f 60c
April 10	66½	72f 60c

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	5½	Dec. 24, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	5	Sep. 10, 1914
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Norway	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Bengal	6	Nov. 6, 1914
B'k of The Netherl'ds	5	Aug. 20, 1914

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended April 11, 1915.

STOCKS, (Shares.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	668,231	106,860	250,788
Tuesday	628,285	112,232	449,463
Wednesday	523,885	222,988	518,212
Thursday	649,129	270,077	371,334
Friday	1,282,545	......	351,135
Saturday	810,771	120,523	137,753
Total week	4,562,846	832,680	2,078,685
Year to date	22,720,908	23,681,533	26,766,715

BONDS, (Par value.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	$2,641,000	$2,080,500	$3,800,000
Tuesday	2,646,500	1,870,500	3,245,000
Wednesday	2,678,000	2,411,000	3,892,500
Thursday	2,730,500	2,622,000	2,706,000
Friday	3,919,000	......	2,402,500
Saturday	2,778,500	1,546,000	127,600
Total week	$17,393,500	$10,530,000	$16,822,000
Yr. to date	186,066,500	239,581,500	170,015,000

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	Apr. 10,'15	Apr. 11,'14	Change.
R. R. & mis.	4,562,830	832,646	+3,730,184
Banks	16	34	−18

BONDS.

	Apr. 10,'15	Apr. 11,'14	Change.
R. R. & mis.	$16,964,000	$9,435,000	+$7,529,000
Gov't.	127,500	105,500	+ 22,000
State	35,000	511,000	− 476,000
City	267,000	478,500	− 211,500
Total all	$17,393,500	$10,530,000	+$6,863,500

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the New York Improved Meter Co., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 27th day of February, 1915, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City [Seal.] of Albany, this twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

Du Pont Powder
Securities
Hallowell & Henry
Investment Securities
Phone 4995 Broad 52 Beaver St., N. Y.

We Finance
Electric Light, Power and Street Railway Enterprises with Records of Established Earnings
We Offer
Bankers and Investment Dealers
Proven Public Utility Securities
Correspondence solicited
Electric Bond and Share Company
(Paid-up Capital and Surplus $13,500,000.)
71 Broadway New York

Kean, Taylor & Co.
Announce the removal
of their offices to
5 Nassau Street
New York, April 12, 1915 Telephone Rector 9767

$200,000
NEW YORK, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RY
Registered 6% bonds, due Jan. 1st, 1921
Guaranteed Principal and Interest by
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.
LEGAL FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN
NEW YORK, MASS., CONN., & N. J.
PRICE ON APPLICATION.
SUTRO BROS. & CO.
44 PINE STREET NEW YORK

Du Pont Powder
Securities
Josephthal, Louchheim & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Phone 9300 Rector. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BREWING COMPANY
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Debentures.

The undersigned, Trustees under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust given to secure certain First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Debentures issued by the United States Brewing Company under a Mortgage or Deed of Trust, dated August 1, 1908, hereby give notice that they will receive at the office of the Bankers Trust Company, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1915, sealed offerings to sell on July 1, 1915, at the lowest price at which same shall be tendered, (not exceeding 105% of the par value thereof and the then accrued interest) FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD DEBENTURES, pursuant to the provisions of Article XII. of said Mortgage or Deed of Trust, in an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of Sixty-four thousand seven hundred twenty-seven dollars fifty-seven cents ($64,727.57,) of which Sixty-three thousand eight hundred forty dollars ($63,840) is to be paid to the American Trustee, as provided in the Mortgage above mentioned. Said offerings must be made in sealed envelopes, and should state the face value of Debentures offered for sale, and the price thereof, together with the Post Office address of parties making such offer, designating the Debentures by their number, and also electing where the same shall be payable, either at the office of the Bankers Trust Company, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or at the office or agency of the United States Debenture Corporation, Limited, Old Broad Street, London.

Such holders of Debentures as may be notified of the acceptance of their offer must be prepared to deliver same for payment on the first day of July, 1915, at the price contained in their offer, the right, however, being reserved by the Trustees to reject any and all proposals in whole or in part.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee,
New York City, N. Y.
Dated April 12, 1915.
UNITED STATES DEBENTURE CORPORATION, LTD., as Trustee, London, England.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1905, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty thousand two hundred sixty-nine and 95-100 Dollars ($30,269.95) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on July 1st, 1915. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon April 29th, 1915, and should be endorsed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated New York, N. Y., April 7th, 1915.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Successor Trustee,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

The International Nickel Co.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock will be paid May 1st to the holders of record at the close of business April 13th.

The stock transfer books will be closed at P. M., April 13th, and remain closed until 10 A. M., May 3rd.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Secretary & Treasurer.
New York, April 5th, 1915.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 25 Broad St., New York, March 2, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable April 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., March 31, 1915.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 63

A quarterly dividend of two per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15th, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business, March 25th, 1915.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY,
233 BROADWAY.
New York City, April 8th, 1915.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of one and one-half per cent., payable May 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 20th, 1915. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 20th, 1915, and reopen at 10 A. M. May 1st, 1915.

JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

CARIBOU COBALT MINES CO.

A dividend of 2½% upon the capital stock of the Caribou Cobalt Mines Company has been declared, payable on April 30th, 1915, to shareholders of record on April 15th, 1915.

RICHARD T. GREENE, Secretary.
New York, April 12, 1915.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable May 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business April 15, 1915. F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, March 9, 1915.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
March 22d, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of 4% has been declared payable May 15th, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on May 8th, 1915.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.

MERIT WILL TELL
Why is it that the orders this year for "Moody's Analyses of Railroads" are, up to date, 65% ahead of a year ago? Is it not because of the superior merits of our publication? Let us send you a copy on inspection and judge for yourself. We have no doubt whatever of your decision.
"Moody's Analyses" (by John Moody) is issued in two sections, one covering Steam Railroads and the other Public Utilities and Industrials. The first section for 1915 is now ready, the other is in press. Each section is supplemented, all through the year, with a Monthly Supplement of Current Earnings, without extra charge.
Price for the set (including supplements) $25 net. The volumes are also sold separately at $15 each.
Moody's Investors Service,
35 Nassau Street, New York City.
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5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
Our Booklet "A" Explains.
Sent Upon Request.
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

THE MECHANICS TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
Bayonne, N. J.
Commenced Business March 1st, 1886.
STATE, CITY AND COURT DEPOSITARY
Only Trust Company in New Jersey Clearing Through New York Clearing House.
Accommodations based on balances and responsibility.
Accounts maintained in principal cities.
OFFICERS.
DeWitt Van Buskirk, President.
C.B.Zabriskie, V.Pres. Wm.R.Wilde, Treas.
Frederic C. Earl, Sec'y.
Chas. S. Noe, Chairman Board of Directors

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $7,000,000

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
52d Dividend
AT USUAL RATE OF 4½% PAID JAN. 1, 1915
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before April 30 earn from May 1.
Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet A, Simple Mailing System.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS,
38 Park Row, New York. 27th Year.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Kansas City Southern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Kansas City Southern Building, northeast corner of Wyandotte and Eleventh Streets, Kansas City, Missouri, on Tuesday, May 11, 1915, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock A. M., Standard Time, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

As provided by the By-Laws of the Company, the books for the transfer of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed for the said meeting at 12:00 o'clock noon, May 1, 1915, and re-opened at 10:00 o'clock A. M., May 17, 1915.

By order of the Executive Committee.
J. A. EDSON, President.
G. C. HAND, Secretary.
Dated April 1, 1915.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 5, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the First Wednesday (being the 5th day) of May, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER CONNECTING RAILROAD CORPORATION.
Albany, N. Y., March 29, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Hudson River Connecting Railroad Corporation, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company in Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on the third Wednesday (being the 21st day) of April, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Danish Butter Import Co., Inc.:

TAKE NOTICE that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, 149 Church Street, New York City, on May 1st, 1915, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition of dissolving the Company.

IVAN E. A. KONIGSBERG,
Attorney for the Company,
2 Rector Street, New York City, N. Y.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, held on Tuesday, April 6, 1915, Henry Parish, Jr., was unanimously nominated to fill a vacancy in the board.

New York, April 6, 1915.
J. LOUIS VAN ZELM,
Assistant Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

MORRISTOWN & ERIE TAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in compliance with the terms of the Mortgage Deed, dated September 1st, 1903, executed by the Morristown & Erie Railway Company, the undersigned, as Trustee under the said deed, will receive proposals on or before May 14th, 1915, from the holders of the bonds secured by the said mortgage to sell the bonds to the undersigned as Trustee under the provisions of the said mortgage. The Trustee will, to the extent of the available moneys in its hands, to wit, $10,121.13, purchase the bonds which shall be offered at the lowest price. No purchase will be made at a rate exceeding 110 per cent. of the principal, together with the accrued interest.

Dated, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 12th, 1915.
BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee,
177 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 13, 1915, for Contract 152, for surfacing with vitrified brick blocks and macadam about 5 miles of highways and constructing about 8 miles of guard walls, at the Ashokan reservoir, in the towns of Olive, Marbletown, and Hurley, Ulster County, New York. The grading for these highways has been largely done under other contracts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

O. L. MILLS EXPLAINS SECURED DEBTS BILL

Senator Tells in Detail What His Bill Provides and Will Accomplish.

CONTRACT WITH THE STATE

Tax on Certain Securities of Less Than 2 Mills Relieves Them from Personal Property Tax.

Senator Ogden L. Mills yesterday gave a clear explanation of his Secured Debts bill and what it seeks to accomplish. The Senator said that many misstatements had been made with regard to it and he offered a detailed summary of its provisions and objects. The bill is entitled "An Act to Amend the Tax Law in Relation to Taxation on Secured Debts." Senator Mills's statement follows:

The bill provides:

1. That the holder, including a corporation, joint stock company, association, trustee, guardian, or executor of a bond, note, debenture, certificate, or other evidence of indebtedness which is payable one year or more from its date of issue, may pay to the State a registration tax of one half of one per centum, provided, however, that on securities having less than five years to run, the said registration tax shall be two-tenths of a mill on each dollar for each year it has to run.

2. That the holder of any securities so registered, shall pay an annual tax of one and one-half mills on each dollar of the par value of said securities, except that where interest has not been paid, the tax shall be based on the market value of said securities.

3. That the holder of all so-called secured debts, as defined in the bill, which have not been registered as above described, shall pay an annual tax of two cents on each dollar of the par value of the securities.

Exceptions Under the Act.

4. That there shall be certain exemptions: (a) securities held as collateral to secure the payment of bonds, notes, or other obligations taxable under this article; (b) securities held by an agent of a non-resident; (c) securities held by charitable, educational, benevolent, &c., organizations.

5. That banks, banking associations, corporations, joint stock companies, and associations liable to an annual tax under Section 24 of Article 9, of the Tax law, shall be entitled to deduct from the annual tax of one and one-half mills the amount of taxes paid by them pursuant to Section 24 of Article 9.

6. That bona fide dealers in bonds, notes or other obligations held by them for sale and not for investment, shall be allowed to deduct from the value of such bonds, notes or other obligations, the amount of money actually borrowed by them for purchasing or carrying such secured debts, and shall only be taxed on the balance.

7. That secured debts as defined in this article shall be free from all other taxation.

8. That all secured debts registered prior to May 1, 1915, shall continue to be exempt from taxation, not only under this act, but from all taxation in the State as provided in the original secured debts law.

9. That every person, corporation and association subject to this tax shall make an annual verified report to the controller specifying: (a) the aggregate amount of secured debts which have been registered as provided; (b) the aggregate amount of secured debts which have not been registered; (c) such exemptions as are allowed.

10. That for the failure to file a report or for the filing of an inaccurate report, certain penalties shall be imposed.

Lessens Personal Property Tax.

The purpose of this bill is to impose a small annual tax on the holders of a certain class of securities, except on those who have already availed themselves of the exemption furnished by the present secured debt law—and these holders are fully protected. These securities are today subject to the personal property tax, the rate of which is very close to two per centum. It is true, of course, that, the rate being well-nigh confiscatory, it has been impossible to collect the personal property tax, but it is equally clear that, under these circumstances, the imposition of a tax which amounts to less than a sixth of one per centum a year is not in the nature of a great hardship.

The registration feature of the present secured debt law is retained because it was felt that, no matter how low an annual rate were imposed, securities would not appear unless there were some guarantee on the part of the State that the rate of such annual tax would not be raised by future legislation. Under the terms of this bill, by the payment of a registration fee of one-half of 1 per cent. the holder of so-called secured debts enters into a contract with the State under the terms of which he becomes liable for an annual tax of 1½ mills, while the State on its part guarantees him exemption from all other forms of taxation and pledges itself not to raise the rate during the life of the securities so registered. Furthermore, the State acknowledges the exemptions already granted under the secured debt law and again pledges its good faith not to set aside or in any way modify the rights of those availing themselves of the registration privilege.

Direct Taxes Necessary.

The present condition of the State finances necessitates the raising of additional revenue. A large direct tax is in any event inevitable. That the entire burden should be borne by real estate is not only inequitable, but certainly, in so far as New York City is concerned, would be highly dangerous. Under these circumstances, the taxing of holders of certain securities at a very low rate and one which is almost 1 4-5 per centum lower than the rate of taxation to which they are at present liable under the personal property tax seems eminently sound, fair, and proper.

A hearing on Senator Mills's bill will be held in Albany tomorrow when suggestions looking to its improvement will be welcomed by its introducer.

RESORTS.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Motions:
Miller<Sire.
Re Belding Bros.
Re Bruner.
Osborn<Peace.
Re Alco Film Corp.
General calendar:
Auerbach<US.
Stern<same.
US<Carlin Const Co.
Farmer<US.
Hartley<same.
Fliashnich<same.
Re Columbia Eng Wks
NY Dock Co<D L & W RR.
D L & W RR<NY Dock Co.
Re Tear Off Bottle Seal Co.
Brookheim<Greenbaum
Eaton<Conn General Safe Ins Co.
Same<Mutual Life.
Cahill<SS Olympic.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 407, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Beaman<N Y N H & H RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Case on—Kintner<Atlantic Com Co. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
O'Connor<Coastwise Dredging Co.
Brown<US.
Same<Gen Elec Co.
Mostyn<Huntington.
Recito<Penn RR.
Steel<Lawrence.
Bunnell<Moran Tow & Tr Co.
Sound Trans Co<D L & W RR.
Hart<North Deutsche Ins Co.
Brechter<Fidelity & Dep Co of Md.
US<Dunsmore.
Fletcher<Trenton Brass & Mach Co.
US<Rider & Driver Pub Co.
Same<Feist Rlty Co.
International Bank<Elec Cable Co.
US<30 Ladies' watches
Kleist<Breitung.
Weingart<John Hancock Mut Life Ins.
Same<Mass Mut Life Ins Co.
Same<State Mut Life Ins Co.
Frankfurt Barnett Co<Wm Prym & Co.
US<One Pear-Shaped Diamond
Same<One Set Furs, Stole & Muff.
Same<One Pearl Necklace.
Cohen<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th fl., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Blauner<N Reisler Ir Wks Inc.
D O Haynes & Co<Druggist Circular.
Chas Scribners' Sons<Bway Picture Producing Co.
Bosselman<St George & Co.
Van Kennel Revolving Door Co<Straus.
Porter<Shulof (2).
Oliphant<Scher (3).
Picher<Brecher.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, 2d fl., P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Bank'cy discharges:
Geo F Chism,
Orrin Sheeley,
Andrew T McKee,
Seymour Woolheater,
Jos J Zeiger,
John J Leahy,
A L Chatterton & Co,
Asch & Gillette,
Jacob Eintose,
Chauncey P McKnight
Angel D'Elia,
A & A Deutsch,
D & N Diamond,
I & J Guzy,
May W Bernstein,
Max Rubin,
Jas J Doyle,
Morris Simon,
Fay & Flanagan,
Chas S Moore,
Samuel Wiener,
Max Eilenberg,
H L Bieler,
Harrison & Rosenberg,
E F McDonald,
Edw F Schultz,
Morris Levitsky,
Sol Blinder,
David Basin,
Levy & Schwade.
Under objections:
Jas Costy,
Abraham Schwitz,
Louis Levissone,
Samuel Elkin,
Bernard Wexler,
Isaac Silberstein,
Kanter. Kantrowitz & Weber,
I & M Aronow,
Roth & Printz.
Adjourned cases:
Tim J Sullivan,
Nathan Nathans,
Jos Newbauer,
Jacob Triwasch,
H & H Safchik.
Motions:
Wm S Lehrbach,
Alco Film Corp,
Jas H Whittaker,
Susan Fox,
Susan Fox,
Sam Allstader,
Carmine D'Apice,
Louis Saltzman,
Isaac Krivitsky,
E Dreifus & Co,
Silverman & Siegel,
M S Globe & Son,
Morris Wainstock,
Altermans & Badeks,
S Heileman & Co,
A Samuels & Co,
City Laundry Co,
Louis Sisenwein (3),
Schattman Bros,
Hyman Himmelstein (2),
Willard C Baldwin,
A B Heine & Co,
Alert Const Co,
A Canessa et al,
Orenstein Bros,
Rockwell Furnace Co,
Benj Shapiro,
Motorkart Co,
Walter R Gorman,
City Laundry Co,
Yonkers Cold Storage Co,
Hyman Himmelstein,
J M Costume Co,
Alco Film Corp (2),
Adolf Mandel,
M & L Jarmulowsky (4),
Keystone Materials Co
Mitchell & Co,
Stillman & Stillman,
Hawie Bros,
New Center Co (2),
P & S Asceptic Mfg Co,
Adolf Mandel,
Sol Sobel.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.
Re National Foundry Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

The Court of Appeals will resume its sittings for the Spring term on Monday. It will first dispose of twenty-six appeals from orders before taking up the consideration of the general calendar. Judge William E. Werner, who has been in the South during the Winter by reason of impaired health, will take his place on the bench on Monday. The day calendar for Monday is:

People ex rel Flood<Assoc of Master Plumbers.
Re Wm B Dana Co (transfer tax).
Feiedman<Borchardt.
People<Hendrix.
Re Winthrop (transfer tax).
Larsen<Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
Re Wright (transfer tax).
Re Klenk.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—First Department.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—Litigated motions.—At 10:30 A. M.
Re Lyon (Myers.)
Re NY. Rys.
Reddan Spe Co<Simon
Hachberg<Ninth St Garage.
Rosenthal<Harris (2.)
Beiley<Heyman.
Re US Fid & Guar Co. (O'Brien.)
Re NY (Olmstead Av.)
Re Sullivan, (William.)
Cavanagh<Sup Council C M B A.
Kimbank<Waldemar Co.
C De Bevoise<Wohl.
Re Kuhbauch (Prendergast.)
Baron<Lipser.
Re G Nor Pub Co.
Chas Schweinler Press<Phillips Pub.
Consol Elec Lamp Co<Elbright Co of Am.
Markert<L Isl RR.
Alfinito<Nelson.
Re Windsor Const Co.
Leventhal<Lustig.
Brand<Mendlou.
Duffy<Carroll.
Savay<Gregory.
Psaki<Kissel Motor Car Co.
McKenna<O'Connell.
Anderson<Kapper.
Christal<Mendelson.
Mercantile Trust Co.<Morse.
Cracker<McDougald.
Tuthill<Forbes.
Re Reutler.
Fox<Kunze.
Chait<Thain.
McQueeney<Skinner.
Tax Lien Co.<Ross.
Marx<Brendan Trad.
Goldstein<Rosalsky.
Re Griffin (W. Williams.)
Seamen's B'k for Savings<Bach.
Scandore<Scandore.
Re Herbert Oil Co.
Wm. Whitman Co.<Michaels.
Black & Boyd Mfg Co<Frazee Rty Co.
Raabe<Johnson.
Tetelman<Melrose Plumbing Co.
Adler<Wm Adler. Theat Costumer. Inc.
Parulo<42d St & Mad Av Co.
CNY<Bloom.
Albany Sav B'k<Edgar Const Co.
Holbrook<Mutual Life
Sorin<Blakes Dairy
Handelman&Aufses.
Harrison<Vedanta Socy.
Levingston<Lamb Pub
Costantine<McMullen S & T.
Stavrahaus<Kelly.
African Bank Corp<Ricklan.
Re Lynch.
Fleming<Flynn.
Clark<Mad Av R E.
Hitchcock<Earl.
Brown<Berardini.
Lujar<Turney.
Van Dyk<Friend.
Carroll<Mantle Rty.
Re Milliron.
Stone<Schwartzraick (2.)
Re Rogers (Scheiner.)
Mott<Marie Antoinette Hotel Co.
Panzer<Panzer.
Staller<Staller.
Re Young.
Brookfield Con Co<NY Edison Co.
US Sav B'k<Kramer.
McTurck<McOmen.
Crocker<McDougald.
CNY<Bryan.
Jennings<Samson Car Coupler Co.
Maller<Maller.
Thiel Det Service Co<Burns Internat'l Det Agy.
Mack<Leonard.
Freedlander<Romney Rty Co.
Tuckerman<Goldstein.
Re Ozene Co.
Rothman<Voegele.
Stanbach<Machiz.
Buchenholz<Herzfelder.
Clark<Madison Av R E Co.
Adler<Ehrich.
Re Hydrocarbon Conv Co.
Liebmann<Liebmann.
Zimmerman<Zimmerman.
Holtz<Lauterbach.
Cohen<Fisher.
Knowlton<Simpson.
Miller<Miller.
Re Goldsmith (Joachim.)
Reichman<Ashner.
Hart<Gibson.
James<Ladue.
Kegel<Kegel.
Marx<Shelbourne Rty Co.
Weber<Reilly.
Re Bioquadio (Leland Av.)
Re Rose (Parcel 30 & 31.)
Re McIlvain & Co., Inc.
Sonn<Interocean Transf Co.
Jacobson<Goldman.
B Altman & Co<Ornstein.
Empire City Racing Assn<Natl Fair & Exposition Assn.
Frank<Migdalsky Bros, Inc.
Lehmann<Spies.
Watson<Ross.
Re MacQuoid Co.
Van Dyk<Friend.
Re Kaplan.
United Expert Co.<Moisant.
Goldsmith<Von Zimmerman.
Stein<Price.
Title Guar & Trust Co.<City.
Floros<Floros.
Suydam<Suydam.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Berliner<Solomon.
Psaki<Kissel Motor C.
Ryley<Pinkney.
5 Av Bldg<Benjamin.
Du Mahaut<Du Mahaut.
Skidmore<Myers.
Truax<Rothschild.
Richards<Richards.
Liebowitz<Leibowitz.
Szilagyi<Szilacyi.
Schmucker<Bandler.
Wilkinson<Wilkinson.
Bell<Bell.
Calkins<Calkins.
Eckhardt<Eckhardt.
Demilto<Soc Fraterna Accetturesi, &c.
Schmucker<Bandler.
Rippar<Rippar.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Schaeffer<Schaeffer.
Meritt<Merritt.
Doherty<Faucher.
Corby Com Co<Gilliam
Demurrer:
McCloskey<Nat Surety
Preferred causes:
Moses<Moses.
Flannery<13 W 44 St.
Elway Co<Lawrence.
Buckley<Brill.
Guzzetta<Guzzetta.
City R E Co<Cohn.
Greenwich Sav Bk<Mallon.
NY Investors Corpn<Cohn.
Dittrich<Grosner.
Schaefer<Schaefer.
Barber<Waddell.
O'Connor<Rockbridge Realty Co.
Lincoln Tr<Mulligan.
Williams<Van Wagenen.
Buckley<Colorado Rlty
General calendar:
Case on—Tropauer<Tropauer.
Hamburger<Sulken (2)
Cohen<Cohen.
Baumgart<Rosenthal
Ottman<Blaugas Co.
Himowich<Moore.
Equitable Trust<Hammerstein.
Grant<US Trust Co.
Shanly<Ryan.
Sprung<Hexter.
Roger<Roger.
German-Am Button Co.<Heymsfeld.
Vickers<Sheridan.
German<German.
Batterson<Raymond.
Travis<Carvel (2)
Bausmer<Hand.
Hopper<Malatesta (2)
Case on.

PART IV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Public Serv Comm<I R T. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Giordano<Woodin.
Coulson<Teague.
Greek & Syrian G, &c, Co<Boston & M RR.
Simpson<Hornell's Cloak, &c, Co.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co<Esser.
Campbell<Martin.
Demartine<Zunino.
Keyes<Tumen.
Scanlon<Dayne.
Cipperly<Graff.
Keresey<Keresey.
Denny<Donnelly Cab.
Friedman<Langer.
Stone<Donohue.
Rathkowsky<Napear.
Adams<Delches.
Porsth Elec<Pierson.
Finsilver & Stell Co<Holland.
Sturmwald<Poppe.
Diaz Bldg Co<Empire City Lumber Co.
D'Anci<Saitta.
Automatic Con Mixer<Brown.
Dabour<Dabour.
Clear.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Meman<Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Stern<Laemmle.
Berkowitz<CNY.
Stewart<Penn RR.
Dunlevey<Fuller.
Javna<Ward Baking Co.
A Yavny<same.
D Yavny<same.
Colligan<E Rutzler Co.
Vecchio<Postal Transfer Service.
Nalewajke<Tennessee Copper Co.
Timper<Bradley Con Co.
Cohen<Morgenstern.
Dyer<Lankenau.
Doyle<Seagrist.
Finkelstein<North Am Wall Paper Co.
Thomas Lavery<Met Transfer Co.
Rizzo<N Y-Queens Co Ry.
Walsh<N Y Rways.
Amragas<Ruppert.
Hubner<Freedman.
Jaeger<Libscher.
Malataco<Ryan.
Roswell<Beadleston & Woerz.
Theis<Ehret.
Israelson<Pepe.
Gross<Weiss.
Smith<Cunard SS Co.
Mearns<Hollins.
Sieber<Erie RR Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Triangle Waist Co<Esskay Waist Co.
Brackett<CNY.
Mattes<Aubeck.
Skelly<Fed Ptg Co.
Valente<Riffel.
Miranda<N Y Rys (2.)
Heckel<Locke.
Muller<same.
Lange<Dickey.
Mulligan<CNY.
Middleton<Whitridge.
Slaviz<N Y C & H R RR.
Armstrong<Mulcahy & Gibson.
McAllister<Munson SS Line.
H V Allier & Co<Post.
Wechter<L I RR.
Rand, McNally & Co<Owen.
Nyquist<Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Montana<McMullen, S & T.
Phillips<D Shuldiner, Inc.
Curtin<Van Beuren.
Mulville<Drummond.
Fox<CNY.
Carocoio<Shultz Bread Co.
Goldstein<Int R T Co.
Danzig<Steavig.
Smith<Flint.
Case on.

PART V.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Rappaport<Reliance Bldg.
Jennings<Degnon Cont Co.
O'Neill<Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Co.
Goldsmith<Van Zimmerman.
Cohen<Baer, (2.)
Tosto<Clyde SS Co.
Bucco<Lawson P Co.
Orlinsky<London.
Voris<Pat McGov Co.
A Barth<O'Keefe.
D. Barth<same.
Lindardo<McMullen & Hoff Co.
De Renna<Brown.
Hasselberg<Fargo.
Andreas<Roselinsky.
Gelyer<Nassau E RR.
De Baud<L I RR.
Frank<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Lofatinsky<N Y & Bklyn Mer Co.
Roddy<Yale Club.
Murphy<J Pitman Co.
Schultheiss<Snyder.
Gray<Int Rys of C A.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Goldsmith<Wowereit.
R. Catts<Penn RR.
D Catts<same.
Sneda<same.
Clear.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
M Murphy<Case Mfg & Trading Co.
W Murphy<same.
Little<Neptune Bath.
S Schwartz<Ost Rty.
M Schwartz<same.
Boffe<Cons Tel & El Sub Co.
J Lyon<Belmont.
S Lyon<same.
P Fressiello<Linch.
L Fressiello<same.
Bone<N Y Rys.
Abrahams<same.
Kuest<Johnston.
Mermelstein<Guttner.
Beddoe<Gimbel Bros.
Eisenberg<N Y Rys.
Bercaw<same, (3.)
Herman<same.
Kelly<same.
Milazzo<Berg.
M King<Donohue.
T. King<same.
McDonald<Crane.
Simmons<McManus.
Schlechter<C I & Bklyn RR.
Constantinopoli<Bklyn Heights RR.
Holland<Metz.
Clear.

PART VII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kisklansky<Larence.
Merrifield<NE SS.
Gilson<Silverstein.
Boerner<Soss.
Riordan<CNY.
Oppenheim<CNY.
Kattenbach<Weinert.
Schneider<CNY.
Macarovsky<I R T Co.
Tennenbaum<Goldstein.
Rosenbaum<N Y Cons RR.
Braggini<Walsh.
Haert<same.
Creighton<Luna Amuse Co.
D'Anna<CNY.
Stein<Fullers Exp Co.
Kelly<Joyce.
Leonard<Int R T Co.
Lurich<Levy.
Mullen<Frees Const Co.
Rosenson<Oppenheimer.
Wolski<Penn RR.
Eberhagen<Mason-Seaman Trans Co.
Esposito<N Y Carved Moulding Co.
Frank<North River Stevedoring Co.
Rodriguez<Beach.
Roshensky<Kenny.
Mayer<Lahr.
Calahan<McGovern.
Sobotik<Int R T Co.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Ferraro<McAllister.
Whitehorn<L & S Const Co.
Johnson<Nat Firepr.
Sigmund<S Liebman's Son Brew.
Paolino<Ludin Rty.
Castelloni<Rafferty.
Lamanda<Kann.
Lownes<Comm'l Del Co.
Greenberg<Rosenfeld.
Koenig<Preis.
Hermanson<I E Ogden Co.
Simmons<Lincoln Taxicab Co.
Tierney<Leverty.
Vidler<Clark.
Kluhnik<Cutting.
McGough<M & R T.
Olson<Baker, Smith & Co.
Montague<Taylor.
Schreier<Int R T Co (2.)
Bennett<Chayes.
Shaffer<Kiechlin.
Valich<Mugler.
Sakol<NY Rys.
Simon<Int R T Co (2.)
Carpenter<St Vincents Hosp.
Zwicker<G Santis & Co.
Weir<Eulert.
McDonald<Bradley Cont Co.
Clear.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Toomey<Delmonico's.
Washkowski<Bockhaus.
Cox<St Luke's Home.
Haggerty<O'Rourke Eng & Const Co.
Held<Mutnick.
Makoski<Reid.
Makoski<Reid.
Conners<NY Rys.
Loos<Rich.
Alexander<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
Dilbaum<Fishman.
De Benedetta<McMullen, S & T.
Haran<Schneltacher.
Lang<Belwin.
Goldstein<F H Chapman Cont Co.
La Croix<Horton.
Schwartz<F H Chapman Cont Co.
Kratzman<Ryan Con.
Weisler<NY Rys.
Zinman<Same.
Downing<Joseph.
Adbrescia<Jacobs.
Duffy<Bradley St C
Kozicka<McGuire.
Case on.

PART X.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Mack<Dock Cont Co.
Artyskewitz<O'Rourke Eng & Const Co.
Torim<Jaeger.
Kopances<Ocean SS Co of Sav.
Lewis<Gt Atl < Pac Tea Co.
Strohmier<Graf (2.)
Beers<McNaught.
Curzio<Ward Bak Co.
Smith<same.
Hirsh<Radt.
Rowan<Geo A Fuller Con Co.
Feeney<Seeligman.
Sabella<Kerry.
Walsh<NY Rys.
Caruso<Spadacini.
Levy<NY Rys.
Frankel<Un Metal Covered D & S Co.
Heyniw<T Cunningham Co.
Puma<Cranford.
Socalsky<Teichman.
M Kirshner<NY Rys.
L Kirshner<same.
Parisi<Goldstein.
Farragher<Cauldwell Wingate Co.
Sindes<A Perlman Ir W'ks.
Kirwin<Duncan Hotel Co.
Clear.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Higgins<Powers.
Defina<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Spitzer<B Un El RR.
Costantino<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Helin<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Ebert<B H RR.
Bronstein<Wuerz.
Teicher<Rongy.
Kelly<A. McMullen Co.
Sweeney<McGovern.
Goodman<Kaminsky.
Rosner<Erie RR.
Brennan<Kasper.
Brown<Degnon Cont.
Reidy<Iselin.
Milici<CNY.
Mollan<NY NH & H RR.
Pascole—Teicher.
Simon<Int R T Co.
NY Rys<Bradley Con.
Pompeian Co<Roncallo.
Abrahams<Int R T Co
Adenitz<Northport St'b't Co.
Kassabian<42d St &c Ry.
Cruccio<Bklyn Queens Co &c RR.
Sonness<NY Chicago &c RR.
Brosnan<Jenkins.
McCarthy<Windolph.
Rottenstreicher<Ehret
Clear.

PART XII.—Recess.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Pollock<Bklyn Heights RR Co.
Wilson<Degnon Cont Co.
Antopolsky<Neal & S.
Roach<Hudson Nav Co.
Fay<Reynolds.
Weinstein<Robinson.
Williams<Glassheim.
Conlan<O'Brien.
Trewin<Lerder.
Campbell<Thomas & B Hoisting Co.
Mann<Kobre.
O'Connor<Loesch.
Baker<Jennings.
A Davis<Bradley Cont Co.
S Davis<same.
Kovaces<Mohel.
Light<Cons Tel & Elec Subway Co.
Papalairis<Langham Hotel Co.
Williamson<Cons Tel & Elec Subway Co.
Gerson<Fitzpatrick.
Minners<Bradley.
Greenberg<NY Piano Del Co.
Niles<Riley.
Moser<Lester.
Billek<Gollick & Smith
Sidransky<Bklyn Heights RR.
Kobbe<Am Art News Co.
Alfriar<Manix.
Finkelstein<NY Cons RR.
Van Rozwadowsky<Dorfman.
Chillar<Goldstein.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Farley<Pape.
Honesdale Nat Bk<Fisher.
Levy & Nathan<Century Bank.
Smith<Ubert.
Dunpay<Galbina.
Van Norden<Van Norden (2).
Bond<Gollick & Smith
Rodgers<CNY.
Zadek<Olds Wortman & King.
Shubert<Walter.
Hall<6 E 39 St Co.
Greenberg<Seeman.
Maison Bernard<United Cigar Stores.
Sullivan<Silverman.
Whalen<Whalen.
Miller<Shubert Theat Co.
Wienschenker<Ocean Acci & Guar Corp.
Potash<Manno.
J L Lasky F P Co<Eastman Kodak Co.
Taylor<Ryan.
Contant<Mason.
Lenkowsky<Altman.
Berry<W S Barstow & Co.
Mendelson Jaffe & Katz<Block.
Duhain<Pitts Cont Co.
Warner<Bleichrode.
Oliver<Forshay.
Vorhaus<Assuchkewitz.
Goldstein<Erold Mfg Co.
Schafer<Max Held Inc
Trop<Oppenheim.
Shongood<Verderher.
Osten<Campbell.
Case on.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Moore & Evans<Van Praag.
Brookstone<Ullman.
Lambert<Bryan.
Talcott<Slater Bros. &c, Co.
Jacobs<Weingarten Bros.
Kirschbaum<A M F Co.
Delmar<Highland Knit Mills.
Darling<The Mayor. &c.
Gallo<CNY.
Gray<Am Surety Co.
Van Gorkum<Chaperine.
Stone<Burnham.
Brothers Valley Coal Co<Garfield, &c, Co.
Farley<Schwarz.
Daly<Harriman Nat'l Bank.
Cramp & Co<Mass Bonding & Ins Co.
Reilly<CNY.
Bennett<Monarch RR Co.
Smith Cont Co<CNY.
Ingersoll-Rand Co<Nat Nassau Bk.
Morris<Lennon.
Lewis<Schenck.
Sloane Aeroplane Co<Bayedorfer.
D'Utassy<So Pacific Co.
Title Guar, &c, Co<CNY.
Strysower<Block.
Bernard<Sternberg.
Belden<Fitchett.
Ehrich<Lockhart.
Clark<Cullen Transp Co.
Shoemaker<Burrows.
Pendleton<Barker.
Am Locomotive Co<Casmento.
Erland<Haight.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hahn<CNY.
Casselberry<Tietenberg.
Paterno<Paterno.
Mente<Corn Products Ref Co.
Heilman<Sterling Fire Ins Co.
Federal Rty Co<Stone.
J Roach Rty Co<same.
D H McLaury Marble Co<J T Brady Co.
Schnurmacher<Ham Bremen Fire I Co.
Carroll<Bradley.
Sherry<Federal Terra Cotta Co.
Del Mar<Del Mar.
Gillen<Brown.
Natl Surety Co<Stallo.
Lord<CNY.
Bellows<Leiter.
Baileis Rty Co<London A & G Co.
Kirby<Spiegel.
N Y C & H R RR<Natl Surety Co.
Trialo<Bonomolo.
Chas Schweinler Press<Phillips Pub Co.
Froatz<Supreme Co of Cath Mut B A.
Vanderhoef & Co<Levy.
Studdiford<same.
Dennis<Genl Accd. F L Assn Corp.
McGibbon & Co<Parker.
Hamblin<Jones.
Martin & Martin<Woodend.
Patti<Filippi.
White<Haiss.
Butler<Isman.
Heidelbach<Penn Rubber Co.
Ashbaugh Corp<Arnold Louchheim Co.
Fawcett<CNY.
Geo R Read Co<Clark.
Montgomery Bk & Trust Co<Jones.
Bank of Luverne<Jones.
Butler County Bk<Jones.
Hammacher<Rumely Products Co.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Chodraw<Goldstein.
Walter<Radio Tel Co.
Sheffmann<Emp Liab Assn Corp.
Bloch<Miller.
Content<Robertson.
Doll<Williams.
White Co<CNY.
Paine Lumber Co<Ambrose Rty Co.
Macauley<Press Pub Co.
Int Tr Co<D Lesser.
Parnall<Seeber.
Rodgers<CNY.
Leslie Bros Eng Co<Fleischman Bros Co.
Botfan<Howard.
Toriello<Doscher.
Hennessy<Schubert Piano Co.
Bridgeport Metal, &c, Co<Forsheim.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Neebe<Levene.
Levy<Hoffman.
Wing<Spilsbury.
Schrieber<Levinson.
Sperry Rty Co<Lesser Kalb Mfg Co.
Brooks<Herd.
Leslie Bros Eng Co<Minsker Rty Co.
Kommel<Capron Knitting Co.
Levy<Frankfort.
Montrose Rty Co<Greenberg.
Sullivan<Bernstein.
Fried<Morana.
Millett<Globe Ind Co.
Am. Water Supply Co<Public Cup V Co.
Gertz<Krowitz.
Interborough Mfg Co<Archbald Sales Corp.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inq.—Prage<Cohen.
Warner & Godfrey Co<Triangle Waist Co.
Hopf<Mankowitz Co.
Kaufman<Jacob.
Shapiro<Goldstein.
Sockloff<Burnstein.
Un Expt Co<Moisant.
Frank<N E Casty Co.
Blumberg<Barnett.
Levi<Heiss.
Chanet<Smith.
Bryant<Pardee.
Clark<Schoonmaker, (2 acts.)
Gramer<U S Drinking Cup Co.
Britt<Com Cas Ice Co.
Kreeger<Wigersom Co.
Sec Title, &c, Co<Stewart.
Aspinall<Douglass.
Rural Pub Co<Beiser.
Essex Glass Co<Empire Bottle, &c, Co.
Rudd<Powells.
Bell<Butler.
Kuschner<Smith.
Imp Rubber, &c, Co<Miller.
Allo<Bengulat.
Sheridan<Delaware.
Am Eld Co<Stokes.
Stanton<L V RR.
Barclay<Barclay.
Seymour<Dininny.
Hedden Const Co<Auto Club of Am.
Avon Rty, &c, Corp<Amend.
Bullwinkel<Olsen.
Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.
William H Moeller,
James Creelman,
Louis D Gray,
Harriet M Bliss,
Bridget Clancy,
James Harke,
Louis D Gray,
Henry Endemann.
Anna Rodney,
Edward Fitzgerald,
Olga M Tischner,
John Fallon,
Mark Birmingham,
James Harte,
Charles O Abell,

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Thos E McGuinness,
Caroline M Drew,
Maria McGuinness,
Estate of:
Harriett Quimby,
Jane Dow Flockhart Greer.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Investors Agency<Littleton.
Douglas<Prov Loan S.
Goldstein<Siff.
Lipsky<Wolf.
Cohen<Goldman.
Gruber<Green.
Levin<Keiser.
Picciuca<Greenwald.
Bloom<Feinberg.
Senko<P & R C & I.
Veronica Rlty<US Rub
Bailey<Isaacs.
Bauer<Smith.
Salant<Samuels.
Ludowici-Celadon Co<Gold.
Korkes<Stark.
Zier<Block.
Lenkufsky<Stark.
Prussek<O'Reilly.
Sperraza<Kempner.
Kaleschitz<Chesebro-Whitman Co.
Edelman<Shapiro.
Lindenhorn<Bdway & 165th St Realty.
Tarabella<Zuecca.
Am Distilled Water<Demarest.
Sherry<McQueen.
Kennelty<Wildhart R.
Hornauer<Pult, (3.)
Steger<Anspacher.
Fordyce<Wolff.
Mueller Mfg<Messer.
Ungarten<Graff.
D'Alberg<R Carnegie.
Teitelbaum<Motorcart.
Realty Assoc<Mulinas.
Goldberg<Schneier.
Phila & China Trad'g<Feldman.
Spotswood<Huber, (2.)
Rutchik<Romer & R.
Werner<Samuels.
Wensel<Rosenthal.
Bloomingdale<NY C RR.
Lehmann<Perlstein.
Hansen<Quinn.
Loefheim<Obornik.
Klatzkil<Cohen.
Goss<Dolan.
Bloom<Feinberg.
Sievel<Kivowitz.
Lord & Taylor<Pritchard.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Macarovsky<Int R T.
Krickl<Ocean A & G.
Goldmann<G J Schwazier Co.
Law<Clinton Fire Proof Co.
Levine<Cassidy.
Miller<Postal Transf Serv.
Greenbaum<Borden's C Milk Co.
Steventon<Ruppert.
Briggs<Michael Dunn Trucking Co.
Quimby<Schoenberg.
Yudelowsky<Fishman.
Durst<Rubin.
Cannon<Harman.
Clemens<Bretz.
Dorff<Norwich Un Fire Ins Co.
Dorff<Glens Falls Ins Co.
Wetreich<NY Rys.
Flammer<Burghardt.
Saltzhauer<Rappaport
Paoli<E River Nat. Bank.
Heine<Cruickshank.
Schachter<Interborough R T Co.
Schachter<Int R T.
Powers<Linch.
F E Smith & Son<Wylie.
Schwartz<Superior Novelty Co. (2.)
Idoni<NY Rys.
Guzzo<Concialdo.
Goldberg<same.
Rinkewicz<White Fireproof Const Co.
Pia Cafagna<Linch.
Seery<McCreery.
Scherman<L I RR.
Hayley<Holzwasser.
Circo<Bruder.
Dranore<NY Rys.
Prussak<J F Stevens Const Co.
Kriskan<NY Sav Bk.
Rogowski<NY Edison Co.
Rosalind Rty Co<St Paul Fire & Mar Ins Co.
Same<Western Ins.
Diamond<Longo.
Juwenty<Williams & Wells Co.
G Washington Coffee Sales Co<R M Winans Co.
Theedman<Linch.
Eckhaus<Reich.
Sackman<Baum.
Kugel<Ostro Const.
McGowan<Hart.
Mrs. Osborne & Co<Feurguson.
Burger<Agnew.
Satriani<Libman Con.
Haas<Fidelity & Deposit Co.
Lessler<NY Rys.
Demalerie<N Eng SS.
Brier<NY Rys.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Ruby<Windsor Land & Imp Co.
C Tennant & Sons Co<Schapiro.
Sarasohn<Fish.
Langenthal<Oberman.
Lynch<McCarthy.
Dubin<Fried.
Watters<Plumbers Trade Journ & Pub.
Siegel<Mann.
Stecher<Stecher.
Stoddard<Levy.
Stifter<Fersko.
Green<Tawler Co.
Borst<Bentz.
Cohan<Rubenstein.
McGovern<Bridgeport Textile Mfg Co.
Roselinsky<Kossoff.
Sloan<Lazarus.
Levison<Oes.
Films Lloyds, Inc.,<NY Motion Pict Co.
McKay<Doe.
Hahn<Herzig.
Grossman<Rothleder.
Pierce<Carpenter.
Scott<Molostsowsky.
Levy<Ferguson.
Keeson<Coal Boulet.
Durfey<Hardy.
Semmel<Graner.
Greenberg<Weisberg.
Steinman<Tully.
Donnelly<Gen. Fed. Magazine, Inc.
Walker<Jean Imp Inc
Lager<Knowles.
Wegner Mach Wks<Schwartz & Co.
Clear.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial. Case on.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial Calendar.
Buettner<Behrend.
Hudson Wrecking & Lumber Co<Aldrich.
Turtel<Geier.
Hershon<Silver.
Roth<Samuels.
Naughton<White Co.
Tompkins Cove Stove Co<M J & M Blake.
Steane Hartman & Co<Mayer.
Wengraf<Wengraf.
Wimpfheimer<Schneider.
Hooven<Simmons-Boardman Pub Co.
Evans Film Mfg Co<Cosmopolitan Feature Film Co.
Vergesslich<Fashion Fur Co.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Artishevsky<Maraventano.
Friedenheit<Finder.
Crystal<Sauvage-Ward Brake Co.
Osborn<Fish.
Hochstein<J W Hill Co.
Hollander<Blum.
Clear.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Zeller, J.—Clear.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Sixteenth Baptist Church<Ansorge Gordon—S. P. Kleeberg. Same<Sutherland—Samuel D. Matthews.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J., 10:00 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Re Rhinelander Av.
Farley<Pfister.
Weisberg<Social Halls.
Eoff<Reilly.
Rishm<Rishm.
Rankin<Holstein.
[illegible]<Lichtenberg.
Maidhof<Hough.
Mazzulli<Mazzulli.
Re Grove Hill Rty.
Matulsky<Shugarman.
McKnight<Manzione.
Dougherty<Dougherty.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.
Chruscik<Centl U Gas.
Aunchman<Leggett.
Tracy<Jackson Assts.
Sobowlef<Kronberg.
Hines<Deutsch.
Prince<B R T.
Burke<N Y Rys.
Kearney<Pitts Con.
Seidman<Advine Con.
Gervay<Battaglia.
Pedro<Crimmins Const Co.
Gottfried<Lefrien.
Ginzburg<Ginzburg.
Highest number reached, 170.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
Charles Lowen,
Charles L Roos,
Maria A Valentine,
Hyman Auerbach,
Michael Martin.
Adoption:
Silvio Montesani by James Serilli.
Wills for probate:
John W Hules,
John A Maloney,
Emile Blaesius,
Joseph Silberman,
Augustine Beau.
Charles Berg.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will: Hyman Cohen.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.
Fetyck<Page.
Zattola<Squzze.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar, at 1 P. M.
Graffon<Ball.
Williams<Queens El L Co.
Woodhaven Bank<Coffin.
People<Perez,
Belden<Coleman.
Greeve<Graf.
Burrell<Burrell.
Schoenberger<Fay.
Harvey<Mooney.
Buhler<Vulcan Rail.
Hess<Bernheimer.
Arbutina<Pittsb Co.
Munch<Ebling Co.
Goldberg<1st Nat Bk.
Townsend<B H RR.
Eisenberg<CNY.
Daly<Ehrgott Co.
Smith<Hedges.
Levy<Morris.
Marx<Amer Druggists

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—Motions.
Re Lehrenkrauss.
Re Tehama St.
Weinstein<Glory of Israel Institute.
Duffy<CNY.
Kirkham<Cooper.
Woods<Mantonya.
Alexander<NY Comml Tercentenary Com.
Menge<same.
Swaine<same.
Broughton<same.
Cockle<same.
Wells<same.
Re Elkema, (Buskirk.)
Adami<Amer-Sumatra Tobacco Co.
Lane<Lane.
CNY<Hovell.
Kramer<Chaphe, (2.)
Dashby<Dashby.
Walsh<Aurrein.
Re Diamond St (Marx)
Timmes<Timmes.
Kubinski<Kubinski.
Hubert<Morgan.
McClellan<Livingston.
Peoples Trust<Benton Realty Co.
Seroka<Schmitt.
Langill<Williams.
De Franciscis<Amer Car & Fdry.
Kenny<Bennis.
Re S Nager, Jr., Inc.
Schneider<Krimko.
Waterbury<Waterbury
Owen<Rochford.
Beck<Beck.
Carr<Carr.
City Tax Lien<Murray
Re Streamer.
Feiter<McGinnis.
Re Friedberg, (Rosenthal.)
Church<Byrnes.
Swan<Swan.
Klein<Vogel.
Mandelbaum<Meyersohn.
Hydraulic P B Co<McGarry.
Re Krushefsky, (Sulsky.)
Interboro Brew Co<Acme Furnace Co.
Stollberg<Stollberg.
Re E 95th St (Lewis.)
Jarashow<Emery.
Rich A C<Morse.
Lucas<Ravenhall.
Rubino<B H RR.
Parsons<Parsons.
Held<Sullivan.
Ross<Behrens Estate.
Demorest<Butts.
Re Bay 7 St, (Deacon)
Same, (Becker.)
Meyersohn<Meyersohn
Miller<Miller.
Davino<Dodd.
Seebeck<Seebeck.
Butler<Moore, (2.)
Re Roberge Place.
Re West 32d St.
Re East 36th St.
Steenwerth<Steenwerth.
Hogan<O'Beirne.
Staniskie<Erie RR (2)
Timony<Hambler.
Re Wurdemann, (Jeffery.)
Re Jamaica Av, (US Trust Co.)
Kronheim<Carragan.
Hayes<Pasquini.
Casserly<Casserly.
Mugler<Castleton H & R Co.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Rappaport<Hittelman.
Mauno<Perasso.
Hastings<Spicer.
Zimmerman<Friedman
Roche<CNY, (2.)
Reilly<McKeefrey.
Re Bay 7 St (Jones.)
Re E 14 St (Dealy.)
Kenny<NY Hom Med College.
Fink<Rowholt.
Fitzpatrick<same.
Sloat<Graeff.
Re Borden Av.
Stein<Stein.
Brenzel<Brenzel.
Kearney<Buroughs.

PART II.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Crane, J.
Issues of law:
Herkey<Agar Mfg Co.
O'Neill<Erath.
Serr<same.
Issues of fact:
Ritter Schwartz & Cohen< The Madlin Inc.
Grossman<Boro Operative Co.
Bay View R Co<Goulding.
Schlenoff<Schlenoff.
Guinsburg<Burns.
Goldfinger<Gersten.
Fraser<Fraser.
Gardner<Gardner.
Goldstein<Haines.
Schaeffer<Schaeffer.
McCullough<Richie.
Feeser<Feeser.
Yoost<Yoost.
Blessing<Blessing.
Aldent Corp<Doyle.
Friedman<Friedman.
Malloy<Drysdale.
Di Janni<Di Janni.
Gregory<Gregory.
Becker<Becker.
Smyth<Tomlinson.
Schiffman<Illions.
Burbaker<Amer 5 & 10c Stores.
Bonanza<Bonanza.
Yates<Conrad Rty Co.
Davidson<Lippmann.
Wynberg<Lancaster.
Gaynor<Gartland.
Re Public Serv Comm 1st Dept.
Brockhagen<Brockhagen.
Samuels<Samuels.
De Lorme<De Lorme.
Reserved calendar:
Rosenthal<Salatorefsky.
Koeppel<Rudolph.
Storch<Storch.
Parascondola<Parascondola.
Gordon<Steinhard.
Serentino<Serentino,
Francis<Francis.
Schmerkowitz<Mayer.
Koster<Weisheit.
Kennedy<Kennedy.
Turnan<Turnan.
Hand<Highway Amus Co.
Hochman's Sons<Purdy Con Co.
Eilau<Eilau.
Kaminski<Kaminski.
Miller<Mooney et al.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 1,910.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Kelby, J.; Part II., Jaycox, J.; Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Clark, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.
Troetschel-Folger<B H RR.
Bradley<Bklyn Union Gas Co et al.
Meagher<Bradley Cont Co.
Ewal<Frank et al.
Gibson<Scherz.
Shanley<CNY.
Donovan<CNY.
Hermanns<B H RR.
Southern<Erie RR.
Meigs<Nassau RR.
Hannon<Nassau RR.
Richardson<De Grandmont.
St John<Steinhilber.
White<Bradley Con.
Williams<Nassau RR.
Lynch<Mut Life Ins.
Sager<Nassau RR.
Pfeiffer<Ormond.
Leohzer<Nassau RR.
Kramer<Nassau RR.
Perry<B H RR.
Karga<B H RR.
Guignard<Palmer.
Lindeberg<Nas RR.
Sweeney<C I & G RR.
Collins<Nassau RR.
Dewhurst<Robins Dry Dock Co.
Elberth<CNY.
Nelson<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
De Clark<Packert.
Esposito<Mertino.
Love<Met Life Ins Co.
Condon<B H RR.
O'Rourke<Haviland.
Butgereit<Sandow.
Barzilay<Tr Dev Co.
McCann<Arbuckle Br.
De Carlos<Preanti.
Matteo<Finkeldey et al.
Walsh<Hunter et al.
Samsony<Nassau RR.
Casey<CNY & ano.
Fitzpatrick<Rowohlt.
Fink<Rowohlt.
Bossert & ano<Emp City Gerard Co et al.
Keegan<Moyer et al.
McWhorter<B H RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
McKeon<Lackner Co.
Shea<Na RR.
Washkewich<Uptegrove Cigar Box Co.
Meyer<B H RR.
Lewis<Hermann & Grace Co.
Breiding<So Pac Co.
Cline<Hopkins.
Madolny<Singer.
Schier<NY Consol RR
Muller<Farmer.
Baird<Na RR.
Clark<Finke,
Sauter<Sterns.
Nappi<Ludwig.
Browning<Coney I & B RR.
Stern<Krott.
Catanzara<Rothman et al.
Owens<NY & Q Co Ry Co.
Friedman<Schlesinger
Liss<C I & B RR.
Napoli<Wisconsin Milk Co.
Svenson<B H RR.
Maloy<NY Consol RR.
Tarpey<NY Rys Co.
Griffin<B H RR.
Rooney<B H RR.
Mechanics Bk<Hendrickson et al.
Marino<Champlain Silk Mills.
Benjamins<Siegel.
Labriola<Kings Co El Co.
Halfpenny<F & D Co.
Guttieri<Bradley. Cont Co.
Whipple<B H RR.
Gerwertz Co<Board of Educ et al.
Hayes<B H RR & ano.
Dushop<CNY.
Kroeger<Stommel.
Auer<Ruegamer-McBride.
Kalkbrenner<Mechanics Bank.
Barry<Schaffer.
Boardman<Smith.
Hammerschlag<Uris Iron Wks & ano.
Pomerantz<Steinhard.
Highest number reached on regular call, 6,351.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Isabel W Neale,
Charlotte Cleveland,
Patrick Roach,
Elizabeth Carroll,
Minna Berghauser,
Patrick O'Connor,
Margaret Bradburn,
Lucy Langan,
Hedwig Rolkere,
Edward B Riley,
Sarah E Weddle,
Anton Kellerer,
Harry C Kolskin,
Daniel Turnbell,
Michael Pyla.
Admin. of:
Rachel Branenberg,
James Tedford.
Estates of:
Richard Stainton,
John S Mead,
Rose Lynch,
Margaret Scott,
Michael Raymond,
Henry Loeffler,
Max Feldman,
Jefferson Brockner,
Mike Corbett,
William F Crane,
John O'Neill,
John O'Neill,
Frank Duham,
Andrew Wilson,
Lydia Suydam,
Daisy Muage.
Acct. of:
Harriett M Coffin,
Catherine Sullivan,
Will Mounsey,
John G Normann,
Charles L Furmann,
Gibson Oufauts,
Hiram A Emery,
George H Loeffler,
Mary Caulfield,
Moses Karmell,
Charles Meuser,
Marie Kuntz,
Walter Long,
John Doran,
Fred Wendell,
John R Ackerman,
Maria Waring,
Osmar Klopech,
Louis Stutz,
Augusta Stutz.
CONTESTED CALENDAR:
Wills of:
Rebecca Lyle,
Jacob Heyman.

County Court.

PART IV.—Fawcett, J.; Part V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part IV. at 10 o'clock.
Auer<Kohlman.
Friedman<Shapiro.
Sulewski<Na RR.
Walker<Sohner.
Palaisano<Bklyn Q Co & S RR.
Rosenberg<Marino.
Lindwall<Bklyn Co & S RR.
O'Neill<Kopke.
Kaufman<Friedman.
Smith<McMahon.
Jacone<Bklyn H RR.
Levy<NY Col RR.
Neary<Sheffield Farms.
Mineo<B H RR.
Burns<B H RR.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Giannetto<B H RR.
Allegra<B H RR.
Worth<NY Cons RR.
Bennie<Edison Co.
Callaghan<Johnson.
Fredericks<Bk H RR.
Grubeman<Na E RR.
Marra<Bk H RR.
Goode<Na E RR.
Kerwin<Co I & B RR.
Haurahan<Pastulo.
Lodweiss<Hansen, Jr.
Bruns<B H RR.
Edelstein<B U Gas.
Flack<Moser.
Highest number reached on regular calendar, 3,311.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Young<Sent Print Co.
Same<Ely.
Whalen<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Britton<Mason & Hanger Co.
Springsteel<Horton.
Monohan<Shipway.
Johnson<Merrill Bros.
McCormick<Yonkers RR Co.
Cortlandt Mortgage Co<Vreeland.
Poellmitz<Benjamin.
Poellmitz<Benjamin.
Scully<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Yonkers Brew<Gabil.
Ranft<Eisele.
Rupert<Hall.
Martin<Palmer.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day.
Burns<Rector G L Co.
Romard<Cahill.
Schipponi<N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Dunlop<Wakeman.
Kennion<West Union.
Austin<Prince.
Grogan<Maxwell Briscoe Co.
Kassler<Keller.
Wildorchic<Ellman.
Ross<Rogers & Haggerty.
Suetendeal<Geo Ringler & Co.
Keller<Beach, (2.)
Michaelson<Ebling Brewing Co.
Monsers<Roberts.
Fast<Bugbee, (2.)
Schipponi<N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Cagano<Webber.
Dunn<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Hubbell Hard D Co<Hotchkirch Bldg Co.
Alexander<Chase.
McGinley<Spero.
Young<Keystone Cons Co.
Tobin<Yonkers Elec Light & Power Co.
Goldins<Mason & Hanger Co.
Langford<Reynolds.
Durko<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Shields<N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Keating<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Thompson<Int R T Co, (4.)
Ross<Dunbar.
Reilly<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Sledzenski<Dunwoodie Country Club.
Direnzio<Dunn.
Imundi<Wright.
Sulzberger & Sons Co<Santoro.
Bonngiovanni<Canavan Bros Co.
Butterworth<City of New Rochelle.
Montisione<City of New Rochelle.
Klein<Delaphaine.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1,050.

County Court.

Platt, J.
Peo<Johnson.
Same<Goffe.
Same<Zeppi.
Same<Real.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains Tuesday.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.

No case will be set down for a day on the call of the day calendar.

Cases must be ready for trial when reached.
Wian<Aetna Life.
McCabe<CNY.
Gibbs<Stewart et al.
Engle<Morgenthaler-Pfeffer Rty Co.
Peterson<East River Land Co et al.
Hess<Hess.
Gilmore<Hirschman et al.
Gotard<Gotard et al.
Hartfield<Furlong.
Brenner<Brenner et al.
Usbeck<Usbeck.
Cohen & Grau<Hazel Cons Co & Ill S Co.
Harnett<Briarwood Land Co et al.
Sheridan & ano<Sheridan et al.
Bebell<Bebell.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call.
Triebel et al<Gallucci et al.
Gallucci et al<Triebel et al.
Meacham & Son<Hermann et al.
Quent<Becker.
Hirsch<Mayer et al.
Jenkins<Malsky et al.
Wilson<Wilson.
Lasher<Zaret et al.
McCord et al<Cox et al.
Baggs<Hencken et al.
Schroeder<Elflein.
Cooper<Read Rty Co & Am Sur Co of NY.
Pearsall, as Comm<Pearsall.
Corley<Buchholz.
Kopf, as admr<Kopf.

Cases will be added from day to day.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.

Calendar of cases first noticed for the April, 1915, Term will be called on the first day of the term. In answering this call, attorneys will in each case state the nature of the action. Inquests may be taken and dismissals had on this call.

Actions for the foreclosure of mortgages on and for the partition of real property, which are contested, will be preferred and set down for trial on a day later in the term; otherwise, the day calendar will, from time to time, be made of cases taken from the general calendar in regular order.
Gerbe<Gerbe.
Shea<Norris.
Robers<Svanda et al.
Liggio<Queensboro Prop, Inc, et al.
Gresser<Seal et al.
Oldfield<Oldfield.
Eagle Sav & Loan<Lorenzo et al.
McLaughlin et al<McLaughlin R E et al.
Harwood et al<Roe et al.
Mills<Derrick.
Capek<CNY et al.
Hoareau<Hoareau.
Lehmann<Lehmann.
Handy<Handy.
Sanelli<Sanelli.
A, G & P<Cupee Rty.
Lombardo et al<Gervasi et al.
Bushwick Co-op & L Assoc<Darmstadt.
Clonin<Abbenante.
Lancaster<Dale et al.
Fisch<Rizzo.
Whitaker<Whitaker.
Brown<Seidler et al.
Corsini et al<Maresca et al.
Rabel<Schurger.
Jurovich<Jurovich.
Kunkel<Samet et al.
Peck<Peck.
Harris<Harris.
Van Hoesen<Van Housen.
Indiveri<Indeviri.
Hellriegel<Hellriegel et al.
Arverne Bay Con Co<Albert et al.
Mathews Bld<Entholt.
Williams & ano<Flush Hosk & D et al.
Freund<Freund.
Childs<Ferger & C.
Angelo<Angelo.
Cosenza<Grusso et al.
Napier<NY Mun Ry et al.
Prackelt<Prackelt.
Willits<Willits et al.
Ringe<Bklyn & Q House & H Cor et al
Hill<Schneider.
Stemberg<Stemberg.
McLean<Merch Land & Dev Co et al.
Glass<Baggs et al.
Ross et al<Merch L & Dev Co et al.
Barrilla<Barrilla.
O'Loughlen<O'Lough'n
Kaelin<Kaelin.
Ross et al<Merch L & Dev Co et al.
Calyx Cons Co<Gateway Realty Co.
Streifler<Eisenberg et al.
Kelly et al<Cook et al
Keiflin & ano<Moffett Realty Co.
Goistner<Rosensweig et al.
Manowitch<Manowitch
Highest number reached is 573.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.

It is required that the name of trial counsel be filed with the clerk in Part I. before the calendar is made up.

No case will be held for the engagement of counsel unless his name has been filed with the clerk.

Attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8, calendar rules, Queens County.

Cases must be ready for trial when reached in their order.
Pellegrino<Clarence L Smith Co.
Comlossy, an inf<L I RR Co.
Miller<Col Mant & Ref Co.
Presley<Schumacher.
Peace et al.<Gaites, Peace, Co., Inc., et al.
Corcoran<Lucas.
Whalen<L Isl RR Co.
Schesnoy<Erie RR Co.
Pinto, as admx<Morris Amuse Co.
Simonetti<Bklyn Heights RR Co.
Gasteiger<Bklyn, Qu Co & Sub RR Co.
White<NY & Qu Co Ry Co.
Vencius<Coney Isl & Bklyn RR.
Stines<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR Co.
Driscoll<L Isl RR Co.
Kraft<NY Tele Co.
Christie<T A Gillespie Co.
Harrison<NY, Qu Co Ry Co.
Corbett, an inf<Shannon.
Clark, an inf<Percy et al.
Schultz<NY & Qu Co Ry Co.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call.
Andre<Bklyn He RR.
Flood, as admx<Weeks.
Fleming, an inf<CNY.
Cush, as admr<NY & Qu Co Ry Co.
Boyle<NY Rys Co.
George A Just Co<Guthy & Title G & Trust Co.
Parrott<NY & L Isl T Co. et al.
Milewski, as admx<Jamison et al.
Ternauer<Fire Assoc of Phila.
Millang<Gilkinson.
McGuiness<Degnon Cont Co.
Flynn<Swift & Co.
Yeandel<Woodside He Land Co.
Witte<NY & Qu Co Ry Co.
Green<C Isl & Bklyn RR Co.
Grezanle<L Isl RR.
Galinski, as admr<Bklyn Hghts RR.
Quinn, an inf<Am Druggists Synd.
Walsh, an inf<Hersch Bleier, Edelstein Co.
Pell, as admx<L Isl RR Co.
Gambino, as admr<L Isl RR Co.
Biederbeck<Bway-Flushing Dev Co.
Lisena, as admx<J A Stevenson Co.
Connorton<Sup Coun of the Royal Arca.
Dolan<Shannon.
Levy et al<Holley et al.
Jo L. Sigretto & Co.<CNY.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1,097.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Farrell<Le Compt et al.
Smith<B H RR.
Fischer<Weber.
Hawley<C I & B Ry.
A Potter<Bierwith.
Killen<B H R R.
Shomer<Rheinhardt-Straeber et al.
Coppola<B H RR.
Locastro<Locastro.
Koster<C I & B Ry.
Williams<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Podicini<B, Q Co & S Ry.
Scherer<B H R R.
Remainder of calendar passed until Tuesday, April 13.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.
Donovan<CNY.
Allen<La Vaud et al.
Herman<Phil & Read.
Little, adm<S I R T.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—DILL-BALL COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of South Carolina, plaintiff, against ALONZO S. BAILEY, defendant.—Summons with notice.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, February 23, 1915.

BARRY, WAINWRIGHT, THACHER & SYMMERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Alonzo S. Bailey, the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Nathan Bijur, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of March, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1915.

Dated, March 19th, 1915.

BARRY, WAINWRIGHT, THACHER & SYMMERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:28|Sun sets..6:35|Moon rises..4:25

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:13	6:38	12:11	12:28
Governors Island	6:53	7:17	12:48	1:03
Hell Gate	8:43	9:07	2:28	2:43

Arrived—Sunday, April 11.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool, April 3.
SS Arabic, Liverpool, April 1.
SS Zyldyk, Rotterdam, March 26.
SS Thessaloniki, Patras, March 16.
SS Eendyk, Rotterdam, March 20.
SS Escaut, Lisbon, March 15.
SS Chimchu, Balboa, March 31.
SS Finland, Fayal, April 3.
SS Esperanza, Nassau, April 7.
SS Herm, Bermuda, April 8.
SS Pennsylvania, Boston, April 9.
SS Corcovado, Santos, March 15.
SS Prins Willem I., St. Marc, March 31.
SS Tocantins, Rio Janeiro, March 15.
SS Malanche, Cienfuegos, March 15.
SS Strathalyn, Didydsi, March 14.
SS Gerd, Boston, April 2.
SS Algerian, Fowey, March 15.
SS Eastern Prince, Victoria, March 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Norfolk	Rotterdam	Mar. 26
Splendor	Savona	Mar. 23
California	Balboa	Mar. 28
Larenburg	Rotterdam	Mar. 23
Ambro	Hartlepool	Mar. 23
Willdrecht	Rotterdam	Mar. 25
De Sota	Colon	Mar. 31
Lancastrian	London	Mar. 30
Saxon Monarch	London	Mar. 28
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Mar. 31
Sao Paulo	Pernambuco	Mar. 25
Czar	Liverpool	April 1
Vitalia	Rotterdam	Mar. 27
Bradford	Balboa	April 2
Zaandyk	Rotterdam	Mar. 26
Watchern	Barry	Mar. 25
Coamo	San Juan	April 5
El Valle	Galveston	April 4
Momus	New Orleans	April 7
Ohioan	Cristobal	April 3
Helena	Rotterdam	Mar. 27
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 9

DUE TOMORROW.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	April 4
Minnehaha	London	April 3
Ryndam	Rotterdam	April 3
Ioannis	St. Michaels	April 3
United States	Christiansand	April 3
Corredyk	Rotterdam	Mar. 30
Metapan	Havana	April 9
Guantanamo	Rotterdam	Mar. 29
Lampasas	Mobile	April 6
Colorado	Galveston	April 7

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	April 6
Ryndyk	Port Talbot	Mar. 31
Kelbergen	Hull	Mar. 31
Dagland	Macoris	April 6
Mohawk	Jacksonville	April 11
El Mundo	Galveston	April 8

DUE THURSDAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	April 7
Sant' Anna	Naples	Mar. 29
Ryswyck	Rotterdam	Mar. 30
Almirante	Kingston	April 10
Heredia	New Orleans	April 8
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	April 12
City of St. Louis	Savannah	April 13
Creole	New Orleans	April 10

DUE FRIDAY.

Themistocles	Piraeus	Mar. 31
Panama	Cristobal	April 10
Devon City	Shields	Mar. 31
Matura	Grenada	April 9
San Jacinto	Galveston	April 10
El Sud	Galveston	April 10

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	April 10
Ghazee	Hull	April 1
Den of Airlie	London	April 2
Grigorios Anghelatos	London	April 2
Vard	Rotterdam	April 1
Apache	Jacksonville	April 14
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 14

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Madison, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arabic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Terence, Argentina	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santurce, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Gibara	—	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hungarian Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Esperanza, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sergipe, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Juan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	—	11:00 A.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Matanzas	—	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SHIPS REPORTED BY WIRELESS.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 742 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 18 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Almirante, Colon to New York, was 1,160 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 200 miles S. at noon.
SS Pan American, Port Arthur to New York, was 207 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 172 miles S. at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 231 miles S. at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 101 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 210 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Gulflight, Port Arthur to New York, was 166 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 233 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 27 miles N. of San Juan at 8 P. M. 10th.
SS Perfection, Sabine to New York, was 60 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 89 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 40 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, was 290 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Comet, Baton Rouge to New York, was 139 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Cid, New Orleans to New York, was 198 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 163 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 150 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lusitania, at Liverpool, April 11.
SS Calamares, at Colon, April 11.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, from Liverpool, April 11.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Korea	April 12
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia	April 16
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru	April 18
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia	April 19
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra	April 22
Tahiti, Marquesas, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Marama	April 23

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 17, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. April 14, SS Niagara, and at 11 A. M. April 17, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. May 1, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. April 15, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. April 15, SS Baassam.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 13, SS Noordam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 13, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. April 22, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 17, SS Taormina.

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Spacious, Comfortable Rooms
Beautifully Appointed
Tuscania......Sat., Apr. 24, NOON
LUSITANIA...Sat., May 1, 10 A.M.
Transylvania..Sat., May 8, NOON
Orduna......Sat., May 15, 10 A.M.
Tuscania......Sat., May 22, NOON
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—PIRAEUS
S.S.CARPATHIA, Sat., May 15, Noon
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New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
MINNEHAHA, APRIL 17, 11 A. M.
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
†Arabic.....Apr. 14 | Adriatic.....Apr. 21
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Roma ....Apr. 26 | Sant' Anna....May 31
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Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
NIAGARA . . . Apr. 14, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Apr. 17, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . Apr. 24, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . May 1, 3 P. M.
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From Cunard Dock, Foot W. 14th St.
New Twin-Screw Geared Turbine.
TUSCANIA, Apr. 24, Noon
CAMERONIA, May 1, Noon
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Taormina, April 17. Caserta, April 29.
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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The disturbance that was central over the lake region Saturday is now centred over the Province of Quebec, and moving eastward. This disturbance has been attended by general showers and thunder storms in the last twenty-four hours in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the region of the Great Lakes, the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and Southern Texas. Generally fair weather prevailed in other parts of the country. The weather is considerably colder in the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valley and the region of the Great Lakes, while rising temperature is in progress over the Northwest States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, strong, southwest, shifting to northwest; Middle Atlantic, fresh to strong west to northwest; South Atlantic, East Gulf, West Gulf, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Southern New England, Eastern New York, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, Wisconsin, Upper and Lower Michigan, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Indiana, West Virginia, Illinois—Partly cloudy and cooler Monday. Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	53	62	4 P. M.	50	59
6 A. M.	38	55	6 P. M.	50	52
9 A. M.	43	58	9 P. M.	47	58
12 M.	50	61	11 P. M.	49	57

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 56; for the corresponding date last year it was 43; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 57; at 8 P. M. it was 53. Maximum temperature, 63 degrees at 2:16 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 6:10 P. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.77 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
8:15—243 Water St.; Atlantic Bag Co.	Not given
7:27—8,560 3 Av.; David Mayer Brewing Co.	$25,000
11:30—436-438 W. B'way; Tony Cuirinotto	Slight
P. M.	
3:50—309 E. 99 St.; Sam. Podolsky	Slight
3:50—719 E. 6 St.; Harry Melnick	$50
3:50—445 W. 49 St.; Christian Beck	Slight
3:55—159 E. 105 St.; Abr. Feber	Slight
4:15—210 42 St.; Monroe Trunk Co.	$1,500
4:25—53 Macdougal St.; Max Spedaro	$300
6:10—589 Grand St.; Abr. Goldstein	$50
6:25—1,965 Webster Av.; Sol. Tobin	Slight
6:55—413 E. 81 St.; Henry Finn	None
7:05—317 E. 4 St.; not given	Slight
7:50—1,239 3 Av.; Annie McDermott	Slight
8:30—42 W. 136 St.; Wm. Evans	Slight
10:00—6 Av.; B. Sam'l Goff	Slight
11:00—57 E 97 St.; Jacob Klass	Slight
11:40—839 Prospect Av.; Riker-Hegeman Co.	Slight

Widowed Mothers Honor Levy.

More than a hundred widowed mothers and children showered Judge Aaron J. Levy with flowers yesterday, and speakers told him of the appreciation that the East Side Protective Association entertained for his work in assisting the passage of the Widowed Mothers' Pension bill. These were the features of a dinner held at the home of Judge Levy, 307 East Broadway. A committee of children was appointed to call on Mayor Mitchel tomorrow and urge him to appoint Judge Levy to the Welfare Commission that will administer the new law in this city.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Money to Lend

on Improved New York City Real Estate

Charges Reasonable

New York Title Insurance Co.

Capital and Surplus, $3,000,000

135 Broadway, New York.
203 Montague St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HAROLD J. GROSS, JAMES H. HURLEY and E. TUDOR GROSS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
Saturday, April 17th, 1915,
At 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises,
The Daniel G. Allen Farm
At the corner of the Old Forge Road and road leading to William Halkyard Farm,
QUIDNESSETT NECK
NORTH KINGSTOWN
RHODE ISLAND
NEAR EAST GREENWICH.

THE LAND—157 acres of land, 100 acres cleared, 60 acres may be cultivated; 50 acres woodland. Stone walls surround the land. View of Narragansett Bay.

THE BUILDINGS—Two and one-half story frame dwelling, 17 rooms, bathroom; fireplaces; laundry, steam heat, electricity available, three verandas. Southerly exposure. Stable workshop, milk house, cow barn, henhouses.

Fine shade trees, fruit trees, shrubbery, garden, three wells.

SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY PLACE, STOCK FARM, OR FOR GENERAL FARMING PURPOSES.

Only two changes in record title since Indians.

Apply for Photographs and descriptive circular.

G. L. & H. J. GROSS
Managers of Estates, 170 Westminster St., PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

TO-DAY
At 14 Vesey St.
YOUR OPPORTUNITY
At 12 o'clock noon
AT AUCTION
The Property
1969-1971 AMSTERDAM AVE.
Six-story new-law. Size 50x100.
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
Joseph L. Prager, Esq., Atty., 55 John St., N.Y.

MORGENTHAU JR CO
AUCTIONEERS
35 LIBERTY ST

REAL ESTATE—MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE OR RENT
38th ST. Near MADISON AVE.
5-story English basement house, 16.8x100; ideal house for a doctor.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FLATBUSH STUCCO! $4,250
$1,000 under price through builder's loss. All improvements. Beautiful street; 3 minutes from Ave. J Sta. Brighton "L." Rent-like terms. Send for photos. OTTO SINGER, E. 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEE
Kew Gardens
FIRST
15 Minutes From Herald Square.
Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COUNTRY PLACE Near Pleasantville, N. Y.
Less than 1½ mile from station. For rent, furnished or unfurnished. Charming old house, recently remodeled throughout, containing 16 rooms, 3 baths; very large living room. Garage, stable. High elevation and fine views.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

TWO WARS REDUCE PROFITS.

Report of Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Lines Out.

The wars in Europe and Mexico caused a shrinkage in the gross revenues of the subsidiary companies of the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Lines, which comprise the Clyde Steamship Company, the Mallory Steamship Company, the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, and the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, of $2,597,264 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914, compared with the year 1913. The shrinkage in net profits amounted to $897,177.

Henry R. Mallory, President of the Atlantic, Gulf, and West Indies Steamship Lines, in the annual report yesterday said that the shipments of cotton, lumber, and naval stores were curtailed greatly on the coastwise lines after the European war began. The troubles in Mexico caused a loss in business due to the closing of ports. Until the recent change in attitude by the Allies, according to the report, losses were offset somewhat by the greater opportunity offered in shipping goods abroad in neutral vessels at favorable freight rates.

Despite the setbacks, the outlook for business is "fairly good," Mr. Mallory said, and the financial condition of the corporation never was better. Business to and from Porto Rico for the year showed an improvement.

Gross earnings for the combined companies amounted to $17,145,453, and the net earnings from operation were $2,444,627. After paying fixed charges there remained a surplus for the year of $943,347. Dividends amounting to $1,200,000 were paid. The total surplus at the end of the year amounted to $1,053,645.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Double Shore Front.
80-foot frontage on Sound, sandy beach, running back about 600 feet, fronting on harbor; shade trees, beautiful views; two fine building sites; 40 miles from N. Y. City. Price $3,200, terms. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.

Long Term Leases
for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK
Owner will sell plot of 8 lots on Arleigh Road for $1,000 less than real estate company asks for adjoining plots in this fine residential park. Part cash, balance easy terms. Kenneth Gardner, 54 Wall St.

NEW JERSEY FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Summer ASBURY PARK DEAL ALLENHURST Homes
European War creating great demand for COTTAGES. Make your selection early. Complete list. Send for booklet "T."
FERGUSON & SON 711 Mattison Av. Ph. 392. Asbury Park, N. J.

BARNEGAT BAY. Excursion to visit this section April 18 for sale of the lots right down on the beach and bay. Particulars and Free Tickets address M. Dow, 45 West 34th St., Room 407.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath; elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOUR BARGAINS
IN OFFICE SPACE

42d Street Building, 30 East 42d Street—12th floor, Madison Avenue side; 640 square feet; choice space. Lease from May 1, 1915, to May 1, 1916.

Charles Building, 43d Street and Madison Avenue—Entire 4th floor, about 1,800 square feet; from May 1, 1915, to June 1, 1916. Exceptional light and floor plan.

U. S. Express Building, 2 Rector Street—Corner suite, 5th floor, about 650 square feet. Lease from May 1, 1915, to January 1, 1916. Fine offices for Lawyer.

St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway—9th floor, north light, 420 square feet. Lease May 1 to January 1, 1916.

Can arrange longer term lease on any of the above where desired.

Submit all offers to
DEAN WIDNER, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue,
—OR—
'Phone, Murray Hill—4496.

We've something new and superior in office lighting—the new Nitrogen Electric Lamp combined with indirect lighting. Call and see what it means to you.
41 Park Row &
147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

BROOKLYN.

FACTORY TO LET
Easy Terms
25,000 sq. feet. All Light.
Four stories, brick.
Finest section for reliable help.
P. J. MENAHAN, Owner,
965 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

DE KALB AND GRAND AVS.
Light loft, approximately 8,000 square feet, 80% window opening; modern equipped building; watchman's service; electric power; insurance, 8c. Grossman Realty Co., De Kalb Av. and Steuben St.

NEW JERSEY.

—FACTORY BUILDING—
For Rent—Beginning May 1, 1915.

MAGNIFICENT FACTORY, now occupied by the National Casket Company, Third and Grand Sts., Hoboken, New Jersey.

This is a large and commodious factory, containing engine, boiler, and fully equipped as a woodworking plant.

The factory building is now thoroughly equipped with shafting and pulleys and two complete dry kilns, making it especially adapted for a woodworking concern. The shafting, pulleys and kilns are now owned by the present tenant, but can be bought cheaply.

The above property is also for sale, and can be bought on very reasonable terms.

Apply to PEIRCE & HOOVER,
Prudential Bldg., Newark, N. J.
Attys. for the Estate of John McLaren, Dec'd.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

MANHATTAN—West Side.

IRVINGTON HALL
355 West 51st St.
Just completed, handsomely finished, modern fireproof elevator apartment house, consisting of two, three, and four room apartments, with bath, kitchens and kitchenettes; block to Subway and "L"; rent, $35 to $55.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

1492 UNIVERSITY AVE.
At easterly end of Washington Bridge
4 large rooms & bath, 26.00
6 large rooms & bath, 38.00
Steam heat, hot water, telephone service.

BRONX.

175TH, NO. 1,800 MT. HOPE AVE.
176TH, NO. 1,841 MARMION AVE.
3 & 4 ROOMS & BATH,
$21 and $28.
EVERY IMPROVEMENT—TELEPHONE.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Summer bungalows at shore, furnished; 42 miles from city; $200 and up. Write or see Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Corner 9th ward, four-story; price $9,500; mortgage $6,000; must sell at once. Place, 16 8th Av.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St., Real Estate Agents and Brokers.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See this 10-room house 2164 E. 13th St., near Ave. U station, Brighton L. Large living room, open fire place, pantry, laundry, bath, electric light, gas, handsomely decorated; hard wood throughout. Bank mortgage; easy terms; immediate occupancy. $5,800. Lynch.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Three-room furnished bungalows at seashore to let, $100 per season; commutation, $5.25; less than one hour from Battery; also lots for sale. Address Fox, 205 East 9th St. Phone Orchard 3767 or New Dorp 449 W.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Apartment house on Madison Av., equity $80,000; will consider lots suitable to improve in exchange; send particulars. Owner, Box 87 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

GOOD LOTS WANTED.
Well located, suitable for immediate improvement for a 10-story apartment house, 40 feet front; choice location; price $230,000; mortgage $145,000, at 5 per cent., held by savings bank; no vacancies. Desirable, Box 63, Times, Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

For Rent.—Furnished or unfurnished; seven rooms, inclosed porch; choice residence; conveniently located. Inquire Sage Foundation Homes Co., Forest Hills Gardens, Bor. Queens, N. Y.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Bungalow on Muncie Island, in Great South Bay; still water and salt water bathing, sailing, &c.; 36 miles from New York; ideal location; modern improvements. E. H. Muncie, 119 Macon St., Brooklyn.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms. Send for particulars. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

CHICKEN FARM, 45,000 sq. feet; full price $350, $20 cash, balance $1 per week; one hour and half from city. C. EDWARD, 243 West 34th St.

All the houses to rent at Edgemere and Far Rockaway. Write for full particulars. Andrew McTigue Co., Far Rockaway.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, fourteen minutes from town; charming, small English house, unusually conveniently planned; ten rooms, three bathrooms, dumbwaiter, splendid nursery floor; garden, large trees; reasonable offers considered. Apply owner, S. Hale, 165 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 300.

Will sell two bungalows in best water resort, Long Island; price $2,800; terms $300 cash, balance $20 monthly; or will rent at $350 for the season. Apply Samuel Eichen, 243 West 34th St., New York.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Fine, large house; plot; garage; fruit; fine section; bargain; must sell; $6,000 equity. J. D. McCann, Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, 601 Times Bldg., N. Y. City.

$3,000 ON EASY TERMS
and permanent mortgage $6,000 buys year round
Colonial Home;
plot 160x175; three minutes to express station Lackawanna Railroad, 31 minutes out;
10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS;
Craftsman interior, paneled walls, beamed ceilings, parquet floors; 850 feet elevation; above mosquito zone; boating, bathing, fishing, stores, schools, climate; purchaser to select interior decorations and exterior colors;
$49.50 MONTHLY
pays total cost on entire investment, including interest, taxes, insurance, and water. For full information, photographs, &c., address Owner, Box 421 Times Downtown.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME, BARGAIN, $7,300; easy terms; shaded corner plot, 125x152 ft.; high in healthy Orange Mts.; 500 ft. elev.; superb views; near golf course, country club; neighborhood tennis clubs; 35 min. to N. Y., Lackawanna; near station; 8 rooms, foyer hall, fireplace, bath, immense return veranda, 2 pantries, laundry in concrete cellar; hardwood floors, trim; electric light, gas, craftsman fixtures, hot-water heat, airy attic; finely appointed grounds; every convenience; select residential neighborhood. E. A. Mc., Room 804, 41 Park Row. Tel. 8214 Cort.

AT RIDGEWOOD.—The "All-Home" Village on wide residential street, best section, elevation, view; splendid house, spacious piazzas, 10 large rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, hardwood floors, every improvement; perfect condition, on a plot 100x200; immediate possession; write for photo and particulars; for sale, $11,000; mortgage $7,500; consider trade, Brooklyn. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Furnished house on North Shrewsbury River; 10 minutes by auto from Red Bank station or Sandy Hook boat; 13 rooms, 3 baths; large stable, gas, electric light, and steam heat; 200-foot waterfront on bluff overlooking river and ocean; dock, boathouse, and boats. Y 322 Times Annex.

Liberty Corner, N. J.—For sale, good 8-room house; one acre; large vegetable and fruit garden; lots of fruit; large lawn tennis court; shade trees; large barn; 2½ miles from station; macadam road. Address Box 42, Liberty Corner, N. J.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Country home, New Brunswick, 17 acres, elegant location; buildings grounds; sacrifice. Other farm bargains. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

To rent for the Summer season, Maple Grove, Cape Vincent, N. Y., a Colonial house, furnished or unfurnished, 12 rooms and bath, 2 verandas, large lawn and grove, waterfront; located on the St. Lawrence River, 10 minutes' walk from the village. C. E. Dezengremel, 147-149 Court St., Watertown, N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

75 ACRES; grand farm or beautiful Summer home, on State Boulevard, near station; nearly new 2½-story house, good barn. Winchester Auto Co., Winchester, N. H.

CATALOGUE OF FARM BARGAINS.
A. D. JENNINGS.
Box 296, WINCHESTER, N. H.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

FOR RENT.
Bungalows; private lake; all conveniences; close to railroad and supplies. Norman Hoffman, Marshalls Creek, Pa. Post Office East Stroudsburg, Pa., R. F. D. No. 2.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Apple and cherry orchard, 8,000 trees full bearing; located at station with storage warehouse; sale or exchange for income property or first mortgages; equity, $35,000. Allomont Orchard, Lo Lo, Montana.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

FOURTH AVENUE.
461-3 Fourth Avenue.
Light Offices, Showrooms, or entire floor to let. Unequaled elevator service. Fully equipped with sprinkler system.
Apply WRIGHT BARCLAY, INC.,
320 Fifth Avenue.

Lofts up to 20,000 square feet, each; separate buildings, one to four stories; low rentals; excellent shipping; all classes of help; can fill practically any demand for factory space, large or small. J. B. Fisher, 242 Broadway, Brooklyn. 'Phone 3564 Wms.

SIX LOFTS, 50x100.
LIGHT ALL AROUND.
HEAT AND ELEVATOR.
LOW RENT.
HAISS, 141ST ST. AND RIDER AV.

Large, well-lighted loft to let; 16,500 square feet; sprinklered; lowest rate of fire and liability insurance; eighth floor; 387 4th Av., New York.
Apply Manufacturers' Building Co.

Woodworkers—Two light lofts, 70x75, steam power, sprinkler system, large elevator, dry kiln; lumber storage on premises; immediate possession; reasonable rent. Hasbrouck, 501 East 70th, or your broker.

A film manufacturing opportunity; 3-story and basement brick building; 13th St. near 8th Av.; splendid light, steam, electricity, elevator; immediate possession; low lease; will sell. Read, 100 4th Av.

Small, desirable office, furnished or unfurnished; stenographic, typewriting, phone service. World's Tower, Suite 1,602, 110 West 40th St.

The Sub-Leasing Co., 1,472 Broadway. Offices and lofts to sublet at attractive rentals, all parts of city; put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

15th, 637-643 East, (Between Avenue B and C.)—Plot 100x100, or half with small buildings. Bohlen, 296 3d Av.

43d St., 11 East.—Large, airy, light parlor floor; well heated; electricity; use professionally.

40th St., 8 West, new 20-story building.
OFFICES 229 SQ. FT TO 4 600 SQ. FT.
Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

Sublet—Splendid outside office mahogany furniture; telephone and stenographer optional. Suite 1,208, 110 West 40th. Tel. 3632 Bryant.

Light, parlor floor store, 23x85; high-class business location. 924 Madison Av.

Brooklyn.

Three corner lofts, 81x45, ground floor, 16-inch ceiling, corner store. Mueller, 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

159 WEST 45TH STREET.
Near Broadway. Elegant apartments, 7 light rooms and bath; beautifully decorated; steam heat, electric light, hot water supply, elevator, hall boys. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

70th, 104 West.—Unfurnished apt. to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided into 2 apts., 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

Rio Grande, 15 Fort Washington Av., near 157th St. Subway station, a step from Broadway; 2, 3, 4 rooms; every improvement; $32 to $50.

703-705 WEST 180TH ST.
Modern apartment for rent; five all light rooms and bath. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
308-310 West 15th St.
2 rooms and bath, $32.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Just one apartment, exceptional location; 9 rooms; reasonable. 126 Riverside Drive, (84th.)

92d St., 214 West.—7 rooms, $1,100 up; also corner apartment. Lewis B. Preston, 165 Broadway.

153d, 262 West.—A1 three, four room apartment; latest improvements; reasonable.

East Side.

129th, 42-44 East.—Six and seven large rooms; all improvements. Agent.

Madison Av., 924.—2-3 rooms, high-class, light housekeeping, $40-$50.

New Jersey.

APARTMENT, eight rooms and bath; most complete, modern, and practical apartment in the city; two-family stucco residence; separate entrances; private porch; yard and storeroom; abundant wardrobes and closets; $45 per month. D. Grotta, 150 Hunterdon St., Newark, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

127TH, 619 WEST.—Five large, light rooms, two baths; large closets; southwest exposure; overlooking Drive; convenient to Subway and surface lines; furnished or unfurnished. S.

Attractive, cool apartment, electric light, telephone, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; five months; roof promenade. Room 111, Hotel Chelsea.

Handsomely furnished suites, with bath kitchenette, in doctor's private residence; perfect appointments; reasonable. 449 West 23d St., London Terrace.

83d St., 320 West, near Drive.—Furnished apartment; seven outside rooms; Summer rent, $100 monthly. Tel. 4040 Schuyler.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Will sacrifice attractive four-room corner apartment, furnished or unfurnished; elevator. Apt. 52, 530 Manhattan Av.

Fully furnished 7 rooms, 3 baths; linen and silver; piano; immediate possession; 85th St. and West End Av. W 108 Times.

GRANT COURT,
610 W. 113th, near Riverside Drive, 5-6 room, beautifully furnished; high class. Fischer.

Attractive six room and two bath corner apartment; elevator; fireproof building. 225 West 80th St.

Handsomely furnished apartments, exceptional bargains. Claremont Morris, Apartment Specialist, 30 East 42d.

118th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 4-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire office.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms; piano; long lease; $75; immediate possession. Meek.

119th, 430 West, (opposite Columbia.)—5 rooms; housekeeping; all transits; Apt. 2.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Couple want two furnished rooms, bath, kitchenette; May 1 to Sept. 1, bet. 30th & 65th Sts; $50. N 33 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transient, permanent; also table board.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Large, small rooms; running water; heated; excellent table; moderate.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Exceptionally bright, attractive rooms; unexcelled cuisine; best accommodations. 4275 Stuyvesant.

37 EAST 53D ST.
References.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Large room, private bath; also single; excellent board.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; unexcelled board; telephone; table guests.

53D, 64 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electricity.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; southern exposure; best accommodations; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH, BAY WINDOW, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; BOARD OPTIONAL.

72D ST., Between Broadway and West End.—Will accommodate a refined couple. Phone 8350 Columbus.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; parlor suite; electricity; fine table.

76th, 127 AND 129 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; REASONABLE.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable accommodations; excellent table; parlor dining; continuous hot water; reasonable.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now opened for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; write for booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; advantageous small room; electricity; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent; transients; table boarders.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; shower, electricity, steam; unusually fine table.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Excellent accommodation for exclusive people; parlor dining; every convenience.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, 2d, 3d floor; telephone; references.

94TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

149TH, 544 WEST, (B'way Subway.)—Finest and healthiest section; The Audubon; select family hotel; bright rooms, good board, and service; reasonable rates. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 138 E. 38TH ST.
FOR BACHELORS.
The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge; no tipping; running water in every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Two adjoining rooms, with connecting bath and extra washroom, to rent in exclusive boarding house; private garage attached to house; electric elevator in house; references exchanged.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST, (opposite Union Sq. Hotel, Subway express, Apt. 94.)—Parlor, bedroom, tiled bath, piano, electricity, elevator, telephone; handsome fireproof building; bachelor; $10.

27TH ST., (Cor. Madison Av.)—Fireproof; telephone in every room; rooms with hot and cold running water; $6 and $7 weekly; with private bath, $8, $9, and $10 weekly. Hotel Madison.

38TH, 10 EAST.—Large, small rooms and suites, with bath; elevator.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Furnished rooms; large and small; private bath.

55TH, 83 EAST.—LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant rooms, bright, modern. Greatly reduced prices. French teacher's house.

DISTINCTIVE bachelor apartment in private house, East 63d near Madison Av.; private bath; breakfast; valet. Address Exclusive, W 96 Times.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

11TH, 142 WEST.—Beautiful, large, front parlor; two rooms; hot and cold water.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive front, alcove room; also single and connecting rooms; telephone.

32D ST., (Off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Elegant room; private bath; electricity, steam; select.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Elegant, large, front room; splendid bath; steam, electricity, elevator.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; medium and small rooms.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; kept clean; quiet house; references; telephone.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; heat, running water. Collins.

58TH, 329 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, all improvements; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, separately, en suite; running water. Columbus 5557.

70TH ST, 220 WEST.—Large, medium, clean, well furnished; close Subway; gentleman.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Room, double or single; fine closets; running water; attractive rates.

72D, 147 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private lavatories, baths, twin beds, suitable two; continuous hot water guaranteed; Summer rates.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Telephone Columbus—1894. References.

72D, (West End, 257.)—Private house, large rooms; $6 up; gentlemen. Columbus 806.

73D, 302 WEST. (Near Riverside.)—Attractive rooms, with, without board, bath; running water; telephone; near Subway, "L"; references.

73D, 183 WEST.—Desirable Summer rooms; all conveniences; pleasant location; Subway, "L"; first apartment.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large and small rooms; electricity; telephone; Subway express.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; bath; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Quiet, homelike, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath, every convenience; reasonable.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, large, small; electricity, telephone; convenient Subway, L.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Large front basement; also single rooms, nicely furnished; moderate; conveniences.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room, private bath; opposite Subway; small room.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One large, one medium room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; steam, electricity, telephone, continuous hot water.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for two; also single rooms, light housekeeping if wanted. Koenig.

82D, 254 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; gentleman; ground floor.

83D, 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, overlooking Central Park; quiet; special rates.

83D, 142 WEST.—Clean, well-furnished room in modern apartment; private family; telephone. A. Smith.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; all conveniences; newly furnished; also single rooms; prices reasonable. Telephone Schuyler 4831.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished, large, light rooms; single or en suite; kitchen privileges; Summer rates. Telephone Winters.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small; refined private house; central location; telephone; moderate.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, large, small rooms; private bath; skylight room; references.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large, small room, adjoining bath; private house.

92D, 68 WEST.—Two large rooms in private house; single or en suite; reasonable.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; every modern convenience; telephone; references required.

93D, (2,491 Broadway.)—Double, sunny rooms; running water; elevator; private family. Purdy.

93D, 303 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; private baths; board optional. Phone 9095 Riverside.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable front parlor; $5; small front, sunny room, $2.75; phone.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive rooms, second, third floor; board optional; phone; references.

94TH, 156 WEST.—Very large, comfortable room; suitable for one or two gentlemen; private house and family.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Back parlor; other large rooms; every convenience; reasonable. Telephone 3249 River.

102D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Private family offers large room, adjoining bath. Phone Riverside 4529.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large front room, bay window, elevator; refined; moderate. Chambers.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Adjoining bath, river view, subway, surface, bus. Apt. 62.

118TH ST., 155 West.—Desirable room, private house, refined Jewish family; gentlemen.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive front suite, single rooms. Apt. 52.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apartment 32.

119TH, 420 WEST, (Apt. 21.)—Pleasant, sunny room, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable.

120TH ST., 157 WEST.—Large double and single rooms; hot and cold water; bath; scrupulously clean; references.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, two years' experience; trial balances, reports; thorough knowledge of office routine; bond up to $1,000. M 203 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer, few months' experience; excellent penman; quick at figures; American; $8. Miss Kennedy, M 249 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—American; thoroughly experienced; high school graduate; $12. Miss, M 248 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; five years' experience; can take entire charge of office; salary, $16. M 245 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; six years' experience; rapid figurer; good penman; $10. L 313 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—9 years' experience; reliable; $15. Kingsbury, 1 West 34th.

Boudoir caps; machine, hand-made trousseau, out; home preferred. B 140 Times.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—Situation wanted by two competent women, one as cook and laundress, other chambermaid and waitress, in small private family; wages, $25 and $30; Irish; city or country. N 35 Times.

GOVERNESS.—American school teacher desires position as governess to young children; city or out of town; salary nominal; excellent references. Address M 173 Times.

SEAMSTRESS.—French seamstress; refined sewer; out by day; private families. L. B., 250 West 67th.

STENOGRAPHER.—First-class stenographer and expert typist; understands bookkeeping; accurate; executive ability; highest references; $16. Gelb, 108 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, refined, American, five years' practical business experience, understands office detail, including switchboard. M 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; educated American, several years' practical experience, familiar with all office routine. M 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Executive ability; initiative; salary $15; several years' experience. C. F., 488 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; not afraid of hard work; excellent qualifications. Mabel Renker, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; five years' experience general office routine; moderate salary; excellent references. Rothstein, 1,391 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, long experience, good correspondent, competent, seeks position afternoons; reference. M 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, assistant bookkeeper; billing; Christian; 6 years' experience; references. L 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, good typist, wishes position with advancement. Levisohn, 1,603 Avenue A.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable, good grammarian; charge correspondence; best references; $8. M 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, office detail; five years' experience; references; $12. M 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, (25;) experienced; best references; $15. Krakaur, 73 West 88th.

STENOGRAPHER-ASST. BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent; 5 years' experience; $12. L 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean cut, quick, comprehensive, common sense; good grammarian; $8-$10. M 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, two years' experience, thoroughly competent; rapid, accurate, neat; $7. M 205 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, experienced; college graduate; all branches; public school methods, coaching. Progress, Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Competent telephone operator, young woman, desires responsible position. M 222 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER.—Six months' experience; bright, neat American girl; understand shorthand; no agency; $7. Miss M., 247 Times Downtown.

WOMAN.—Day's work, reliable German woman; restaurant, hotel, private. Ring, 168 E. 116th St.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOKS, first class, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, $25-$30; houseworkers, $18-$25; laundresses, nurses, $30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th, Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DESIGNER on high-class children's wash dresses. Address D. H., 141 Times Downtown.

NURSE wanted; white, for 3-year-old girl; must have personal city references. Apply before 10:30 A. M. this morning or between 5:30 and 8:30 o'clock this evening, 318 West 100th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER, at Port Washington, L. I.; under 30; to assist with sewing, light household duties; $25. M 243 Times Downtown.

NURSE or attendant, who has had experience in a State hospital or sanitarium, for a sanitarium; pay $20 a month. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

POSITION vacant for well-educated woman over 25; experience not essential if adaptable and quick to learn; fair salary to start; advance as merited. Call Monday after 9, J. C. Stevens, 44 East 23d St.

SECRETARY.—Prominent artist wants intelligent young woman, of smart appearance, to represent him and act as secretary; specify qualifications and references; good salary. N 34 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

122D, 514 WEST.—Exceptional room; near Columbia; private family; after 3. Ogden.

149TH, 510 WEST.—Furnished rooms; board optional; Subway convenient; appreciated when seen.

156TH, 501 WEST.—Attractive, nice room; electric light, telephone; private family; $2.50. Conried. 6498 Audubon.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, single, en suite; Summer rates. Audubon 3515. Ellsworth.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 37.)—Pleasant room for lady; kitchen privileges.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St.)—Large room; private residence; references; telephone. Owner.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful outside rooms, overlooking Hudson, Morningside Park. Apt. 92.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70, (117th St.)—Attractive; privileges kitchen, parlor; ladies; reasonable. Apt. 3.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Exceptional corner suite, overlooking river, Claremont; private family. Apt. 52.

Brooklyn.

BOROUGH HALL SUBWAY.
Choice bachelor rooms; running water; electric light; tiled bath; telephone; $3-$5. 192 State St.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

BACHELOR wants furnished room with private family; convenient Subway or elevated; best references. State terms. N 36 Times.

Physician desires use of three rooms in west side section; will share with physician or dentist. Y 275 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

A SALESMAN, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, TWENTY-FIVE YEARS CONNECTED WITH A FIRM GOING OUT OF BUSINESS AND SELLING TO THE JOBBING NOTION, LACE, RIBBON, AND WOMEN'S NECKWEAR TRADE, INTIMATELY ACQUAINTED WITH OVER HUNDRED BUYERS IN THESE LINES ALL OVER THE COUNTRY, WILL BE OPEN FOR A PROPOSITION BY JUNE 1. ADDRESS S. H., 173 6TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—American, (30;) 9 years last concern; unquestionable references; speaks and reads Spanish well; also used to timekeeping and paying large gangs men; bond any amount; will travel or go out of city. M 149 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (24.)—Seven years' experience; capable of taking full charge; understands controlling accounts, trial balances, financial statements, balance sheets, pay rolls, &c. Phillips, 169 Prospect Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, stenographer, (28;) thoroughly familiar all branches accounting; 10 years' experience; capable filling executive position; references. Charles Gelbert, 1,270 New York Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (24.)—Executive ability; seven years' varied experience; also stenographer; entire charge office; highly indorsed. Resourceful, L 366 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted, one who has been working in a ladies' costume house; must have a few years' experience. W 189 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, presently employed, thoroughly familiar with double entry bookkeeping, controling accounts, &c., wishes to make change. J., care Hartman, 231 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 23; thoroughly experienced double entry; trial balances; familiar with all office details; unquestionable references. M 271 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience. G. Nester, 173 East 102d St.

BOY, school graduate, neat and honest; best reference. Thomas, M 244 Times Downtown.

BUTLER.—Japanese; refined, experienced butler, valet, general houseworker; wishes position small family; honest; references. Togo, 624 Lexington.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, single, six years' experience best references, four Summers' work on country place New York State; last near Green Farms, Conn.; respectable, abstainer, useful; wishes steady position anywhere. 525 East Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR, 27; single; three years last position; accustomed to driving ladies and children; last employer can be seen personally. J. Goff, 154 West 56th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman laid up car will highly recommend chauffeur; married; A1 man in every respect; city or country. Connor, 30 East 59th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, expert driver, 7 years' experience, own repairs, wishes private position; city or country. M 159 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, licensed, wishes position in repair shop; city or country. Address A. Petersen, 696 9th Av., New York.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, (colored,) 25, married, desires position; private or commercial; 5 years' reference. J. J., 279 6th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, single, 31; any car; city, country. Russit, 448 West 163d.

CLERK.—Stock Exchange telephone clerk desires position; ten years' experience. M 258 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, French and Italian, knows English, desires position; also out of town; moderate salary. Write M. P., 323 East 16th St.

ELECTRICIAN'S HELPER.—Experienced, A1 on light wiring, own tools, wishes steady position. Haase, 501 East 84th St.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—Experienced in all branches; expert poultry man; all farm machinery; good milker; horses, cows, all farm stock, flowers, lawns, roads; by American brought up on large farm in this State. Boyce, 149 East 33d St., City.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE wants Summer employment; any offer considered, outdoor work preferred. M 142 Times.

MAN, 25, willing to work at anything; last worked shipping room; honorable discharge from army. M 36 Times.

MR. EMPLOYER: I am twenty-one years of age, American, have year's college education, know nothing, realize it, but have brains enough to learn. Have natural business ability; ripe for business training. Have you an opening? Will be in New York April 16, 17. Write for an interview. G. D., Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

PAINTER DESIRES CONTRACT WORK; CHARGES REASONABLE. M 102 TIMES.

REAL ESTATE COLLECTOR, (25,) five years' experience managing tenement and department houses; excellent references; thoroughly competent. L 355 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, &c.—Experienced office man and salesman, (24;) seven years with last firm; fully qualified for responsible position; willing to travel; highest references. L 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, American, Spanish scholar; 10 years Central America and West Indies; well acquainted; best references; will go out of city. M 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (17.)—Two years high school; year's experience. M 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; reference; $12. Moore, 1,764 1st Av.

SUPERINTENDENT or handy man; experienced renting, leasing; will sign an agreement to pay out of my salary for any repairs I am not able to do, except decorating; own tools; references. Doyle, 515 West 175th St.

TUTOR.—College man desires Summer tutoring; private family; willing to travel. M 131 Times.

UPHOLSTERER, first class, wants private work; best references. George, 70 East 105th.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—Couple, German, wish position small private farm; wife cooking, two three in family, housework; man take care everything on place; reference; $60; call 10 A. M. Write 303 East 18th St.

WATCHMAN.—Wanted in the country a steady position as watchman on a gentleman's estate; age, 31; citizen; energetic, and is able to give bond. Egerland, Glen Eyre, Penn.

YOUNG LAWYER, secretary, stenographer, typewriter, single, excellent character, open for engagement; evening work especially solicited. M 108 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) holding responsible position, desires to make change; experienced in fire insurance business; would go anywhere; an interview would be appreciated. N 15 Times.

VALET.—By Japanese youth; good references; city or country; if necessary assist chauffeur, cook, butler. 798 Lexington Av.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Wanted, by publishing house, an accountant having had previous experience in an accountant's office; state experience, salary, and age. Address W. P., Station V.

BOOKKEEPER.—WANTED, EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER FOR GRAIN EXPORT HOUSE. APPLY 113 PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

CHAUFFEUR—Competent man, 9 years' excellent reference; single. Michael, 342 West 55th.

CHEMICALS.—Wanted, office manager, buyer, salesman, and correspondent; must thoroughly understand the business; state experience, salary, and references. John C. Wiarda & Co., 273 Green St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Experienced paint salesman, selling corporations and specifications; salary or commission. X 283 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Experienced in plumbing supply line; with good references. Apply W 147 Times.

TURRET LATHE OPERATORS.—Wanted, experienced Potter-Johnson and Jones-Lamson turret lathe operators; men experienced only on high grade and accurate work. State age and experience.
THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA, Bridgeport, Conn.

Instruction.

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROTHSCHILD, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward Rothschild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rose & Paskus, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1914. HENRIETTE ROTHSCHILD,
Executrix.
ROSE & PASKUS, Attorneys for Executrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—In Della Robbia room of Hotel Vanderbilt, on evening of April 9, lady's diamond fleur-de-lis pin; suitable reward if returned to Howard & Co., 5th Av. and 50th St. No questions asked.

LOST.—Watch fob, with gold monogram and pin of American Society of Civil Engineers, on 34th St., or Long Island train; suitable reward if returned to H. Weinstock, in care Times Annex, or 28 Prospect Pl., Far Rockaway.

LOST.—Diamond circle brooch, either on 86th St. crosstown car, between 3d and Madison Aves., or on east side Madison Av., between 86th and 89th Sts; liberal reward. Return to 1,239 Madison Av.

LOST.—Sunday morning, 8 A. M., April 11, from East 49th St. to Cathedral, ancient silk pocket-book; reward. M. B. Logan, Buckingham Hotel.

LOST—April 9, 114th-120th St., Broadway, gold watch and chain; reward. 12 F, 420 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Black handbag, containing watch, money, papers; reward. 142 East 27th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

SUMMER BUNGALOW COLONIES,
established several years, offer critical investors opportunity in its
HIGHLY PROFITABLE BUSINESS.
$10 TO $10,000 INVESTED NOW
will return large dividends.
Write for particulars.
McCOURT BROS., INC.
South Beach, Staten Island, N. Y.

Would be pleased to hear from any dress or waist manufacturing concern that needs the services of a man with executive ability; am discontinuing my own business; shipments last year, $188,000; have been attending to the buying, manufacturing, designing, selling, and office. Address W. W., Box 121 Times Downtown.

A merchant on Pennsylvania Av., desiring to retire from business, wishes to assign his lease to responsible party; good opportunity for live merchant to obtain the best location on the avenue at low rental. Address Alexander Wolf, Esq., Washington, D. C.

Farm partner wanted, with capital; poultry, dairy, fruit, and vegetables; business established seven years. W. N. Peck, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

Foreign corporation, doing large import business desires young, active gentleman as representative for United States; must have capital; able give bond. Y 303 Times Annex.

Business opportunity for party with cash capital of $10,000 to invest in manufacturing plant, with active part in management. Address Y 298 Times.

Experienced business man wishes to invest capital, and take active part in an established business or new enterprise. Address R. W., 104 East 14th St.

Party touring to Frisco Fair will distribute circulars or samples for concern en route; good opportunity to get unusual service. W 128 Times.

A Wonderful Opportunity.—An automobile machinist with $1,000 capital wanted as partner in a first-class garage. Inquire Capt. J. F. Kelly, No. 243 Lafayette St.

Must sell exceptional rooming house, furnished in leather and fumed oak; profits $155 over rent. Call 46 West 75th.

Motion-Picture Theatre.—600 seats, with 800-seat Summer garden attached; conservative investment. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 B'way.

Manufacturing business, prosperous, wants active partner; Bradstreet's references; investment required. Y 294 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Jewelry.

Diamonds; jewels at wholesale prices; resetting, repairing quickly and reasonable. E. J. Feitel, 7 W. 45th St.—Sells, Buys, Appraises.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

High-class commercial papers, manufacturers' outstanding accounts discounted; reasonable terms. W 118 Times.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000 $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5850. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,005.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Cash paid immediately for pawntickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum. Bank references, established 1895. Bryant 4684. BENJAMIN'S, 1,584 Broadway, bet. 47th and 48th Sts. Opposite the Strand Theatre.

Boats, Engines & Accessories.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Brand new guaranteed, portable rowboat motors; fit any rowboat, canoe, or small sailboat; regular price $80, our price on a limited number, $39.50. Times Square Automobile Co., S. W. corner 56th Street at Broadway.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FOR SALE.
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Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52nd St.

Elegant Renault Landaulet for rent to responsible parties; monthly or season; owner drives; best of references. Address, Zula, 234 E. 58th St., City.

Gentleman wishes to rent his seven-passenger Packard touring car few hours daily, with chauffeur; very reasonable. S. Wood, 114 West 79th St. Phone 7140 Schuyler, 7 P. M.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE LINTROSS & WYLFORD ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to SUPERNO COMPANY, INC.

Dated, New York City, April 9, 1915.
LINTROSS & WYLFORD ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC.,
By WILLIAM MATTHEWS,
Vice President.

10,000 HEAR SUNDAY, 3,000 TURNED AWAY

Exhorter Thunders Inside and Heavens Outside for Record Crowd in Paterson.

BUT NO 'TRAIL HITTERS' YET

Revivalist, "Ma," and Others Coming to New York by Auto Today—$7,143 Now Collected.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 11.—With the thunder pealing, the lightning flashing, and the rain pouring in torrents on the roof of the Sunday tabernacle, Billy Sunday tore off coat and collar and preached to the record crowd of the revival campaign last night. More than 10,000 persons jammed the "church." It was estimated that 3,000 were turned away, and an overflow crowd of 2,500 filled the Church of the Redeemer, across the street, where they heard a sermon by J. W. Welsh.

Proclaiming his fight against the "booze crowd," Sunday leaped to the pulpit and shouted:

"I've heard that the Liquor Dealers' Association of America has set aside a fund of $100,000 to fight me. Come on and fight, you bull-necked, wizened-up crowd, come on and fight!"

The 10,000 persons confessed themselves as sinners ready for repentance when, at Sunday's shouted invitation, they stood up with bowed heads as he prayed for their forgiveness, but he did not call for his first "trail hitters."

Sunday brought his sermon to a climax with a prayer to the Lord thanking Him for the results and the following statement to the devil:

"O devil, how you tremble! No wonder they are talking of working against this campaign! There are going to be hearts and lives saved in good old Paterson."

Attacks All the Cults.

All of the cults and "isms" were attacked without mercy by the baseball evangelist. Christian Science was defined as being "3 per cent. religion, 3 per cent. mental suggestion, 3 per cent. Hindoo philosophy, and 91 per cent. humbug." Unitarianism, spiritualism, new thought, ethical culture, and all other cults were condemned. He said that any belief that denied the deity of God "gets no praise or backing from your Uncle Fuller."

His sermon was on "The Ten Commandments." Of "Thou shalt not steal" he said:

"The man who corners a market of something necessary to the life of man and raises the prices so that the poor man must starve, he is a thief. The man who does not give his employer the full time for which he is paid to work, he is a thief. The man who gambles and wins is a thief, and the man who loses is a fool; so if you gamble you are either a thief or a fool."

"Slaves of money" who "have lived only to pile up a few more dollars so that they might get a better rating in Bradstreet's" were excoriated.

"With other people whiskey is their God," Sunday said. "With many people cards is their God. There are people, if they died tonight you would not need to preach a funeral sermon for them. Put their stinking carcasses in a coffin, carry it in here, hunt up the girls and women whom they have looked upon as amusement and let them rain down their tears. That is the story of the good-for-nothing libertine's life."

Scarcely more than 4,500 persons attended the morning session. The sermon contained attacks on all the so-called "new" religions.

His Views on Hell.

"Some people think that if they lead a fairly decent and moral life and go to church that they will stand as good a show of getting into Heaven as the man who has been on the firing line for God," Sunday said. "They don't think that any man will ever reach Hell. If you haven't heard any preaching on Hell before this, you'll hear enough Hell before I'm through in Paterson.

"A good many ministers have put out the fires of Hell so long ago that half of the people have forgotten all about it. If you believe in evolution and think that your ancestor was a monkey, with his tail wrapped around a tree, why, you can go back to Hell with your monkey ancestor."

"Science is trying to put a new dress on sin," the evangelist exclaimed. "If a man steals anything, he's a kleptomaniac and all you have to do nowadays, according to science, is to fill an old drunkard full of gold cure and he has a through Pullman ticket to Heaven.

"The hustle and bustle of modern times and forgetting the church, is all wrong. Most homes are nothing but lunch counters and lodging houses for a good many people."

The Congress of Religions at the World's Fair in Chicago was referred to by Sunday as a "bunch of Christian men sitting in there with 'muts' like Hindus, followers of Zoroaster, Shintoism, Parsees, Confucians."

Baseball was called "the cleanest game there is in America," but horse racing was condemned as the most crooked.

The afternoon sermon, "The Hour Is Come," was thought by a good many people to be the one at which the revivalist would ask for his first "trail hitters," but evidently he did not have the inspiration, and the 9,000 that attended were disappointed. He preached practically the entire sermon with his coat off, and when he finished his shirt was dripping with perspiration.

"There are a whole lot of people who don't believe in my methods," he said. "Professor West of Princeton does not believe in my methods. Well, well, neither does the devil. But the drunkard who was saved believes in my methods."

Objection to revivals, according to Sunday, is "spitting in the face of God."

Collections Total $7,143.

The collection for the three services at the tabernacle totaled $1,703.97. The total collection for the revival, which opened last Sunday, is $7,143.70.

It was announced today that Sunday, "Ma" Sunday, B. D. Ackley, pianist, and Rhody, the choir leader, would spend tomorrow, the day of rest, in New York City. The party will be the guests of the New York Press Club, where Sunday will speak at 1 o'clock. It was said that he might also visit Rodman Wanamaker and Erdman Ridgeway. The party will leave Paterson shortly after 9 o'clock, and the trip will be mde in automobiles.

UNITARIANS ANSWER SUNDAY.

Lay Attacks to Ignorance—Doing Good, One Pastor Admits.

The Rev. Leon A. Harvey, Secretary of the Unitarian Conference of the Middle States and Canada, and pastor of the Fourth Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, replied to Billy Sunday's attack on the Unitarian faith in his sermon yesterday morning.

"Sunday's best asset as a news maker," Mr. Harvey said, probably was "his gymnastic pulpit manner." His slang also helped attract attention, the clergyman said, and added: "One has a feeling that Mr. Sunday understands this, and that he is consciously playing to the galleries."

Mr. Harvey said that he did not doubt that Billy Sunday meant well, but that the religion he preached was old-fashioned and orthodox, and inconsistent with the facts brought out by modern science.

"That there is real earnestness and a desire to 'save men' behind his buffoonery I do not doubt—without this he would be unable to move men and sway communities as he has done," Mr. Harvey said. "To us, Unitarians, whom he often singles out for special attack, he presents a challenge which, in view of the wide publicity of his work, I think we are bound to answer."

In his answer the clergyman called attention to the spread of liberal ideas in the older faiths and said that Union Theological Seminary, with a Presbyterian past, and Andover, with Congregational traditions, "have practically accepted our intellectual conclusions."

In the face of all this, he said, Mr. Sunday presents the "medieval theology still found in the creeds which the churches are trying to bury." Most of the remainder of the sermon was devoted to a comparison of the Unitarian views and the orthdox teachings. Many of the class to which Billy Sunday's tactics appeal, he said, might be benefited by his sermons because they are of the class which does not ask "how to reconcile the thought of a loving God with that of a deity who demands the death of His only son as the price of His forgiveness to an erring and stumbling humanity." Scholars and thoughtful persons, he said, could not accept Sunday's theories, and added that the number of indorsements of orthodox ministers which Sunday had got indicated how real was the danger of "this divorce of religion and education."

The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright preached on "Billy Sundayism" yesterday at the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, 121st Street and Lenox Avenue. He said that Sunday's attacks on Unitarianism carried no weight, and were not to be taken seriously, because they originated in ignorance, but that Sunday was doing good in his way.

"Sunday is sincere, I believe," Mr. Wright said, "and he has a good knowledge of human nature. He is putting new ideas into religion, and, although he has a sharp tongue, he has a way of driving religion home. I do not know Billy Sunday personally, but I know something of him, and I would be glad to have him speak from this pulpit."

NEW BUILDING ACT READY.

Citizens' Union Has Substitute for Lockwood-Ellenbogen Bill.

W. E. Youker, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, gave out yesterday a memorandum analyzing and in opposition to the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill in relation to the regulation of building inspection, and pointing out the futility of the passage of this bill, which will be vetoed by the Mayor, and the desirability of the passage of a bill creating a board of standards and a board of appeals, such boards to have sufficient control over the problem to prevent the duplication of inspections and the issuance of conflicting orders.

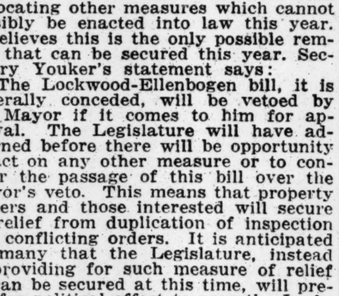
To this end the Citizens' Union has drafted amendments to the Flamman bill, which is now in the Committee on Rules of the Assembly, and will have the bill amended accordingly at the session of the Legislature tonight.

The Flamman bill as amended will provide for a board of standards composed of the Fire Commissioner, Health Commissioner, Tenement House Commissioner, and two other members to be appointed by the Mayor, one of whom shall be an architect, builder, or engineer.

The Board of Appeals, to replace the present Board of Examiners, is to consist of seven members appointed by the Mayor. It will hear appeals from decisions of the heads of the various departments and of the Commissioner of Labor, and will have power to permit a variation or modification of the requirements of statutes and ordinances, and its decision shall be final.

The Citizens' Union hopes to enlist in support of this bill those who have been advocating other measures which cannot possibly be enacted into law this year. It believes this is the only possible remedy that can be secured this year. Secretary Youker's statement says:

"The Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, it is generally conceded, will be vetoed by the Mayor if it comes to him for approval. The Legislature will have adjourned before there will be opportunity to act on any other measure or to consider the passage of this bill over the Mayor's veto. This means that property owners and those interested will secure no relief from duplication of inspection and conflicting orders. It is anticipated by many that the Legislature, instead of providing for such measure of relief as can be secured at this time, will prefer for political effect to pass the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, knowing that the Mayor will veto it. This is a situation that should receive the immediate attention of all property owners in New York City."



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Be One of 415 Very Well-Dressed Men

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Suit to Measure, $25

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

FEIS EABHRAIGH NUA MAKES ANNUAL BOW

It's the Gaelic League Festival Held in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

SAFFRON SUPPLANTS GREEN

Kilts and Sporrans Add a Dash of Scotch—Contests in Music, Dancing, and Story Telling.

The fourth annual Feis Eabhraigh Nua was held yesterday afternoon at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, under the auspices of the Gaelic League of the State of New York. For the benefit of Gaels who have forgotten their native tongue and for Saxons who never learned it, it may be explained that Feis Eabhraigh Nua is the Gaelic for New York Festival, an annual celebration which the Gaelic League heretofore has held in the open air. The armory was an excellent substitute for out of doors, for it at once kept off the rain and furnished plenty of room for the squeals of bagpipes to fade away without hurting anybody.

The feis is an ancient institution, which was taken up by the Gaelic League of Ireland shortly after its revival in 1893, and is now held in 200 towns in Ireland every year. There is a national festival besides, and some of those who had won the various Irish national competitions were on hand yesterday at the New York meet. The competitions in singing, story telling, recitation, playing the flute, violin, and bagpipes, and Gaelic dancing, which the New York Gaels hold every year, are the descendants of similar functions which were held hundreds of years before Christ in the royal City of Tara.

In those days the Irish came from all over the country to attend these festivals, which served at once to keep up the national songs and dances, remind those present of episodes in national history commemorated by the songs and stories, arouse emulation by the feats of athletic skill displayed, and further social intercourse through the system of public matchmaking in vogue at such affairs. The modern Gaels have dropped the matchmaking and most of the athletics, but they retain other features of the ancient celebration, and the songs and stories told about the armory yesterday were those relating to the ancient history of Ireland.

John J. Ruth is Chairman of this year's Feis Committee and Miss Sarah McKelvey Treasurer. The active man who was so busy managing the event that he said he didn't have time to think about his toothache was Frainc Ua Cobhthaigh, the Secretary, who on weekdays is known as Frank O'Coffey. Mr. O'Coffey was not the only Gael who preferred on the festal occasion to use the ancient Gaelic spelling of his name. Some of those who were entered in the competitions were Seumas Ua Domhnallain, (James Donnellan,) Sean O Ceallaigh, (John Kelly,) Clair Ni Dhonnchadha, (Clair O'Donohoe,) Conchubhair Ua Suilleabhain, (Connor O'Sullivan,) Tomas de Burca, (Thomas Burke,) Sighle Ni Mheachair, (Shiela O'Meagher,) Frainc Ua Mordha, (Frank O'More,) and the Clann Ui Meachair, (the O'Meagher family.)

Names were not the only things changed for the occasion. Most of the men were attired in kilts, with knees bare in the fashion which led General Joffre to remark of the Highlanders that they were all right for wooing, but for war—"Oh, la la!"

Saffron was the color most prominent in the costumes, for in the palmy days of Ireland, before the English invasion began, saffron was the national color, and green can be regarded only as a later supplanter. A favorite costume for the men was saffron kilt and green mantle, with a flat saffron bonnet decorated with a long feather—style of headgear commonly called Scotch, which was one more indication of the truth of the Gaelic League's contention that the Scotch costume, kilts and all, was imported into Scotland by the Irish Gaels when they migrated to that country, and was really an Irish costume.

There were a number of Scotch Gaels present however, the feeling between them and their Irish kindred being of the best, and the tartan kilts and sporrans were numerous in the gathering. Several Scotch children entered for the junior sword dance were on hand in their national costume, and were among the most popular of the competitors. The Irishwomen were for the most part clad in white, with green mantles decorated in gold; a numer of them also wore blue cloaks with white tassels.

Competitions in Gaelic story-telling, recitation, conversation, (this being for persons not native of Ireland,) essays, and singing, together with an examination in Irish history, were held in smaller rooms upstairs. The main floor of the armory was given over to the more spectacular diversions, which began with violin and flute playing by seniors and juniors, and went on to the more vociferous music of the Irish war pipes and the Highland pipes, in both of which there were numerous entries.

There were several classes of competitors in the jig, reel, and hornpipe, in which both men and women competed. Nine teams were entered for the four-hand reel, eight for the four-hand jig, and six for the eight-hand reel. And one of the most popular features of the day was the sword dance competition by the Scotch delegation, all of whom displayed remarkable agility in skipping about in lightly shod feet over crossed bare swords.

There were more than 200 entrants in the twenty-six events, and gold and silver medals were awarded to the winners

HAND LAUNDRYMEN PROTEST

Sanitary Regulations Sent by Health Board Unjust, They Say.

The Hand Laundrymen's Association, 500 strong, met yesterday afternoon in the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street, to discuss the statement of the Board of Health that some of the present methods of laundrying were unsanitary.

Dr. Haven Emerson of the Health Department spoke and gave eight rules that laundrymen should observe. They are:

Have washroom floors smooth and well drained.

All rooms should be lighted properly and well ventilated.

There should be sufficient sanitary arrangements for employes.

Plants should be clean and wholesome, a result to be obtained by following the regulations for milk stores.

Soiled clothes containers should not be opened in transit.

All soiled clothes should be treated to destroy pathogenic germs. The oldfashioned way of boiling is the best. In silks, woolens, and other such material germs can be destroyed in drying and ironing.

Do not assort or mark soiled clothes near where clean clothes are kept.

No eating or cooking in laundry rooms.

At the close of Dr. Emerson's talk Morris Fox, a laundryman, said that, in his opinion, the present move of the health authorities was instigated by the steam laundrymen who seek to embarrass the hand laundrymen and have regulations enforced that will drive many of them out of business.

The close of the meeting was marked by a fracas at the door in which umbrellas and fists were used. When it was over some one said the steam laundrymen had representatives trying to break into the hall.

TALKED LESS AND WON.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, April 11.—The first commandment to be observed by women who would succeed in politics, according to Colorado's two women legislators, Senator Helen Ring Robinson and Representative Evangeline Heartz, should be, "Hold thy tongue."

Senator Robinson said that because she "talked less" she accomplished more in the session that closed last night, though a member of the minority, than in previous sessions when she served as a member of the majority.

"They say it is hard, you know, for a woman to refrain from talking," said Senator Robinson. "I admit that it is. It took me nearly two years to learn how to keep still. In my first session I liked to make speeches. I orated and talked and talked.

"I did not talk much in the present session. Experience, you see, had brought me wisdom. It had taught me one of the most valuable lessons given to me to learn in my political career. I learned when and how to hold my tongue."

MAY PICK FLETCHER AS NEW NAVY CHIEF

Secretary Daniels Said to Have Decided to Transfer the Admiral.

WINSLOW MIGHT SUCCEED

Commander of Atlantic Fleet Would Lose Rank and Pay if the Change Was Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Reports are current in naval circles to the effect that to Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has been, or soon will be, offered the new position of Chief of Naval Operations, and that in the event of his acceptance Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow will be promoted to the rank of Admiral and assigned to command the Atlantic Fleet. If Admiral Fletcher relinquished his present command it would mean his demotion to the rank of Rear Admiral and a loss in salary of about $3,000 a year.

The Army and Navy Journal of New York, in its issue of yesterday, makes this statement on the subject:

> Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U. S. N., Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has been or will be offered the position of Chief of Naval Operations, according to the most reliable information. In the event of the acceptance of Admiral Fletcher, Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, now on duty at the Naval War College, will become Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet. It is hardly necessary to state that Admiral Fletcher entertains no ambitions to become Chief of Naval Operations, but it is understood that the Secretary is very anxious to have the Admiral in this important position when his plans for the reorganization of the Navy go into effect. The Secretary thinks that this arrangement would be a very happy solution of the entire affair, on account of the high regard for the judgment of Admiral Fletcher that is held throughout the Navy. At the same time, it would give the Secretary an opportunity to assign Admiral Winslow to the command of the fleet before the latter retires. The Secretary believed that Admiral Fletcher's services at Vera Cruz should be recognized, but it was with undisguised regret that he appointed Admiral Fletcher to command the Atlantic Fleet while Admiral Winslow was more directly in line for the detail.
>
> It will require considerable personal sacrifice on the part of Admiral Fletcher to accept the appointment as Chief of Naval Operations, for as Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet he holds the rank and receives the pay, $10,000 a year, of a full admiral; while the Chief of Naval Operations has the rank and pay of a Rear Admiral. On the other hand, in the new position Admiral Fletcher will have an opportunity to make a record for himself in inaugurating a new system for the preparation of the fleet for war.

The promotion of Admiral Winslow to be Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet would be very pleasing to Secretary Daniels. Until the promotion of Admiral Fletcher last Summer there was talk in the fleet that the Secretary wished to give Winslow the "big job," which, now that it carries the full rank of admiral with it, is bigger than ever before. At one time during the occupation of Vera Cruz it was reported there that Winslow had actually been selected for the place.

The next few days are expected to bring the matter of the Atlantic Fleet command to a head, one way or the other. The Secretary of the Navy expects to see Admiral Fletcher within a few days.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

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The Law of the Land | Julia Dean Original Co.
Next Week—"The Blue Bird." Seats Thursday.

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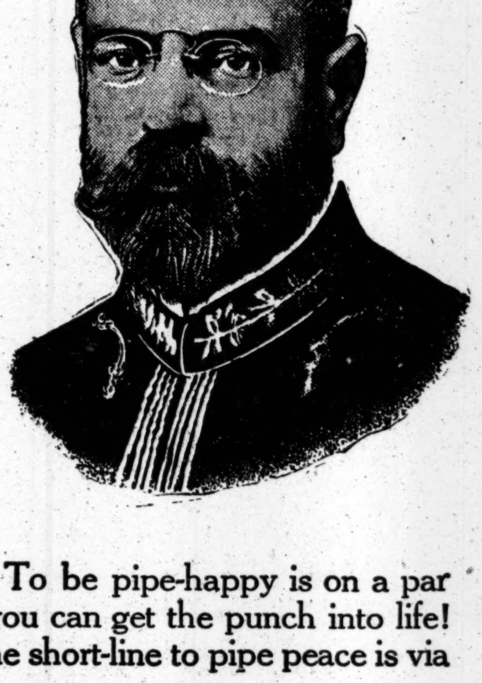
The March King, says:

"Tuxedo gives an absolutely satisfying smoke, fragrant, mild, and pleasant." John Philip Sousa



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In Tin Humidors 40c and 80c *In Glass Humidors 50c and 90c*

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Seats for the entire engagement terminating May 29, now on sale.

LYCEUM 45th St. & Broadway TONIGHT AT 8:15.
MARGARET ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger's Entertainers
In the New Mirthful Musical Medley,
FADS and FANCIES

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy,
DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Thursday & Saturday 2:20.
"Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun.
FRANCES STARR
IN MARIE-ODILE

LIBERTY 42d St., West of Broadway.
Evs. & Sat. Mats. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $2.
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Twice Daily, 2:15, 8:05.
D. W. Griffith's Gigantic Spectacle.
BIRTH OF A NATION
Seats 4 Weeks Ahead.
Symphony orch. of 40.
Auspices Mutual Film Corp. H. E. Aitken, Pres.

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THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8.20.
Mats. Wed. (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

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To-night & Every Monday, Tuesday, Thurs. & Sat. Eve., 8:15, & Thursday Mat., 2.15.
BERNARD SHAW'S Androcles and The Lion
Every Wed. & Fri. Evg. 8 Sharp; Wed. Mat. 2.
BERNARD SHAW'S The Doctor's Dilemma
Sat. Mat. 2. MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ILLINGTON IN THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

HUDSON THEATRE SPECIAL TODAY AT 3:30. ALSO
Tomorrow, Thurs. & Fri. 3:30, and Sat. Morn. 11
"ALICE in WONDERLAND" 50c to $1.50.
Mon. & Tues. Mats. All 2nd Bal. Seats 25c.

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The Song of Songs

Garrick 35th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10. | Phone Greeley 4450.
Arnold DALY in BERNARD SHAW'S MERRIEST COMEDY,
YOU NEVER CAN TELL

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THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN
SUNDAY NIGHT Elbert Hubbard $1, 75c, 50c. "Co-operation."

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Wed. at 8:15. Iris. Bori, Delaunois; Botta, Scotti, Didur, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 8:15. Trovatore. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8:15. Fidelio. Kurt, Schumann; Sembach, Whitehill, Braun, Reiss, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 1:45. (Double Bill.) L'Oracolo. Bori; Botta, Scotti, Didur. Boheme. Farrar, Schumann; Botta, Scotti, Segurola, Tegani. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3.) Gioconda. Destinn, Duchene, Robeson; Martin, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Iris. (Same Cast as above.)
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AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon, at 3.
Second Song Recital, JULIA HEINRICH
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AEOLIAN HALL, Sunday Aft., April 18, at 3.
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